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THE
Revolutionary Records

OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA

VOLUME I

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS,
MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS,
COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
CONSTITUTION OF 1777,
CONFISCATION AND BANISHMENT,
SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES,
1769 to 1782.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

OF

THE LEGISLATURE

BY

ALLEN D. CANDLER

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The following compilation contains all authentic records and documents relating to the Revolutionary period of Georgia history that the compiler has been able to find after a most careful, thorough and diligent search. While it is not presented as a complete compilation, it is believed that it contains most of the official records made during the period of which it treats, certainly all that are now in existence, and to supply the place of original papers not now in existence, well authenticated copies and extracts from contemporaneous publications have been utilized.

That many official records of this important period, once in existence, have been irretrievably lost, cannot be doubted, because our early historians have made copious extracts from many that cannot now be found. Among the most valuable records known to have been lost and, consequently, not now available for this compilation, are the Minutes of the Executive Office up to the fourteenth of January, 1778, the Journal of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1776-7, not a vestige of which, nor even a list of the names of the delegates who sat in it, having been anywhere discovered, and the Journals of the several sessions of the legislature held prior to the seventeenth day of August, 1781. The destruction of these Minutes and Journals was a serious and irreparable loss. We have, however, the net result of the labors of the convention and these legislative sessions in the Con-

stitution of 1777, and the Acts of these legislatures, all of which are included in this compilation.

Several causes conspired to bring about this ever to be regretted loss of important records and documents. First of all, when, in December, 1778, Savannah, the seat of government, was captured by the British, all the records of the state made prior to that time were also captured and either carried away or destroyed, except a few relating to the Office of the Secretary of State, which were saved only by the vigilance of the incumbent of the office, John Milton, who, disregarding the orders of Governor Houstoun, conveyed his records first to Charleston and then, when that city was threatened, to Newbern, North Carolina, and, finally, when that state was invaded by the enemy, to Annapolis, where they remained till after the close of the war.

Many records made after the fall of Savannah, during the progress of the war, either fell into the hands of the enemy and perished or were lost in transportation, from place to place, in the effort to save them from destruction; while the loss of such as are known to have survived the war is probably mainly due to the carelessness of historians and persons, who contemplated writing histories and afterwards abandoned the idea, in borrowing them and never returning them to the Archives Rooms of the Capitol. In this way it is positively known some of them were lost.

Again, we have abundant reason to believe that during the progress of the War for Independence, when a state of semi-anarchy prevailed from the cessation of British rule when the royal governor was arrested, and before

the constitutional government was thoroughly established in all of its departments, many things of an official character were done of which no written record was ever made, and this condition of semi-anarchy prevailed in the state during almost the entire period of the war, for Governor Martin said in his inaugural address in January, 1782, that then it could be said for the first time that the government provided for in the constitution was organized and in operation in all of its departments. One of our most careful and painstaking historians, speaking of the conditions which prevailed in the state at this time, has said, "The government of Georgia during the Revolutionary period was feeble, uncertain and peripatetic. Few records of this transition stage in the development of the state have been preserved, and they are at best fragmentary and unimportant," and our research has established the truth of what he said.

Still, notwithstanding this paucity of official records, due to the causes mentioned, much matter of an official or semi-official character has been found which is of too much interest to be omitted, and yet to include it in this compilation, disjointed and disconnected as it is, without explanation or comment, much of it would be almost, if not quite, unintelligible. The compiler has therefore deemed it not improper to include it in an introductory with such comment and reference to contemporaneous occurrences as seem necessary to weave all of it into a connected narrative, and thus make it intelligible to the reader.

Some of these scattered and disjointed papers thus utilized have been found in the Archives Rooms and in

out-of-the-way places in the Capitol, and others have been copied from contemporaneous publications or subsequent compilations, among the latter the Georgia Historical Society's Compilations, White's Historical Collections, Force's Archives, Drayton's Memoirs, and a few others, but everything which has been admitted is believed to be of unquestioned authenticity.



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

At the beginning of the troubles which led up to the War of the Revolution and the independence of the British provinces in America, Georgia was the youngest, the most remote, the most sparsely populated, the poorest and, consequently, the least important of the thirteen. She had not suffered as had other provinces from hostile legislation, for no act of the British parliament of which the other colonies complained had ever directly affected her, save only the Stamp Act, which had never been enforced within her borders; and while the founders of the colony had relied largely on philanthropy for means to plant and nourish the settlement, parliament had appropriated, out of the public treasury, many thousands of pounds to promote its growth and prosperity. Her people, therefore, had but little to complain of, and much for which to be grateful. She was, moreover, surrounded by the savage allies of the royal government, and would, consequently, suffer more at their hands in cases of war than any of her sister colonies. Her Governor, Sir James Wright, was an able man, not unpopular with his people, for the province had prospered under his administration as it never had before, and all of his personal influence and all the patronage of his high office were used to prevent Georgia from joining the other colonies in armed resistance to British aggression. The result was that she was the last to join the confederation and send delegates to the Continental Congress. So slow was she in taking the final step that she was bitterly censured, by some of her neighbors who did not realize her dangerously exposed situation, for her hesitation, and her nearest neighbor, South Carolina, passed a non-

intercourse law prohibiting trade with the people of Georgia and denounced her as "that infamous colony." But the sturdy sons of Georgia, under the lead of Houstoun, Bulloch, Walton, Habersham, and their coadjutors, realizing their true situation and acting on the motto soon after emblazoned on their escutcheon, "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation," pursued the even tenor of their way until it became apparent that reconciliation between England and her colonies in America was no longer possible; then they hesitated no longer, but, regardless of the dangers to which they exposed themselves at the hands of the savage allies of the royal government, the smoke of whose wigwams could be seen on every side, put their colony in line with her sisters, and, in consequence, suffered more in the conflict than the people of any other of the revolted colonies. For twelve months before the declaration of independence Georgia was in line and had her delegates in the Continental Congress.

For ten years after the passage of the Stamp Act there had been no inconsiderable uneasiness and apprehension among the people of Georgia. Petitions and remonstrances were sent to the King to no purpose, and in 1769, a public meeting was held in Savannah, at which Jonathan Bryan, a member of the King's Council in Georgia, presided, and the following resolutions were adopted and published:—

"We, inhabitants of Georgia, finding ourselves reduced to the greatest distress and most abject condition by the operation of several acts of the British Legislature, by means whereof our prosperity is arbitrarily wrested from us, contrary to the true spirit of our Constitution and the repeatedly confirmed birthright of every Briton; under all these oppressions, finding that the most dutiful and loyal petitions from the colonies for redress of grievances have not answered the salutary

purpose we intended, and being destitute of all hope of relief from our multiplied and increasing distresses but by our industry, frugality, and economy, firmly resolved never to be in the least accessory to the loss of any privilege we are entitled to.

Therefore, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do solemnly agree and promise to and each other, that until the said acts are repealed, we will most faithfully abide by, and adhere to and fulfil the following resolutions:

1st.—That we will encourage and promote American manufactures and of this Province in particular.

2nd.—That as the raising of sheep for the benefit of wool will be of the utmost utility, we do therefore engage not to kill or sell any lambs that shall be yeaned before the first of May in every year to any butcher or other person whom we may have reason to think intends to kill the same.

3rd.—That we will promote the raising of cotton and flax, and encourage spinning and weaving.

4th.—That we will, upon no pretence, either upon our own account or commission, import into this province any of the manufactures of Great Britain, or European, or East India goods, other than may be shipped in consequence of former orders, except only negro cloth not exceeding 1s. and 4 pence per yard, osnaburgs, canvass, cordage, drugs, and hardware of all sorts, paper not exceeding 10 shillings per ream, fire-arms, gunpowder, shot, lead, flints, saltpetre, coals, printed books and pamphlets; white and striped flannels, not above 9 shillings per yard, white linen not above 15 shillings and 8 pence per yard, woollen and thread hose not exceeding 24 shillings 5 pence per dozen, striped cottons not ex-

ceeding 13 shillings and 4 pence per yard, checks not above 13 shillings and 3 pence per yard, felt hats not above 48 shillings per dozen, bolting cloths, mill and grind stones, cotton and wool cards, and wire thread not above 8 shillings and 5 pence per pound, shoes not above 48 shillings per dozen; as also the following goods necessary for the Indian trade, strouds, vermilion, beads, looking-glasses, and paint; and exclusive of these articles, we do solemnly promise and declare that we will immediately countermand all orders to our correspondents in Great Britain for shipping any goods, wares or merchandise other than herein before excepted, and will sell and dispose of the goods we now or hereafter may have, at the same rate and prices as before.

5th.—That we will neither purchase or give mourning at funerals.

6th.—That from and after the 1st of June, 1770, we will not import, buy or sell any negroes that shall be brought into this Province from Africa; nor after the 1st of January next, any negroes from the West Indies, or any other place, excepting from Africa aforesaid; and if any goods or negroes be sent to us contrary to our agreement in this subscription, such goods shall be re-shipped or stowed, and such negroes re-shipped from this Province, and not by any means offered for sale therein.

7th.—That we will not import, on our own account, or on commission purchase, from any masters of vessels, transient persons, or non-subscribers, any wines after the 15th day of March next.

8th.—That we will not purchase any negroes imported, or any goods, wares, or merchandise, from any resident of this province or transient person that shall neglect to sign this agreement within five weeks from the date thereof, except it appear he shall be unavoidably

prevented from so doing; and every person signing and not strictly adhering to the same, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and also every non-subscriber, shall be looked upon as no friend to his country."

No move was made, however, looking to organized resistance to British invasion of the constitutional rights of the colonists until the 14th of July, 1774, when the following publication appeared in the Georgia Gazette, the only newspaper then published in the colony.

"The critical situation to which the British colonies in America are likely to be reduced from the alarming and arbitrary imposition of the late acts of the British parliament respecting the town of Boston, as well as the acts that at present extend to the raising of a perpetual revenue without the consent of the people or their representatives, is considered as an object extremely important at this critical juncture, and particularly calculated to deprive the American subjects of their constitutional rights and liberties, as a part of the British Empire. It is therefore requested that all persons within this province do attend at the liberty-pole at Tondee's Tavern, in Savannah, on Wednesday the 27th instant, in order that the said matters may be taken under consideration, and such other constitutional measures be framed as may then appear to be most eligible."

NOBLE W. JONES,
ARCHIBALD BULLOCH,
JOHN HOUSTOUN,
GEORGE WALTON.

In response to this call a considerable number of the leading men of Savannah and the surrounding country met at the time and place indicated. Letters from the committees of correspondence in Massachusetts, Penn-

sylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina were read, and a motion was made and carried that a committee be at once appointed to draw up and submit resolutions defining the position of the people of the province on the questions then engaging the earnest attention of the provinces further north. The following persons were named as the committee:— John Glen, John Smith, Joseph Clay, John Houstoun, Noble Wimberly Jones, Lyman Hall, William Young, Edward Telfair, Samuel Farley, George Walton, Joseph Habersham, Jonathan Bryan, Jonathan Cochran, George McIntosh, Sutton Banks, William Gibbons, Benjamin Andrew, John Winn, John Stirk, Archibald Bulloch, James Screven, David Zubley, Henry Davis Bourquin, Elisha Butler, William Baker, Parmenus Way, John Baker, John Mann, John Benefield, John Stacy and John Morel.

The persons present and participating in this meeting were nearly all from the lower parishes, and most of them from Christ's Church and Saint John's. The upper and interior parishes were not represented, and it was therefore deemed advisable to adjourn the meeting over to the tenth of August, the chairman of the committee being instructed to write in the meantime to all the parishes inviting them to send delegates to the August meeting equal in number to the representatives each was entitled to in the Commons House of Assembly

The following is a copy of Mr. Glen's letter:—

27th July, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,—At a very respectable meeting of the inhabitants of this Province, held this day at Savannah, for the purpose of concerting such measures as may be proper to be pursued respecting certain late acts of the British Parliament, it was, after some business being entered upon, objected that

many of the out parishes might not have a sufficient notification of the intended meeting; and therefore,

Resolved, That all further business be postponed till the 10th of August next, and that in the mean time notice be given to the inhabitants of the several parishes, in order to afford them an opportunity of sending down deputies to deliver their sense upon this very important occasion.

In pursuance of this resolve, I take the liberty, as Chairman of the Committee to request you will send gentlemen duly authorized to attend on behalf of your parish at the next meeting. The number expected to join the Committee is agreeable to the number of representatives each parish sends to the General Assembly. The Committee to meet you at Savannah are: John Glen, John Smith, Joseph Clay, John Houstoun, N. W. Jones, Lyman Hall, Wm. Young, E. Telfair, Samuel Farley, Geo. Walton, Joseph Habersham, Jonathan Bryan, Jonathan Cochran, Geo. W. McIntosh, ——— Sutton, William Gibbons, Benj. Andrew, John Winn, John Stirk, A. Powell, James Beaven, D. Zubly, H. L. Bourquine, Elisha Butler, Wm. Baker, Parmenus Way, John Baker, John Mann, John Bennefield, John Stacey, John Morell.

I am, dear Sir,

JOHN GLEN.

When the proceedings of this meeting were published they gave rise to much alarm and excitement, especially among the apologists for the arbitrary acts of the British parliament and ministry. The royal governor, Sir James Wright, called his council together to advise with them as to what course he should pursue to quell the spirit of rebellion which had been manifested. In his council was

Jonathan Bryan, who had participated in the meeting of the 14th of July. For this act of disloyalty a motion was made to expel him from the council. The sturdy patriot assured the council that this was unnecessary and at once handed in his resignation, accompanied with language as forcible as it was characteristic. All the other members of the council remained steadfast to the King. After Bryan's withdrawal the Governor and Council carefully considered the situation and determined to try to overawe the friends of liberty, and to this end the following proclamation was published.

“GEORGIA.

By his Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, Captain General, Governor and Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's province of Georgia, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received information that on Wednesday the 27th day of July last past a number of persons in consequence of a printed bill or summons issued and dispersed throughout this province by certain persons unknown did unlawfully assemble together at the watch-house in the town of Savannah, under color or pretence of consulting together for the redress of public grievances, or imaginary grievances, and that the persons so assembled for the purpose aforesaid, or some of them, are from and by their own authority by a certain other hand bill issued and dispersed throughout the province, and other methods endeavoring to prevail on his Majesty's liege subjects to have another meeting on Wednesday, the 10th instant, similar to the former, and for the purpose aforesaid, which summons and meetings must tend to raise fears and jealousies in the minds of his Majesty's good subjects,

And Whereas an opinion prevails and has been industriously propogated, that summonses and meetings of this nature are constitutional and legal; in order therefore that his Majesty's liege subjects may not be misled and imposed upon by artful and designing men, I do, by and with the consent of his Majesty's honorable Council issue this, my proclamation, notifying that all such meetings of the people which may tend to raise fears and jealousies in the minds of his Majesty's subjects, under pretence of consulting together for redress of public grievances, or imaginary grievances, are unconstitutional, illegal and punishable by law. And I do hereby require all his Majesty's liege subjects within this province to pay due regard to this, my proclamation, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand the 5th day of August, etc.

JAMES WRIGHT.

By His Excellency's command

THOMAS MOODIE, Deputy Secretary.

God Save the King."

This proclamation had but little effect, but when the tenth of August came the patriots assembled and the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That his Majesty's subjects in America owe the same allegiance, and are entitled to the same rights, privileges, and immunities with their fellow-subjects in Great Britain.

"Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That, as protection and allegiance are reciprocal, and under the British Constitution correlative terms, his Majesty's liege subjects in America have a clear and indisputable right, as well

from the general laws of mankind, as from the ancient and established customs of the land, so often recognized, to petition the throne upon every emergency.

“Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That an act of Parliament, lately passed, for blockading the port and harbor of Boston, is contrary to our idea of the British Constitution: First, for that it in effect deprives good and lawful men of the use of their property without judgment of their peers; and, secondly, for that it is in nature of an *ex post facto* law, and indiscriminately blends, as objects of punishment, the innocent with the guilty. Neither do we conceive the same justified upon a principle of necessity; for that numerous instances evince that the laws and executive power of Boston have made sufficient provision for the punishment of all offenders against persons and property.

“Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That the act for abolishing the charter of Massachusetts Bay tends to the subversion of American rights; for, besides those general liberties the original settlers brought over with them as their birthright, particular immunities were granted by such charter, as an inducement and means of settling the province; and we apprehend the said charter cannot be dissolved, but by a voluntary surrender of the people, representatively declared.

“Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That we apprehend the Parliament of Great Britain hath not, nor ever had, any right to tax his Majesty’s American subjects; for it is evident beyond contradiction, the Constitution admits of no taxation without representation; that they are coeval and inseparable; and every demand for the support of Government should be by requisition made to the several Houses of Representatives.

“Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That it is contrary to natural justice and the established law of the land, to transport any person to Great Britain, or elsewhere, to be tried under indictment for a crime committed in any of the colonies, as the party prosecuted would thereby be deprived of the privilege of trial by his peers from the vicinage; the injured perhaps prevented from legal reparation, and both lose the full benefit of their witnesses.

“Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That we will concur with our sister colonies in every constitutional measure to obtain redress of American grievances, and will by every lawful means in our power maintain those inestimable blessings for which we are indebted to God and the Constitution of our country—a Constitution founded upon reason and justice, and the indelible rights of mankind.

“Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That the committee appointed by the meeting of the inhabitants of this province, on Wednesday the 27th of July last, together with the deputies who have appeared here on this day from the different parishes, be a general committee to act; and that any eleven or more of them shall have full power to correspond with the committees of the several provinces upon the Continent; and that copies of these resolutions, as well as all other proceedings, be transmitted without delay to the Committee of Correspondence in the respective provinces.”

The proclamation of Governor Wright having failed to prevent the assembling of the people and the expression of their opinions and determinations as to the course they would pursue, he attempted to destroy the effect of the example of those who had participated in the meeting by showing that they were a mere minority composed of malcontents and did not voice the senti-

ments of the people of the colony. To this end he called another meeting. About a third of the inhabitants in and about Savannah, including the Governor's Council and all his other officers, both civil and military, assembled and signed a protest against the action of the meeting of the tenth of August.

DISSENT TO THE RESOLUTIONS OF AUGUST 10, 1774.

On the tenth instant, a meeting was held at Savannah, to which several districts and parishes, particularly St. Paul's, one of the most populous in the Province, sent no deputies; and although one *Lord*, and another person attended as deputies from the parish of St. George, yet upwards of 80 respectable inhabitants of that parish sent down their dissent. Nor was the parish of Christ Church represented at this meeting, unless the self-appointed committee be considered as their representatives. The measure left an opening for any to appear at the meeting in the character of deputies, who brought down an appointment as such, without any inquiry whether they were constituted by the majority of the parish or not. Several artful falsehoods were thrown out to induce the parishes and districts to send deputies. In the Parish of St. George, it was said that the Stamp Act was to be enforced; and in the parish of St. Matthew, the people were told that nothing was intended but a dutiful petition to the king, as the father of his people; and to such lengths were matters carried, that when some of the inhabitants of St. Matthew's parish discovered the deception, and desired that they might scratch out their names from the instrument appointing deputies—it was refused them. Their adjournment from the 27th of July to the tenth of August was general, and therefore it was natural to suppose that the last meeting would be held at the

Vendue house, the same place as the first; for whenever it is intended that a future meeting of any kind shall be held at a different place than that which is usual, notice is always given of the alteration of the place of meeting, otherwise most of those who may be desirous of attending, would not know where to go. In the present case none knew that the second meeting would be held at a different place than the first, except those few who were in the secret. But the important meeting of the 10th of August, in defence of the constitutional rights and liberties of American subjects, was held at a tavern, and it was said, twenty-six persons, with the doors shut for a considerable time, undertook to bind them by resolution; and when several gentlemen attempted to join, the tavern-keeper, who stood at the door with a list in his hand, refused them admittance, because their names were not mentioned in that list. Such was the conduct of these pretended advocates for the liberties of America. Several of the inhabitants of St. Paul's and St. George's, two of the most populous, have transmitted their written dissent to any resolutions, and there were gentlemen ready to present their dissent, had not the doors been shut for a considerable time, and admittance refused. And it is conceived that shutting the door and refusing admittance to any but resolutioners, was calculated to prevent the rest of the inhabitants from giving their dissent to measures that were intended to operate as the unanimous sense of the Province. Upon the whole, the world will judge whether the meeting of the 10th inst., held by a few persons in a tavern, with doors shut, can, with any appearance of truth or decency, be called a general meeting of the inhabitants of Georgia. Having now given our reasons at large, we enter this our public dissent to the said resolutions of the 10th, and all the proceedings had or to be had thereon, and do earnestly desire that



such resolutions may not be taken as the sense of the inhabitants of Georgia.

(Signed.)

James Habersham,	Richard Wright,
Lachlan McGillivray,	John Patton,
*Josiah Tattnall,	John Hume,
*James Hume,	James E. Powell,
John Jamieson,	Leonard Cecil,
Tho. Johnston,	Moses Nunes,
John Simpson,	Andrew Robertson,
James Robertson,	Henry Preston,
*Alex. Thompson,	Robert Bolton,
Lewis Johnson,	Noble Jones,
John Irvine,	James Habersham,
Anthony Stokes,	James A. Stewart,
Edward Langworthy,	Peter La Vein,*
Joseph Butler,	John Mullryne,
Wm. Skinner,	John B. Garardiau.
James Mossman,	Abraham Gray,
Henry Younge,	Robert Watt,
Philip Younge,	Alex. Wylly,
Tho. Moodie,	David Gray,
Philip Moore,	Wm. Moore,
Jos. Ottolenghe,	Quintin Pooler,
Geo. Frazer,	Francis Knowles,
John English,	Geo. Finch,
David Montaigut,	Wm. Ross,
James Read,	John Parkinson,
Wm. Moss,	E. Jones,
Henry Younge, Jr.,	John Graham,
James Farley,	Thomas Reid,
James Nicol,	John Storr,
Tho. Ross,	Wm. Brown, Jr.,
James Thompson,	James Herriott,

*Peter LaVein dissents, because he conceives that as an inhabitant of Christ Church Parish he was not represented.

John Lowery,	Stephen Britton,
N. Wade,	Geo. Henley,
Matthew Stewart,	John Spencer,
Charles Younge,	James Low,
Robt. Gray,	Daniel McInnes,
James Dixee,	Jonathan Holden,
Samuel Shepherd,	Henry Forest,
Wm. Strothers,	✕ John Mills.
Wm. Thompson,	

The following persons in other districts of this parish have subscribed hereunto :

Upon the Island of Skidaway, Geo. Barry, Charles W. McKinon, Robert Reid.

In Vernonburgh, David Johnson, Geo. Dron, Nathaniel Adams, Walter Denny, Peter Theis, Joseph Spencer, Henry Nungazer, John Campbell, George Nungazer, James Noble, John Ranstaller.

The Governor, to swell as far as he could the number of dissenters, sent his friends and hired agents throughout all the parishes to secure signers to similar papers protesting against the action of the patriots. In this way he succeeded in securing the signatures of many timid and ill informed persons who, when fully informed of the real conditions, became the most zealous supporters of the cause of the colonies. So anxious were the friends and agents of the Governor to make it appear that a majority of the people were on the side of the royal government, that it was said they forged to their papers of protest the names of minors and of many persons who had been dead for years, so that the signatures to the protests brought up from some of the parishes exceeded in number the entire population of the parish. There was but one newspaper published in the province at that time, and it was under the domination of the Governor, and all

its power was wielded in the interest of the royal government and against the popular cause. The following are some of these protests obtained by misrepresentation and deception.

(Reprint from White's Historical Collections.)

Parish of St. Paul. (Now Richmond County.)

We, the inhabitants of Kyokee and Broad River settlements, do in this public manner think proper to declare our dissent and disapprobation to a certain paper or handbill published and dispensed throughout the Province, entitled and called,

"Resolutions entered into at Savannah, on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 1774, at a general meeting, (as therein set forth,) of the inhabitants of this Province, to consider of the state of the Colonies in America."

For the following reasons:—

First, Because we look upon the said paper as a very improper treatment of the inhabitants of the Province, and of this Province in particular, for that we have been well informed that the said meeting was not a public one, as before advertised, it being held at the house of Mr. Tondee, in Savannah, and that many respectable persons were refused admittance.

Secondly, That the meeting was by no means a numerous one; for where a question of the most serious concern was put, there were only twenty-six persons that gave their voices.

Thirdly, Because we from the beginning entirely disapproved of the said meeting, and in consequence of our disapprobation, we sent to Savannah a protest and rea-

sons at large, which would have been presented at said meeting, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., had not a number of gentlemen of honour and probity in Savannah been refused admittance; and it is denied by a number that there were any deputies from the Parish of Christ Church legally appointed.

Fourthly, Because we had no voice in said meeting, and because we think that the said paper carries with it unnecessary and unjust reflections on the honour and justice of Kings, Lords and Commons.

For these and other reasons, we do solemnly protest against the proceedings had on the 10th inst., and do entirely dissent from them.

James McFarland, J. P.,	William Wilden,
Saunders Walker,	Henry Brewster,
Daniel Marshall,	Solomon Vickers,
John Griffin,	William Few,
Andrew Paull,	Niel Jackson,
Aaron Sinquefield,	George Cowin,
Edward Seed,	Daniel Walker,
William Lamar,	John Buchanan,
Charles Jordan,	David Sidwell,
William Love,×	Thomas Mills,
James Cox,	Charles Lea,
James Young,	John Brady,
Charles Hurd,	John Matthas,
James Hill,	D. Wright,
John Hill,	Robert Story,
Joshua Hill,	Henry Golden,
Solomon Barfield,	John Howard,
John Kelly,	John Anderson,
Giles Tillett,	John Johnson,
John Truman,	Nicholas Mercer,
Moses Powell,	William Handley,

Frederick Stump,	R. Howard,
William Wright,	Z. Lamar, Sen.,
Samuel Blair,	M. Custino,
Samuel Smith,	R. Gilgore,
Thomas Jackson,	James Aycock,
E. Smith,	George Neals, Sen.,
Samuel Morton,	Moses Perkins,
William Halliday,	Jeremiah Cloud,
John Smith,	Noah Cloud,
William Barnard,	Thos. Hooper,
F. Ashmore,	Thomas Waters,
John Lloyd,	George Simson,
Jacob Jones,	Andrew Brown,
Jacob Winfred,	Wm. Dicks,
R. Balaman,	William Thomas,
George Bagby,	Samuel Whitaker,
N. Barnet,	Jacob Bowes,
Mark Jones,	A. Williams,
John Mitchell,	E. Wilmore,
John Fuller, Sen.,	Benjamin Browne.
John Fuller, Jr.,	

August 24, 1774.

(Reprint from White's Historical Collections.)

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the Parish of St. Paul, having understood that certain persons have attempted, and are now attempting to prevail on the good-meaning and well-disposed people of this Province, to enter into resolutions similar to those made in the Province of South Carolina, in order to counteract and render ineffectual some late acts of the British Parliament intended to reduce the people of Boston to a sense of their duty:—

We do hereby, for ourselves and others, protest against

any, and declare our dissent to any such resolutions, or proceedings in any wise tending to express disloyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, and the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, for the following reasons, viz. :—

First, Because we apprehend this mode of assembling and entering into resolutions that arraign the conduct of the King and Parliament, is illegal, and tends only to alienate the affections, and forfeit the favour and protection of a most gracious Sovereign, and to draw upon this colony the displeasure of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain.

Secondly, Because, if we have real grievances to complain of, the only legal and constitutional method of seeking redress is, we apprehend, to instruct our representatives in Assembly to move for and promote a decent and proper application to his Majesty and the Parliament for relief.

Thirdly, That as the inhabitants of this Province have had no hand in destroying any teas, the property of the East India Company, and, therefore, are not involved in the same guilt with those of Boston, they can have no business to make themselves partakers of the ill consequences resulting from such a conduct.

Thirdly, Because we understand that the Council and Assembly of this Province have lately applied to his Majesty for assistance in case of an Indian war; and should we enter into any such resolutions, we could not in justice expect any such assistance, but would be counter-acting what they have done, and exposing the Province to imminent danger.

Fourthly, Because the persons who are most active on this occasion, are chiefly those whose property lies in or near Savannah, and, therefore, are not immediately ex-

posed to the bad effects of an Indian war; whereas, the back settlements of this Province, and our parish in particular, would most certainly be laid waste and depopulated, unless we receive such powerful aid and assistance as none but Great Britain can give. For these and many other reasons, we declare our dissent to all resolutions by which his Majesty's favour and protection might be forfeited.

Signed,

James Grierson,	Littleberry Bosticke,
William Goodgeon,	Basil Lamar,
Robert Bonner,	James Few,
John Anderson,	Benjamin Webster,
Edward Barnard,	Robert Honey,
Andrew McLean,	Job Smith,
John D. Hammerer,	Wm. Barnard,
John Dooly,	Wm. Mangum,
James Hill,	John Chapman,
Barnard Heard,	Patrick Jarvis,
Amos Stapler,	Joseph Maddock,
Charles Walker,	Jonathan Sell,
John McDuffie,	Robert Mackay,
Giles Tillett,	Wm. Candler,
X James Seymour,	Devereaux Jarratt
Thomas Pace,	Sherwood Bugg,
Richard Basley,	Isaac Low,
Samuel Tullett,	Peter Parris,
Wm. Redman,	John Henderson,
Joel Cloud,	Thomas Grierson,
Wm. Miller,	John McDonald,
Zechariah Lamar, Senr.,	Francis Hancock.
Jacob Dennis,	

(Reprint from White's Historical Collections.)

Town of Wrightsborough. (Now McDuffie County.)

We, the inhabitants of the town of Wrightsborough and places adjacent, understanding that fourteen persons have drawn up several resolutions respecting the disputes between Great Britain and the town of Boston, concerning the destroying of a quantity of tea, the property of the East India Company, and have published them as the act of the Province, and which we look upon as a great imposition, having no knowledge of them 'till after they were passed: therefore we do, in this public manner, deny passing any concerning them, and disapprove of them altogether, such proceedings as a few acting for the whole without their knowledge, we apprehend being contrary to the rights and privileges of every British subject.

John Oliver, J. P.,
John Stubbs,
Isaac Vernon,
Jasias Pewgate,
John Jones,
Thomas Watson, Senr.,
David Baldwin,
Henry Ashfield,
Samuel Hart,
Alexander Ottery,
Jesse Margan,
Ellis Haines,
Aaron McCarter,
Stephen Bigshop,
Abram Louders,
James Oliver,
John Greason,
William Daniel,

Silas Pace,
Gereiom Wooddell,
Absalom Beddell,
William Foster,
John Clower,
Abraham Parker,
James Jenkins,
Oliver Matthews,
Edward Greene,
Joseph Jackson,
Joel Phillips,
Matthew Hobbs,
Joseph Haddock, J. P.:
Thomas Ansly,
John Lindsay,
Abram Dennis,
Richard Webb,
Benjamin Ansly,

John Watson,
Robert Day,
Drury Rogers,
James Anglin
Jacob Watson,
Robert Cowin,
Lewis Powell,
Jacob Collins,
William Childre,
Robert Harper,
Jacob Dennis,
Nicholas White,
John Moor,
Joshua Sanders,
Robert Jenkins,
Robert Nelson,
Hillery Grey,
James Bishop,
John Fairchild,
John James,
Zackariah Phillips,
Edward Hill,
John Hill,
Joshua Hill,
John Davis,
Isaac Greene,
Samuel Sinquefield,
William Sinquefield,
Reuben Sherill,
Morris Callingham,
Joel Cloud,
John Stewart, Jun.,
John Lang,
James Ryan,
Henry Walker,
Peter Perkins,

Thomas Gilliland,
Uriah Odom,
Richard Hokitt,
Edward Hagen,
Joseph Kallensworth,
Abram Hilton,
William Michell,
John Evans,
John Evans, Jun.,
Peter Williams,
John Stewart,
Jonathan Sell,
William Welden,
John Thompson,
Joseph Millen,
William Penton,
Alexander Oliver,
Ambrose Holiday,
Abraham Johnston,
Nathaniel Jackson,
George Waggoner,
Robert Walton,
Walter Drummond,
Charles Dunn,
Ezekiel Millar,
John West,
John Hodgins,
Peter Cox,
Joseph Brown,
Henry Jones,
John Dennis,
Francis Jones,
Peter Weathers,
Timothy Jourdan,
Watkin Richards,
Abraham Davis,

Gabriel Davis,
John Davis,
Isaac Davis,
John Pirks,

Jacob Davis,
Jonathan Sell, J. P. ;
Thomas Pace.

(Reprint from White's Historical Collections.)

Town of Augusta.

We, the inhabitants of the town and district of Augusta, think it incumbent upon us, in this public manner, to declare our dissent from, and disapprobation of, certain resolutions published in this gazette, of the 17th instant, entered into on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, as it is there said, "At a general meeting of the inhabitants of this Province," though, we are credibly informed, that the said meeting, so far from being general, was not even numerous, and that one of our representatives, whom we had provided with a protest, and our reasons at large, why we could not agree to any resolutions expressive of disaffection or disrespect to our most Gracious King, or the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, thought it improper to deliver said protest to a few people met privately at a tavern, having also been told by some gentlemen coming from the place of meeting, that they had been refused admittance.

We entirely dissent from the aforesaid resolutions, because we apprehend upon this occasion our silence would be construed into consent; and a partial act of, and resolutions entered into by, some individuals, might be considered as the general sense of the Province.

We, therefore, in duty to our King and country, and ourselves, do hereby solemnly protest against any of the proceedings of the aforesaid meeting, and declare our entire dissent from the resolutions entered into at the

same, as witness our hands at Augusta, this 30th day of August, 1774.

Robert Mackay,
Andrew Johnstone,
Edward Barnard,
Wm. Goodgeon,
James Gordon,
James Grierson,
Frances Begbee,
Thomas Graham,
Francis Pringle,
Donald Cameron,
John Francis,
Daniel Waistcoat,
George Barnard,
Charles Walker,
John Pratt,
William Matthews,
Robert Bonner,
Benjamin Webster,

Martin Weatherford,
Abraham Spear,
John Lamar,
John Francis Williams,
Peter Parris,
John Bacon,
Sherwood Bugg,
Wm. Johnston,
Charles Clarke,
Moody Butt,
Samuel Clerk,
John Howell,
John Dooly,
Thomas Grierson,
Robert Grierson,
Spencer Kelly,
John Leslie.

(Reprint from White's Historical Collections.)

Parish of St. George. (Now Burke County.)

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the Parish of St. George, in the Province of Georgia, do hereby publicly declare that we entirely disagree to the paper containing certain resolutions which were drawn up in the city of Savannah, by some persons met there on the 10th of August, 1774; because, although many of us gave our votes that Mr. Jones and Mr. Lord should go to the said meeting, yet it was because we were told that unless we did send some persons there, we would have the Stamp Act put in force. By these and such like arguments, we were prevailed upon to do what we did; but as we find

we were deceived, and that the said meeting was intended to draw up a paper that we think reflects very improperly upon our King and the Parliament, and may be of bad consequence to this Province, and can serve no good purpose, we therefore declare that we do not approve of the said paper; and we give our dissent in this public manner.

Signed,

George Wells,
Peter Shand,
James Dayle,
Shadrach Barrow,
Daniel Thomas,
Gideon Thomas,
John Thomas,
Robert Henderson,
Francis Lewis Feyer,
John Red,
James Warren,
James Williams,
Samuel Red,
Alexander Berryhill,
Edmund Hill,
Charles Williams,
Thomas Pennington,
John Rogers,
John Anderson,
James Rae,
Joseph Gresham,
William Dayle,
Joseph Tilly,
Job Thomas,
Drury Roberts,
Joel Walker,
James Red,

William M. Norell,
John Kennedy,
Francis Stringer,
Paul McCormick,
Humphrey Williams,
John Greenway,
Robert Blaishard,
Hugh Irwin,
Thomas Carter,
James Brantley,
William Whethers,
John Catlett,
David Greene,
John Pettycrew,
William Callett,
John Ratten,
John Frier,
James Davis,
William Milner,
Elijah Dix,
Samuel Berryhill,
Thomas Red,
John Bledsoe,
Starling Jordan,
Patrick Dickey,
Zechariah Wimberly,
Stephen Lamb,

Benjamin Warren,	Nathan Williams,
Solomon Davis,	Edward Watters,
John Gray,	John Stephens,
Francis Hancock,	Frederick Francis,
Pleasant Goodall,	Moses Davis,
Wade Kitts,	Arthur Walker,
Daniel Logan,	Amos Davis,
Myrick Davis,	Jacob Lamb,
John Roberts,	Allen Brown,
Robert Douglass, Sen.,	Joseph Allday,
Jesse Scruggs,	James Douglass,
Henry Mills,	Landham Ashbury,
Joseph Moore,	Charles Golightly,
Amos Whitehead,	John Howell,
John Robinson,	Bud Cade,
Ezekiel Brumfield,	James Moore,
Jacob Sharpe,	John Whitehead,
William Moore,	John Sharpe,
William Godbe,	Thomas Odom,
Richard Curton,	William Hobbs,
William Curton,	Clement Yarborough,
Philip Helveston,	James Hunt,
Elias Daniel,	Barnaby Lamb,
Ephriam Odom,	Seth Slockumb,
Benjamin Brantley,	Lewis Hobbs,
Thomas Grey,	John Thomas, Sen.,
Jeremiah Brantley,	William Young,
Thomas Greene,	John Tillman,
John Burnsides,	Caleb Whitehead,
John Forth,	Robert Cade.

(Reprint from White's Historical Collections.)

Parish of St. Matthew. (Now Effingham County.)

We who have put our names to this paper, inhabitants of the Parish of St. Matthew, and Town of Ebenezer,

think it necessary, in this public manner, to declare, that about the 4th day of this instant, August, we were told by certain persons, that we must send a petition home to our King, in regard to the Bostonians, to beg for relief, as a child begs a father, when he expects correction, and that all those who would not join must sign their name, that they might know how many would be in this parish, and that should we decline what was recommended, we must expect the Stamp Act imposed upon us. By these and like flattering words, we were persuaded to sign, but we find we are deceived, for, that the people who met at Savannah, on the 10th inst., did not petition our King, but made up a paper, which we think is very wrong, and may incur the displeasure of his Majesty, so as to prevent us from having soldiers to help us in case of an Indian war. We, therefore, disagree entirely to the said paper, and do hereby protest against any resolutions that are, or hereafter may be, entered into on this occasion.

Signed by the following persons:—

Urban Buntz,	John Heckel,
George Gnann,	Solomon Zondt,
Jaher Hangletter,	Jacob Guann,
John Paulus,	Jacob Keiffer,
George Gruber,	Christian Steiner,
Matthew Beidenback,	John Remshart,
George Ballinger,	Israel Luinenberger,
John Oexlin Rentz,	Leonhart Kraus,
George Buntz,	George Bechley,
John Pillager,	Batlas Keiffer,
Henry Ludwig Buntz,	Michael Mack, Jr.,
Jacob Metzger,	Peter Fryermouth,
John Metzger,	Solomon Prothero,
John Adam Fryermouth,	John Grasentine,
John Feberl,	Christopher Rattenberger
George Zettauer,	Andrew Guann.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that we are against resolutions, this 2d of Sept., 1774.—

Philip Dell,	John Maurer,
Paul Pinck,	George Maurer,
Mathew Meyer,	Daniel Weitman,
Jacob Meyer,	Martin Reylander.

These unfair and deceptive methods of the Governor and the friends of the king and his cabinet only served to make the friends of liberty more determined in their resistance to the arbitrary and unjust acts of the British government. In January, 1775, there was an election for members of the Commons House of Assembly. There were, in every parish and district, candidates favorable to the royal government opposed by candidates in favor of resisting the aggressions of the king and parliament.

The result of the election, in an overwhelming majority of the parishes, was favorable to the patriots, their candidates being elected by large majorities, and established the fact beyond controversy that the majority of the people of the province were favorable to resistance. The Governor, in his address to the House, deplored the spirit of rebellion which was so manifest in the province, and predicted that the agitation of the questions of difference between the people and the royal government would only make bad matters worse, and threatened them with the military power of the government if the agitation continued. Among other things he said: "The alarming situation of American affairs at this juncture makes it highly necessary for me to say something to you on that subject: and it is with the utmost concern that I see, by every account, all the Colonies to the northward of us, as far as Nova Scotia, in a general ferment, and some of them in such a state as makes me shudder when I think of the consequences which it is most probable will soon befall them.

"The unhappy disputes with the Mother Country are now become of the most serious nature, and I am much afraid the very extraordinary and violent measures adopted and pursued will not only prevent a reconciliation, but may involve all America in the most dreadful calamities.

"Gentlemen, I think myself very happy in having it in my power to say that this Province is hitherto clear, and I much hope by your prudent conduct it will remain so.

"Be not led away by the voices and opinions of men's over-heated ideas. Consider coolly and sensibly of the terrible consequences which may attend adopting resolutions and measures *expressly contrary to law*, and hostile to the Mother Country, especially at so late a season, when we may almost daily expect to hear the determination of Great Britain on the matters in dispute, and therefore I conceive can answer no purpose but that of throwing the Province into confusion: and I tremble at the apprehension of what may be the resolution and declaration of the new Parliament relative to the conduct of the People in some parts of America.

"You may be advocates for liberty: so am I, but in a constitutional and legal way. You, Gentlemen, are *legislators*, and let me entreat you to take heed how you give a sanction to trample upon law and government, and be assured it is an indisputable truth that where there *is no law there can be no liberty*. It is the due course of law and support of Government which only can *insure to you* the enjoyment of your lives, your liberties, and your estates, and don't catch at the shadow and lose the substance.

"I exhort you not to suffer yourselves to be drawn into involving this Province in the distresses of those who may have offended. We are in a very different situation

and on a very different footing from the other Colonies. Don't consider me as speaking to you merely as the King's Governor of this Province. As such, Gentlemen, it is certainly my duty to support his Majesty's just rights and authority and to preserve peace and good order within my Government, and to contribute as much as possible towards the prosperity and happiness of the Province and people. Believe me when I tell you I am at this time actuated by further motives than those only of discharging my duty as the King's Governor. I have lived amongst and presided over you upwards of fourteen years and have other feelings. I have a real and affectionate regard for the People, and it grieves me to think that a Province which I have been so long in, and which I have seen nurtured by the Crown at a vast expense to the Mother Country, and grow up from mere infancy, from next to nothing, to a considerable degree of maturity and opulence, should by the imprudence and rashness of some inconsiderate People be plunged into a state of distress and ruin. We have been most happy in (I hope) avoiding Scylla, and let me in the strongest terms conjure you to steer clear of Charybdis."

The House in its reply was respectful but firm. It deplored the unhappy conditions that prevailed, professed unabated loyalty to the Crown, and expressed the earnest hope and desire that the government might yet see the justness of the demands of the people of the American provinces and redress their wrongs. The essence of its reply is condensed in this paragraph:—

"We cannot," said the representatives, "be less affected by and concerned for the present alarming situation of affairs between Great Britain and America than your Excellency. We must be equally insensible not to feel our numerous grievances and not to wish them redressed. It is that alone which every good American contends for.

It is the enjoyment of our constitutional rights and liberties that softens every care of life and renders existence itself supportable. At the same time, in all our proceedings we shall studiously avoid every measure that shall not appear to us at once strictly consonant with our duty to his Majesty and the interest, liberty, and welfare of our constituents."

It will be borne in mind that this body was the royal legislature, a part of the King's government in Georgia.

About the first of January, 1775, the people of Saint Andrew's Parish assembled at Darien in a mass meeting, or "congress" as they called it, and adopted the following declaration as expressing their views and determinations at that crisis:—

Declaration of the people of St. Andrew's Parish (Darien) in January, 1775.

"Being persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depend, under God, on the firm union of the inhabitants in its vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion which attend the dissolution of the powers of government, we, the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the Province of Georgia, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves; and do associate, under all the ties of religion, honor, and love of country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution, whatever may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention that shall be appointed, for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing

the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles, which we most ardently desire, can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our general committee, to be appointed, respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and private property.

(Signed)

Lachn. McIntosh,	A. Daniel Cuthbert,
Geo. Threadcraft,	John Hall,
Charles McDonald,	Jno. McCollugh, Sen.,
John McIntosh,	Jno. McCullugh, Jun.,
Rayd. Demere,	William McCullugh,
Jiles Moore,	Reu. Shuttleworth,
Samuel McCleland,	John McCleland,
Peter Sallens, Jun.,	Richard Cooper,
James Clark,	Seth McCullugh,
John Witherspoon, Jun.,	Thomas King,
John Witherspoon,	Paul Judton,
John Fulton,	John Roland,
Samuel Fulton,	Pr. Suttleworth,
Isaac Cuthbert,	Joseph Stobe,
Isaac Hall,	To. Bierry."
Jones Newsom,	

A few days after this, to wit, on the 12th of January, 1775, the "Darien Committee," chosen by the people, adopted the following terse and emphatic declaration:

"In the Darien Committee, Thursday, January 12, 1775.

When the most valuable privileges of a people are invaded, not only by open violence, but by every kind of fraud, sopistry, and cunning, it behooves every individual to be upon his guard, and every member of society, like

beacons in a country surrounded by enemies, to give the alarm, not only when their liberties in general are attacked, but separately, least a precedent in one way affect the whole: and to enable the collective wisdom of such people to judge of its consequence, and how far their respective grievances concerns all, or should be opposed to preserve their necessary union—Every laudable attempt of this kind by the good people of this Colony, in a constitutional manner, hath been hitherto frustrated, by the influence and authority of men in office, and their numerous dependents, and in every other natural and just way, by the various arts they have put in practice. We, therefore, the Representatives of the extensive District of Darien, in the Colony of Georgia, being now assembled in Congress, by the authority and free choice of the inhabitants of the said District, now freed from their fetters, do Resolve,

1st. That the unparalleled moderation, the decent, but firm and manly conduct of the loyal and brave people of Boston and Massachusetts Bay, to preserve their liberty, deserves not only the applause and thanks of all America, but also the imitation of all mankind. But, to avoid all repetitions, we acquiesce and join in all the Resolutions passed by the Grand American Congress in Philadelphia last October. We thank them for their sage council and advice, and most heartily and cheerfully accede to the Association entered into by them, as the wisest and most moderate measure that could be adopted in our present circumstances to reconcile and firmly unite Great Britain and the Colonies, so indispensably necessary to each other, by the surest and best basis—mutual interest. But as the wisest Councils upon earth are liable to the errors of humanity, and notwithstanding our reverence and partiality for that August Assembly, we beg leave to differ in opinion from them, in charging the unjust measures of the present and preceding Ministry, to a per-

son qualified rather for a private than a publick station; and as the resentment of his country men, on a former occasion, was raised by the illiberal and unjust abuse of them, indiscriminately, for the faults of that man, we humbly presume the renewing at this time, on so little foundation, at least impolitick; being confident that every Member of that late, wise, patriotick, and truly honourable Congress, from a principle of candour and justice, will rather commend than blame our honest and well meant freedom.

2nd. That in shutting up the Land Offices, with the intention of raising our quit rents, and setting up our Lands at publick sale, representation of the contract has not been duly considered (and attended to) in all its consequences to this vast Continent: That it is a principal part of the unjust system of politicks adopted by the present Ministry, to subject and enslave us, and evidently proceed from an ungenerous jealousy of the Colonies, to prevent as much as possible the population of America, and the relief of the poor and distressed in Britain and elsewhere, for whom a kind Providence has opened a new world from their merciless oppressor, when the old is overrun with such Monsters! That monopolizing our Lands into few hands is forming and encouraging petty tyrants to lord it over us, or reside in another part of the world in extravagance, luxury and folly, by the fruit of our labour and industry—such oppressions neither we nor our fathers were able to bear, and it drove us to the wilderness: And that all encouragement should be given to the poor of every Nation by every generous American.

3rd. That Ministerial Mandates, under the name of Instructions, preventing the legal Representatives of the people to enact laws suiting their own respective situation and circumstances, are a grievance and more especially

in this young Colony, where our internal police is not yet well settled; and as a proof of the intention of these restrictions, when time and opportunity offers, we point out particularly, amongst many others of like nature, the not suffering us to limit the term of our Assembly, or passing a quit-rent law, to ascertain and fix the most valuable part of our property.

4th. That an over proportion of Officers, for the number of inhabitants, and paying their salaries from Britain, so much cost up to us by the Court parasites, and for which we are so often charged with ingratitude, are in truth real and great grievances, rendering them insolent, and regardless of their conduct, by being independent of the people who should support them according to their usefulness and behavior, and for whose benefit alone they were originally intended. That these exorbitant salaries, which enable them all to act by Deputies, whilst they wallow in luxury themselves, their combining to raise their exorbitant and illegal fees and perquisites, by various arts, upon the subject, to an alarming height, are more dangerous to our liberties than a regular Army; having the means of corruption so much in their power, the danger of which is imminently exemplified in the present unhappy state of our brethren and fellow subjects in Britain, and even in the late conduct of this Colony. To prevent therefore as much as in us lies these direful effects, we resolve never to choose any person to publick office, his Deputy, Deputy's Deputy, or any expectant, to represent us in Assembly, or any other publick place, in our election, hoping the example will be followed throughout this Colony, and all America.

5th. To show the world that we are not influenced by any contracted or interested motives, but a general philanthropy for all mankind, of whatever climate, language, or complexion, we hereby declare our disapprobation and

abhorrence of the unnatural practice of Slavery in America, (however, the uncultivated state of our country, or other specious argument may plead for it,) a practice founded in injustice and cruelty, and highly dangerous to our liberties, (as well as lives,) debasing part of our fellow creatures below men, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest, and is laying the basis of that liberty we contend for (and which we pray the Almighty to continue to the latest posterity) upon a very wrong foundation. We therefore resolve, at all times to use our utmost endeavours for the manumission of our Slaves in this Colony, for the most safe and equitable footing for the masters and themselves.

6th. That we do hereby choose Messrs. to represent us for this District, in the Provincial Congress at Savannah, the 18th instant, or at any other time and place appointed hereafter, for the space of one year from this day, and that a copy of these our Resolutions be given them as expressing the sense of this District of publick grievances, which will serve for their direction and instructions; and it is further our desire, that our said Deputies shall use their endeavours to send two delegates from this Colony to the General Continental Congress, to be held at Philadelphia next May."

On the 18th of January, 1775, a Provincial Congress met at Savannah. On the same day the legislature was convened in the same town by Governor Wright with the hope of controlling, or at least toning down, by the presence of the royal legislature, the action of the Provincial Congress. In the congress only five of the twelve parishes were represented; in the House of Assembly every parish was represented.

Less than half of the parishes being represented, the Congress felt that it could not assume to speak for the

entire province. The members therefore contented themselves with electing Noble Wimberly Jones, Archibald Bulloch and John Houstoun to represent the province in the Continental Congress, and urging the Commons House of Assembly to adopt a series of resolutions prepared and adopted by themselves, which were very similar to, but not identical with, those adopted by the provinces already in the confederation. While the House of Assembly was patiently considering the appeal of the Provincial Congress, and doubtless would have adopted its suggestions and put Georgia practically in line with the other provinces, Governor Wright, to prevent such action, adjourned the legislature till the 9th of May, but when that time arrived, no quorum of the House appearing, he adjourned it to the 7th of November. When that time arrived the province was under the complete control of the revolutionists, no quorum for the transaction of public business could be secured, and the Governor realized that further effort at legislation was useless, and royal Government in Georgia, was, at least for a time, at an end.

The following are the resolutions adopted and signed by the members of the Provincial Congress, which they urged the Commons House of Assembly to also adopt:—

(From White's Historical Collections.)

Association entered into by forty-five of the Deputies assembled in Provincial Congress, at Savannah, in Georgia, on the 18th of January, 1775, and by them subscribed on the 23rd, when they chose NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES, ARCHIBALD BULLOCH, and JOHN HOUSTOUN, Esquires, Delegates to represent that Colony in the Continental Congress, to be held in May next.

Whereas, a non-importation, non-consumption, and

non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will probably prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure to obtain redress of *American grievances*, we do therefore, for ourselves and our constituents, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country, as follows:

First.—That we will not receive into this Province any goods, wares, or merchandise that shall be shipped from *Great Britain* or *Ireland* after the 15th day of March next, or from any other place any such goods, wares or merchandise as shall be shipped from these kingdoms after that time, except such as come under the rules and directions of the Ninth Article herein mentioned; and except such goods, wares or merchandise as are absolutely necessary for carrying on the *Indian* trade, subject, nevertheless, to the control of the Continental Congress intended to be held at *Philadelphia* on the 10th day of May next. Nor will we, from this day, import or purchase any *tea* from any port in the world, or import any molasses, syrup, coffee, or pimento, from the British Plantations, or from *Dominica*; nor wines from *Madeira* or the Western Islands, nor foreign indigo.

Second.—That we will neither import nor purchase any slaves imported from *Africa* or elsewhere, after the 15th day of March next.

Third.—That we will not export any merchandise or commodity whatsoever to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or to the West Indies, after the first day of December next, except rice to Europe.

Fourth.—Such as are merchants, and use the British and Irish trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents, and correspondents in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, not to ship any goods to them on any pre-

tence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in Georgia; and if any merchant residing in Great Britain or Ireland shall, directly or indirectly, ship any goods, wares, or merchandise for this Province, in order to break such non-importation agreement, or any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public; and on the same being so done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connection with such merchant.

Fifth.—That such as are owners of vessels, will give positive orders to their captains or masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods prohibited by the said non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate dismissal from their service.

Sixth.—We will use our utmost endeavours to improve the breed of sheep, and increase their number to the greatest extent, and, to that end, will kill them as sparingly as may be, especially those of a most profitable kind; nor will we export any to the *West Indies*, or elsewhere; and those of us who are, or may become, overstocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

Seventh.—That we will, in our several stations, encourage frugality, economy, and industry, and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of America, especially those of wool; and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially horse-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibition of shows, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments; and on the death of any relation or friend, none of us or our families will go into any further mourning dress than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat, for gentlemen, and a black ribbon and

necklace, for ladies; and we will discontinue the giving of scarfs and gloves at funerals.

Eighth.—That such are are venders of goods and merchandise, will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this Association, but will sell the same at the rates they have been accustomed to do for twelve months last past; and if any vender of goods or merchandise shall sell any goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any devise whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us, deal with any such person, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatsoever.

Ninth.—In case any merchant, trader, or other person, shall receive any goods or merchandise which shall be shipped after the 15th day of March, and before the 15th day of May next, the same ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either re-shipped or delivered to the Committee of the town, parish, or district wherein they shall be imported, to be stored, at the risk of the importer, until the non-importation agreement shall cease, or be sold, under the direction of the Committee aforesaid; and in the last-mentioned case, the owner or owners of such goods shall be reimbursed, out of the sales, the first costs and charges, the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston as are immediate sufferers by the Port Bill; and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored, or sold, to be inserted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandise shall be shipped after the said 15th day of May next, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Tenth.—That a Committee be chosen in every parish, town, and district, by those who contribute towards the



general tax, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the majority of any such Committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this Association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette; to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America be publickly known and universally condemned, as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we will respectively break off all dealings with him or her.

Eleventh.—That the Committee of Correspondence do frequently inspect the entries of the custom-house, and inform the Committees of the other Provinces, from time to time, of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur relative to this Association.

Twelfth.—That all manufactures of this Province be sold at reasonable prices, so that no undue advantages be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

And we do solemnly bind ourselves and our constituents, under the ties aforesaid, to adhere to this Association until American grievances are redressed.

The foregoing Association being determined upon by Congress, was ordered to be subscribed by the several members thereof, and thereupon we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.

*In Congress, Savannah, Georgia,
January 23, 1775.*

John Glen, Chairman,	Ambrose Wright,
Noble W. Jones,	Peter Tondee,
Samuel Farley,	Thomas Lee,

William Young,	Joseph Habersham,
Philip Box,	D. Zubly, Jr.,
William Evans,	James De Veaux,
George Walton,	Joseph Clay,
John Stirk,	Francis H. Harris,
Isaac Young,	Samuel Elbert,
Robert Rae,	Henry Jones,
Robert Hamilton,	George Houstoun,
Edmund Bugg,	Edward Telfair,
Samuel Germany,	William Gibbons,
John Wereat,	Peter Bard,
Jonathan Cochran,	William Glascock,
George McIntosh,	John Germany,
Raymond Demere,	L. Marbury,
William Jones,	Hugh Middleton,
James Cochran,	William Lord,
Joseph Gibbons,	John Mann,
John McClure,	David Lewis,
Archibald Bulloch,	George Wyche.
John Houstoun,	

While the Commons House of Assembly, mindful of the peculiarly exposed situation of Georgia, was prudently and carefully considering the resolutions adopted by the Provincial Congress and urged by that body upon it for its adoption, Governor Wright, to prevent favorable action, precipitately adjourned the Assembly, but before he did so the House had adopted the following bold and unequivocal declarations:—

(From White's Historical Collections.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, GEO., *January, 1775.*

The House, taking under consideration that the Parliament of Great Britain claims a power of right to bind the people of America by statute, in all cases whatsoever,

and who have in some acts expressly imposed taxes on the Americans, under various pretences, but in fact for the purpose of raising a revenue; hath established a Board of Commissioners with unconstitutional powers, and extended the jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, not only for collecting the duties imposed by the said acts, but for the trial of causes merely rising within the body of a county. And whereas standing armies have been, and now are, kept in America in time of profound peace; and being resolved in Parliament, that, by force of a statute made in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, colonists may be transported to England and tried there upon accusations for treason, misprisons, or concealments of treasons committed in the colonies; and, by a late statute, such trials have been directed in cases therein mentioned. And whereas, also, assemblies have been frequently dissolved, contrary to the rights of the people, when they attempted to deliberate on the grievances: Therefore, this House doth, as Englishmen, their ancestors, in like cases have usually done, for assisting and vindicating their Rights and Liberties—Declare:—

First.—That the inhabitants of the English Colonies of North America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English Constitution, and the several charters or compacts, have the following Rights:

Secondly.—That they are entitled to life, liberty and property, and they have never ceded to any sovereign power whatever a right to dispose of either, without their consent.

Thirdly.—That our ancestors, that first settled these colonies, were, at the time of their emigration from the mother country, entitled to all the rights, liberties, and

immunities of free and natural-born subjects within the realm of England.

Fourthly.—That by such emigration they by no means forfeited, surrendered, or lost any of these rights, but that they were, and their descendants now are, entitled to the exercise and enjoyment of all such of them as their local and other circumstances enable them to exercise and enjoy.

Fifthly.—That the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in the legislative council; and as the English colonists are not represented, and from their local and other circumstances cannot properly be represented in the British Parliament, they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation, in their several provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved in all cases of taxation and internal policy, subject only to the negative of their sovereigns, in such a manner as has been heretofore used and accustomed; but from the necessity of the case, and a regard to the mutual interest of both countries, we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British Parliament as are *bona fide* restrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole Empire to the mother country and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America without their consent.

Sixthly.—That the respective colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and more especially to the great and inestimable privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinage, according to the course of that law.

Seventhly.—That they are entitled to the benefit of such of the *English* statutes as existed at the time of their colonization, and which they have by experience respectively found to be applicable to their several local and other circumstances.

Eighthly.—That his Majesty's colonies are likewise entitled to all the immunities and privileges granted and confirmed to them by royal charters, or secured by their several codes of provincial laws.

Ninthly.—That they have a right peaceably to assemble and consider of their grievances, and petition the King, and that all the prosecutions, prohibitory proclamations, and commitments for the same, are illegal.

Tenthly.—That the keeping a standing army in these colonies in time of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony in which such army is kept, is against law.

Eleventhly.—And as it is indispensably necessary to good government, and rendered essential by the English Constitution, that the constituent branches of the legislature be independent of each other—

RESOLVED, That the exercise of legislative power in any colony, by a council appointed during pleasure by the Crown, may prove dangerous and destructive to the freedom of *American* legislation.

All and each of which the Commons of Georgia, in General Assembly met, do claim, demand, and insist on as their indubitable rights and liberties, which cannot be legally taken from them, altered, or abridged, by any power whatsoever, without their consent.

And, whereas, there are many infringements and viola-

tions of the foregoing rights, which, from an ardent desire that harmony and mutual intercourse of affection and interest may be restored, we pass over for the present, and proceed to state such acts and measures as have been adopted since the close of the said war, which demonstrates a system formed to enslave America.

RESOLVED, That the following acts of Parliament are infringements and violations of the rights of the colonists, and that the repeal of them is essentially necessary, in order to restore harmony between Great Britain and the *American Colonies*—viz.: The several acts of 4 George the Third, chapter 15 and chapter 34; 5 George the Third, chapter 25; 6 George the third, chapter 52; 7 George the Third, chapter 41 and chapter 46; 8 George the Third, chapter 22, which imposes duties for the purpose of raising *revenue* in *America*—extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits—deprive the American subjects of trial by jury—authorize the judge's certificate to indemnify the prosecutor of damages that he may otherwise be liable to—requiring oppressive security from a claimant of ships and goods, seized before he shall be allowed to defend his property—and are subversive of *American* rights.

Also, 12 George the Third, chapter 24, entitled "An Act for the better securing his Majesty's Dock-yards, Magazines, Ships, Ammunition, and Stores," which declares a new offence in *America*, and deprives the American subjects of a constitutional trial by jury of the vicinage, by authorizing the trial of any person charged with committing any offense described in the said act out of the realm, to be indicted and tried for the same in any shire or county within the realm.

Also, the three acts passed in the last session of Parliament, for the stopping the port and blocking up the

harbour of Boston; for altering the charter and government of Massachusetts Bay, and that which is entitled "An Act for the better administration of justice," &c.

Also, the act passed in the same session, for establishing the Roman Catholic Religion in the Province of Quebec, abolishing the equitable system of English laws, and erecting a tyranny there, to the great danger from so total a dissimilarity of religion, law and government to the neighbouring British Colonies, by the assistance of whose blood and treasure the said country was conquered from France.

Also, the act passed in the same session, for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his Majesty's service in North America.

Also, that the keeping a standing army in several of these colonies, in time of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony in which said army is kept, is against law.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this House be given to the members of the late Continental Congress, for their wise and able exertions in the cause of *American Liberty*.

RESOLVED, That be Deputies to represent this Province in the intended American Continental Congress proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia on the 10th of May next, or any other place or time as may hereafter be agreed on by the said Congress.

ORDERED, That Mr. Speaker do transmit a copy of the above resolves to the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Esq., President of the said Congress.

After this severe arraignment of the British government for the unconstitutional and arbitrary acts of its

parliament and ministers, the House of Assembly, apprehensive of the danger that might follow precipitate action in joining the confederacy of colonies, hesitated to take the final step, and was adjourned by Governor Wright before it took it. This prudent and conservative course met the approval of the people of all the parishes except Saint John. The people of this parish, mostly New Englanders or of New England origin, sympathizing with their kindred and friends in Boston and Massachusetts, were greatly displeased at the non-action of the Commons House of Assembly and first endeavored to get into the confederation and secure its recognition by seceding from Georgia and joining South Carolina. On the day on which the Provincial Congress met, January 18th, the delegates from the parish of Saint John met in caucus and from the Journal of their proceedings the following extracts are made:—

(Reprint from Force's Archives.)

Wednesday, January 18, 1775.

The Committee* met and Doctor Lyman Hall took the Chair.

The following Message was sent to the Committee of the several parishes in Congress sitting

"Gentlemen: The Committee of the Parish of St. John, present the Committees of the other Parishes with

*The word "Committee" as employed here and elsewhere in the proceedings of parish and town meetings means the delegation, the whole body of delegates, elected by the people of the town, district or parish to represent them in the Provincial Congress.

It will be observed that the delegates from Saint John did not take their seats in this Provincial Congress at all, but organized themselves into a separate body and attempted to coerce the delegates from the other parishes and dictate to them. Failing in this, they went home and attempted to withdraw from Georgia and join South Carolina, whose committee denounced Georgia as "that infamous colony," and thus the doctrine of secession was born of the New England inhabitants of Saint John's Parish in Georgia before the government of the United States was formed.

a copy of the Letter received by them from the late Continental Congress, and, agreeably to the advice therein contained, the inhabitants of the Parish of St. John have acceded to the General Association entered into and recommended by the said Continental Congress. They hope you will adopt the same measures."

Having received from the congress no reply to this communication, the delegates from St. John, on Friday the 20th of January, sent this additional message to the congress in which sat the delegates from the other parishes.

"Gentlemen: On the first day of your meeting we presented you with a Message, acquainting you that the inhabitants of the Parish of St. John had acceded to the General Association entered into, and particularly recommended to them by the late Continental Congress. We have patiently waited your answer, and wish to impute your silence rather to inattention than design. We now assure you, that if you think proper to enter fully into the measures of the late Continental Congress, we will heartily join you in every thing that may tend to enforce them."

The Committee of the several Parishes met in Congress, sent the following answer thereto:

"Gentlemen In answer to your Message of this morning, we beg leave to inform you of three determinations, from which, this Congress, we hope, will never recede.

First. That we shall be glad to have the Province upon this occasion, as fully represented as possible; and will therefore cheerfully receive the Delegates of St. John's Parish, as a part of us.

Secondly. That we apprehend every Delegate here,

is accountable to his Constituents and his own conscience, for the opinion he gives at this time; and therefore, ought not to let any other man, or set of men, judge for him.

Thirdly. That we trust no Member amongst us has any other object in view than the publick good.

Saturday, January 21st, 1775.

The Committee for St. John met, and came to the following resolutions :

RESOLVED, That the Committees of the several Parishes in Congress now sitting, are not, or cannot be, called a Provincial Congress; as, the greater number of the Parishes in this Province, are not represented therein. They therefore are not bound by the proceedings of the said Committees, although they may arrogate to themselves such a power.

RESOLVED, That as the Committees of the several Parishes in Congress now sitting, have not fully approved of, and adopted the measures entered into, and recommended by the late Continental Congress; this Committee cannot join them, without violating the general association, which they have already acceded to; and betraying the trust reposed in them, by their constituents.

And then, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

The above Extracts, taken from the original Minutes by

JOSEPH WOOD, Secretary."

Because of the non-action of the Georgia Provincial Congress on the demand of St. John that it at once enter

into the confederation of the other provinces, both the Parish of St. John and the province of South Carolina became very indignant, and on the 8th of February, 1775, the "General Committee" of South Carolina adopted and published the following:

(Reprint from Force's Archives.)

In General Committee.

Charlestown, South Carolina, February 8, 1775.

Inasmuch as the Colony of Georgia hath not acceded to the Continental Association entered into by the General Congress at Philadelphia, on the 20th of October last; therefore, and in conformity to the Resolutions of the said General Congress,

Resolved, That we will, from henceforth, have no Trade, Commerce, Dealings, or Intercourse, with the said Colony of Georgia; but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country: provided that this Resolution shall not be construed to extend to the inhabitants of this Colony now having Plantations in Georgia, so as to prevent them from bringing their Crops into this Colony; or to such persons resident in this Colony as now have debts due to them in Georgia, so as to prevent them from receiving payment of such debts there, in money, or in the commodities of that Colony, they having such commodities shipped from thence to Europe.

Ordered, That copies of the above resolution be transmitted to all the Northern Colonies.

February 16, 1775.

Resolved, That the persons residing in this Colony, who hold Plantations in Georgia, may, under the inspection of the Committee of Observation, send necessaries from hence for the use of those Plantations, without the same being deemed a violation of the Resolution of this Committee, of the 8th instant, respecting the Colony of Georgia.

Failing to coerce the delegates from the other parishes represented in the Provincial Congress into precipitate action, and encouraged by the proceedings of the General Committee at Charleston, St. John attempted to secede practically from Georgia and join South Carolina and thus get into the confederation of provinces and protect her trade. Her mode of procedure in this effort and its result will appear in the following extracts:—

St. John's Parish, Georgia.

On Thursday evening the 23d February, 1775, Joseph Wood, Esq., Mr. Daniel Roberts, and Mr. Samuel Stevens, three members of the Committee for the Parish of St. John, in Georgia, arrived in Charlestown, South Carolina, deputed to wait on the General Committee there, with the following Letter and account of the Proceedings of the patriotick Inhabitants of the said Parish, in the present critical situation of American affairs, viz:

At a Meeting in the Parish of St. John and Province of Georgia, on the 9th of February, 1775:

Letter from this Committee to the Committee of Correspondence in Charlestown, South Carolina, was agreed on and written.

It was then moved and agreed that some person or

persons of this Committee do wait on the Committee in Charlestown with the said Letter.

Accordingly, Messrs. Daniel Roberts and Samuel Stevens, and Joseph Wood, Esquire, were appointed and authorized to present the same, and transact such matters relative thereto as shall seem prudent and necessary.

Taken from the Minutes by order of the Chairman, and certified by,

BENJAMIN BAKER, Clerk.

The Committee from St. John's to the Charleston Committee.

Gentlemen: We, the Committee of the Parish of St. John, take the earliest opportunity to lay before you the several steps taken by this Parish, to conform, as near as possible, to the Resolutions entered into by the other Provinces, and the measures now adopted for carrying into execution the Continental Association. As it was particularly recommended to us, we readily embraced those measures,* by subscribing an Agreement to accede to the General Association, on condition "that Trade and Commerce might be continued to us with the other Provinces," and we should immediately have sent it to you for your approbation, but were delayed by a summons to attend a Provincial Congress at Savannah, the 18th of January last, for the purpose, as we understood, of a General Association with the other Provinces, and for choosing Delegates to attend at the next Continental Congress, to be held at Philadelphia, in May next. We met at that time and place, and acquainted the Committees of the other Parishes then assembled, that the inhabitants of this Parish had acceded to the General Associa-

*On the first of December last.

tion on the above mentioned conditions, and earnestly recommended the same to them. They did enter into an Association, (a copy of which we transmit to you) but so different in our opinions from the Continental Association, that it appears to be a contravention of it, and exposes them to the censure of the fourteenth clause of the General Association.

First. They have extended the time limited for Exports, beyond what is allowed by the Continental Congress, and thereby indulged a liberty of Exports, to the prejudice of the other Provinces.

Secondly. For that, in their limited time of Imports, they have, contrary to the Continental Association, extended it in general to the 15th of March next, for Goods to be shipped in England, and for the Indian trade to a still greater latitude, under the cloak of which we have reason to believe may be introduced a large importation, equally adapted to the Whites as to the Indians; and, on the whole, such as we could not, consistent with our own Association, possibly join in.

Had they acceded fully to the General Association, even at so late a time as our Provincial Congress, we should have had no occasion to trouble you with this address; but, as they did not, we now apply to you to admit us, the subscribers of this Parish, to an alliance with you, requesting that you will allow trade and commerce to be continued to us, exclusive (if you think proper) of this Province in general; the same to be continued and conducted under such regulations and restrictions as shall be consistent with the Continental Association, and which, on our parts, we engage with all possible care to keep inviolate.

Our being a Parish of a non-associated Province, can-

not, we presume, prevent our joining the other Provinces, as the restriction mentioned in the fourteenth clause of the General Association, must, as we apprehend, be considered as a general rule only, and respects this Province, considered in a mixed or promiscuous sense; but, as we of this Parish are a body detached from the rest, by our Resolutions and Associations,* and sufficiently distinct by local situation, large enough for particular notice, and have been treated as such by a particular Address from the late Continental Congress; adjoining a sea-port, and in that respect capable of conforming to the General Association, (if connected with you,) with the same fidelity as a distant Parish of your own Province, therefore we must be considered as comprehended within the spirit and equitable meaning of the Continental Association; and we are assured you will not condemn the innocent with the guilty, especially when a due separation is made between them. We now wait your answer, and shall be glad of your advice.

Signed by order of the Committee,

LYMAN HALL, Chairman.

Midway, February 9, 1775.

To the Committee of Correspondence in Charlestown, South Carolina.

(Reply of the Committee of Correspondence in Charlestown, S. C., to the Committee from St. John's Parish.)

February 24, 1775.

A Letter and sundry other Papers, from the Parish of St. John's, in Georgia, (as above) was read, and ma-

*The number that subscribed the said Association amount to one hundred and seventy-five substantial inhabitants.

turely considered. But the Committee being determined, in all cases, to adhere literally, as far as possible, to every Article of the Continental Association, could do no more in the present, than enter into the following Resolution, viz :

RESOLVED, That the Chairman be desired to write a proper Letter to the Committee of the Parish of St. John, in Georgia, assuring them of the high sense we have of their arduous struggles in favour of the common cause of America, and that we sincerely lament their present unhappy situation; but that, as the said Parish, being a part of the Colony of Georgia, in our opinion, falls under the fourteenth Article of the General Association, so we apprehend that it is not in our power to give them the relief they desire; and we can only recommend that they will persevere in their laudable exertions, and lay a state of their case before the ensuing Continental Congress, making no doubt that it will by them be properly considered.

ORDERED, That the Secretary do furnish the Deputies from St. John's with copies of all the Proceedings of this Committee, relative to the Colony of Georgia.

Dr. Hall and his followers in St. John having failed to get their parish into the confederation either through the Georgia Provincial Congress or through the General Committee at Charleston, acting on the suggestion of the South Carolina Committee, convened a parish "congress," or mass meeting, and having already adopted the articles of confederation, elected Dr. Hall as the representative of the parish of St. John in the Continental Congress, whither he repaired and was admitted to a seat with power to debate, but not to vote, on questions on which the vote was taken by states or provinces. When Georgia finally adopted the articles of confederation and

elected delegates to the Continental Congress, Dr. Hall was elected as one of her delegates and voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence.

Messrs. Jones, Bulloch and Houstoun, elected to represent Georgia in the Continental Congress by a Provincial Congress in which less than half of the parishes were represented, did not go to Philadelphia, but instead sent the following letter to the President of the Continental Congress:—

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, *April, 6, 1775.*

SIR: The unworthy part which the Province of Georgia has acted in the great and general contest, leaves room to expect little less than the censure, or even indignation, of every virtuous man in America. Although, on the one hand, we feel the justice of such a consequence with respect to the Province in general, yet, on the other, we claim an exemption from it in favour of some individuals, who wished a better conduct. Permit us, therefore, in behalf of ourselves and many others, our fellow-citizens, warmly attached to the cause, to lay before the respectable body over which you preside a few facts, which, we trust, will not only acquit us of supineness, but also render our conduct to be approved by all candid and dispassionate men.

At the time the late Congress did this Province the honour to transmit to it an extract from their proceedings, enclosed in a friendly letter from the Honourable M^r Middleton, the sense and disposition of the people in general seemed to fluctuate between liberty and convenience. In order to bring on a determination respecting the measures recommended, a few well-affected persons in Savannah, by public advertisement in the Gazette, requested a meeting of all the parishes and districts, by

delegates or representatives, in Provincial Congress. On the day appointed for this meeting, with concern they found that only five out of twelve parishes to which they had particularly wrote, had nominated and sent down delegates; and even some of these five had laid their representatives under injunctions as to the form of an association. Under these circumstances, those who met saw themselves a good deal embarrassed. However, one expedient seemed still to present itself. The House of Assembly was then sitting, and it was hoped there would be no doubt of a majority in favour of American freedom. The plan, therefore, was to go through with what business they could in Provincial Congress, and then, with a short address, present the same to the House of Assembly, who, it was hoped, would by votes in a few minutes, and before prerogative should interfere, make it the act of the whole Province. Accordingly, the Congress framed and agreed to such an association, and did such other business as appeared practicable with the people, and had the whole just ready to be presented, when the Governor, either treacherously informed, or shrewdly suspecting the step, put an end to the session. What then could the Congress do? On the one hand, truth forbid them to call their proceedings the voice of the Province, there being but five out of twelve parishes concerned; and, on the other, they wanted strength sufficient to enforce them, on the principles of necessity, to which all ought for a time to submit. They found the inhabitants of Savannah not likely soon to give matters a favourable turn. The importers were mostly against any interruption, and the consumers very much divided. There were some of the latter virtuously for the measures; others strenuously against them; but more who called themselves neutrals than either. Thus situated, there appeared nothing before us but the alternative of either immediately commencing a civil war among ourselves, or

else of patiently waiting for the measures to be recommended by the General Congress.

Among a powerful people, provided with men, money, and conveniences, and by whose conduct others were to be regulated, the former would certainly be the resolution that would suggest itself to every man removed from the condition of a coward; but in a small community like that of Savannah, (whose members are mostly in their first advance toward wealth and independence, destitute of even the necessities of life within themselves, and from whose junction of silence so little would be added or lost to the general cause,) the latter presented itself as the most eligible plan, and was adopted by the people. Party disputes and animosities have occasionally prevailed, and show that the spirit of freedom is not extinguished, but only restrained for a time, till an opportunity shall offer for calling it forth.

The Congress convened at Savannah did us the honour of choosing us delegates to meet your respectable body at Philadelphia, on the tenth of next month. We were sensible of the honour and weight of the appointment, and would gladly have rendered our country any services our poor abilities would have admitted of; but alas! with what face could we have appeared for a Province whose inhabitants had refused to sacrifice the most trifling advantages to the public cause, and in whose behalf we did not think we could safely pledge ourselves for the execution of any one measure whatsoever?

We do not mean to insinuate that those who appointed us would prove apostates or desert their opinions; but that the tide of opposition was great; that all the strength and virtue of these our friends might be sufficient for the purpose. We very early saw the difficulties that would

here occur, and therefore repeatedly and constantly requested the people to proceed to the choice of other delegates in our stead; but this they refused to do. We beg, sir, you will view our reasons for not attending in a liberal point of light. Be pleased to make the most favourable representation of them, to the Honourable the Members of the Congress. We believe we may take upon ourselves to say, notwithstanding all that has passed, there are still men in Georgia who, when an occasion shall require, will be ready to evince a steady, religious and manly attachment to the liberties of America. For the consolation of these, they find themselves in the neighborhood of a Province whose virtue and magnanimity must and will do lasting honour to the cause, and in whose fate they seem disposed freely to involve their own.

We have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient and very humble servants,

NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES,
ARCHIBALD BULLOCH,
JOHN HOUSTOUN.

*To the President of the Continental
Congress.*

In the meantime the fires of liberty were burning brighter and brighter throughout Georgia, and the spirit of resistance to tyranny grew stronger and stronger. There was a great scarcity of powder in the northern provinces, where active hostilities had already begun. Governor Wright had a magazine in Savannah in which was stored a considerable quantity of ammunition. On the eleventh of May, under cover of darkness, Dr. Noble Wymerly Jones, Joseph Habersham, John Milledge, Edward Telfair, Joseph Clay and William Gibbons, with a few others who accompanied them, broke into the maga-

zine and carried away the powder, sending a part of it to South Carolina and concealing the remainder in their cellars till it might be needed in defense of their homes.

In response to a call published in the Gazette and signed by Noble Wymerly Jones, John Houstoun, Archibald Bulloch and George Walton, a large number of inhabitants of Savannah and the surrounding country met at the Liberty-Pole in Savannah on the twenty-second of June, 1775, to elect a Council of Safety to take charge of and direct the affairs of the friends of freedom.

Of this body William Ewen was elected President and the other members were, William Le Conte, Joseph Clay, Basil Cowper, Samuel Elbert, William Young, Elisha Butler, Edward Telfair, John Glen, George Houstoun, George Walton, Joseph Habersham, Francis H. Harris, John Smith and John Morel.

The Council of Safety was instructed to keep up a correspondence with the local councils in the several provinces, with the Councils of Safety in the other parishes, and with the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. We here insert a fragmentary and imperfect journal (all now in existence) of the Council of Safety.

(Reprint from White's Historical Collections and Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GEORGIA COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, 3d November,
1775.

Present :

William Ewen, President.	Samuel Elbert.
John Smith.	Edward Telfair.
Joseph Clay.	Geo. Walton.
George Houstoun.*	Wm. Le Conte.

The President laid before the Board a letter from the Honorable Archibald Bulloch, John Houstoun and John Joachim Zubly,* three Continental Delegates at Philadelphia, containing the resolution of the Continental Congress relative to the two cargoes of goods arrived in this Province after the 6th day of July and before the 6th day of August last.

RESOLVED, That the said resolution and letter be referred to the consideration of the General Committee.

The President reported that he had paid to Philip Box and Wm. Gibbons, Esqrs., the Provincial Treasurers, the sum of eight hundred and four pounds ten shillings Stg., as per copies of their receipts annexed.

*Afterwards joined the Royalists.

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SAVANNAH, 19th Sept., 1775.

Rec'd of Wm. Ewen, Esqr., President of the Council of Safety, five hundred and fifty-five shilling bills, being one hundred and thirty-seven pounds 10s., which we promise to be accountable for when thereunto required.

550.5s. £137 10s.

PHILIP BOX
WM. GIBBONS.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety on Monday, December 11th, 1775.

Present :

George Walton.	Saml. Elbert.
Edwd. Telfair.	John Smith.
Stephen Drayton.	Wm. Ewen.
Francis Henry Harris.	John Martin.
Oliver Bowen.	Ambrose Wright.

The Council proceeded to the election of a President by ballot, when George Walton, Esqr., was found to be duly elected and took his seat accordingly.

Mr. Edward Langworthy being proposed as Secretary, was unanimously elected and was also elected as Secretary to the General Committee.

RESOLVED, That Edwd. Langworthy be allowed.... pounds per annum for the above service.

.....Congress resolved that the Council of Safety
.....for the payment of the Secretary.....to pay
the doorkeeper and messenger.....during the sitting

of Congress in.....this Board, in consideration.....
the Secretary, do resolve paid to him for.....sum of
ten pounds be paid the messenger and the sum of eight
pounds the doorkeeper for their attendance on the late
Congress

ORDERED, that the President do write letters to the sev-
eral persons elected to sit at this Board, who have not
taken their seats, requiring that they do forthwith give
their attendance.

ORDERED, that a committee be appointed to draw up
rules and regulations for the direction of this Board, and
that Mr. Drayton, Francis Henry Harris and Wm. Ewen
be that committee.

RESOLVED, That the General Committee be requested
to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock to proceed to
the election of fit persons to supply the vacancies at this
Board.

Mr. Clay attended and declined taking his seat at this
Board.

Mr. Drayton from the committee appointed to draw
up rules, &c., for this Board.....

RESOLVED, That the Council
Monday on ten o'clock in.....
Room.

2d. That every member.....
hour of adjournment
an

3d. That when the President takes the chair, each
member shall take their seats under a fine of two shillings
and six pence.

4th. No member shall speak on a subject, but by addressing himself to the President, uncovered and standing; that only one member shall be allowed to speak at a time; that when two shall arise, the determination, who shall proceed, shall lye with the President.

5th. No member, without leave first obtained, shall attempt to speak in the same debate above twice.

6th. That the President shall have power (notwithstanding the first resolve) to call the Council of Safety as often as the emergency of affairs may require, and that if the member, upon such extraordinary notice given for their attendance, shall neglect to attend, they shall be fined the sum of twenty shillings, without a reasonable excuse.

7th. That no member shall be absent from the Council more than a week without first obtaining leave so to do.

RESOLVED, That the foregoing be the standing Rules of this Board.

In consequence of sundry applications, the President delivered commissions to the following gentlemen, Viz.:

Thomas Dowd, Third Lieutenant, dated——December.

James Galache, Second Lieutenant, dated 12th December.

Andrew Maybank, Captain, dated 12th December.

James Cochrane, First Lieutenant, dated 12th December.

Moses May, Second Lieutenant, dated 12th December.

Joseph Woodruffe, Captain, dated 12th December.

John Morrison, First Lieutenant, 13th December.

Jacob Blunt, Second Lieutenant, 13th December.

Hezekiah Wade, Captain, dated——December.

Jeremiah Beale, First Lieutenant, dated——December.

Zephaniah Beale, Second Lieutenant, dated——December.

George Philips, Third Lieutenant, dated——December.

William Bugg, Senior Second Lieutenant, dated ——
December.

Joshua Smith, Third Lieutenant, dated——December.

John Dooly, Captain, dated——December.

Thomas Dody, First Lieutenant, dated——December.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

George Walton.

William Ewen.

Stephen Drayton

Noble Wm. Jones.

Basil Cowper.*

Edwd. Telfair.

John Bohun Girardeau.

John Smith.

Jonathan Bryan.

William Gibbons.

John Martin.

Oliver Bowen.

Ambrose Wright.

Samuel Elbert.

Joseph Habersham.

Francis Henry Harris.

*Afterwards joined the Royalists.

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At a meeting of the Council of Safety, on Thursday morning, December 14th, 1775.

Present :

George Walton.	William Ewen.
Saml. Elbert.	Oliver Bowen.
Stephen Drayton.	Ambrose Wright.
Francis H. Harris.	Edwd. Telfair.

RESOLVED, That the Messenger do summons the Members of the General Committee to meet to-morrow at three o'clock in the afternoon on special Business.

At a special meeting of the Council of Safety on Saturday, December 16th, 1775.

Present :

George Walton.	William Gibbons.
Stephen Drayton.	John Martin.
Edwd. Telfair.	Ambrose Wright.
Oliver Bowen.	Saml. Elbert.
William Ewen.	Francis Henry Harris.

A petition was laid before the Council of Safety, in behalf of Capt. John Conyers and the Company he commanded; setting forth, that he, with twenty-five Men, had marched to Augusta and there joined Capt. Elbert, that the petitioner with his men were at considerable expense and trouble; and therefore expected not only to be paid per diem, but also to be reimbursed such necessary expenses, &c.

RESOLVED, That the said John Conyers and his men be paid at the rate of 4 shillings per diem, and likewise the expenses of the expedition.

The president presented an account of Ann Johnston for horse hire on the expedition to Augusta; ordered that the said Ann Johnston be paid forty shillings for the same.

Dr. Jones, attending the Council of Safety, took his seat according to his election.

The chairman of the General Committee informed the Board that the General Committee had met on yesterday, and in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, and agreeable to the request from this Board, had proceeded and elected Basil Cowper,* John Bohun Girardeau and William Gibbons, Esqrs., as members to sit in the Council of Safety in the room of William LeConte, William Young,* and Joseph Clay, who declined taking their seats.

William Gibbons, Esq., attending the Council of Safety, and being informed of his election as a member of this Board, by the General Committee, took his seat accordingly. Basil Cowper, Esq.,* likewise attended and took his seat.

WHEREAS, It has been impracticable to get the proceedings of the late Congress published, agreeable to their directions, and as the said Congress is to expire on the last day of this instant, and members to form a new Congress, to be chosen immediately thereafter, it is necessary that a few extracts from the said proceedings should be published, before the pamphlet can be printed. which will contain the most material part thereof.

*Afterwards joined the Royalists.

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IN CONGRESS, December 8th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this Congress do expire on the last day of the present month of December, and that the inhabitants of the several districts and parishes within this province, do proceed to the election of other delegates, to form and sit in a new Congress, between the first and twelfth days of January next; and that the persons so to be elected do meet and form a Provincial Congress at Savannah, or elsewhere, on the first day of June next, or sooner if the Honorable the Council of Safety shall think it expedient to summon them.

WHEREAS, Some difficulties may arise in electing the several members, in the several parishes and districts, who are to compose the next Provincial Congress, for the prevention thereof, it is

RESOLVED, That the chairman of the several parochial and district committees do give public notice thereof for at least ten days before such election, and that all persons paying towards the general tax shall have power to vote, and that the delegates shall be freeholders in this province, and shall be chosen by ballot.

RESOLVED, Also, that the mode of delegation recommended by the late Congress be adopted and signed by the electors of members to form and sit in the next Congress; and also that all polls of election shall be open at ten o'clock in the morning and continue so till five in the afternoon, at which time, and not before, it shall be closed, or adjourned till next day; and that no poll shall be continued open longer than two days.

Extracts from the minutes.

ED. LANGWORTHY.

It is therefore strongly recommended to the inhabitants of the several districts and parishes within this Province to proceed to the election of members to form and sit in the next Congress, at the time and in the manner as are recommended by the last; and, in order that there may be no inadequate or clashing powers delegated to be elected: It is ordered that the Secretary do procure a sufficient number of the said forms of delegation to be printed and forthwith transmit them to the parochial and district committees.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, on Monday, December 18th, 1775.

Present :

George Walton.	William Ewen.
Stephen Drayton.	Oliver Bowen.
Basil Cowper.*	William Gibbons.
John Martin.	Edward Telfair.
Noble Wimb. Jones.	Ambrose Wright.
Jonathan Bryan.	Samuel Elbert.

The President presented to the Board a letter from the Council of Safety at Charlestown, which being read, it was agreed to answer it by a deputation. Ordered that Mr. Cooper and Mr. Drayton be that deputation.

RESOLVED, That Mr. Jones, Capt. Elbert and Captain Martin be a committee to draw up instructions for the deputies.

The President presented an account of Cuthbert & Platt for the supply of the Indians, £6 3s. 9d. Ordered that the said Cuthbert and Platt be paid accordingly.

*Royalist.

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At a special meeting of the Council of Safety on Tuesday Decr. 19th, 1775.

Present :

George Walton.	Samuel Elbert.
William Ewen.	William Gibbons.
Stephen Drayton.	Oliver Bowen.
Basil Cowper.*	Edwd. Telfair.
John Martin.	Ambrose Wright.
Noble W. Jones.	Jonathan Bryan.
Francis H. Harris.	John Joachim Zubly.*
Archibald Bulloch.	

RESOLVED, That the General Committee be requested and directed to emit and lodge in the Treasury the sum of twenty-five hundred pounds for the necessary service and defence of this Province; and that the Chairman of the said committee do produce to this Board the Treasurer's receipts for the same as soon as possible.

A motion was made and seconded to reconsider the letter received from the Council of Safety at Charlestown, whether it shall be answered by a letter or deputation.

Mr. Cooper declined going to Charlestown as a deputy; Mr. Ewen was appointed in his room.

Archibald Bulloch, Esqr., laid before the Board the following resolution of the Continental Congress.

IN CONGRESS, Novb. 4th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That for the defence of the Colony of Georgia there be one battalion kept up there at the Continental expence, to be composed as the battalion for the

*Royalist.

defence of Carolina, viz.: To consist of 728 men, officers included. This to be divided into 8 companies, each company to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 4 corporals, two drums or fifes and seventy-six privates.

The pay of Colonel, 50 dollars p. calendar month.

Lieutenant Col., 40 ditto p. do.

Major, $33\frac{1}{3}$ ditto p. do.

Captain, $26\frac{2}{3}$

Lieutenant, 18

Ensign, $13\frac{1}{3}$

Sergeant, 8

Corporal, $7\frac{1}{3}$

Fife and Drum, $7\frac{1}{3}$

Private, $6\frac{2}{3}$

Adjutant, $18\frac{1}{3}$

Quarter Master, $18\frac{1}{3}$

Chaplain, 20

RESOLVED, That the above resolution be taken under consideration on Tuesday, the 2d January, 1776.

The Council adjourned to to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, Decemr. 20th, 1775.

The Council of Safety met according to adjournment.

Present :

Geo. Walton, President.	Archibald Bulloch.
Samuel Elbert.	Oliver Bowen.
Stephen Drayton.	Edwd. Telfair.
Ambrose Wright.	Noble Wimb. Jones.
John Martin.	

Mr. Girardeau attended the Council, took his seat.

The Board being informed that the Chief Justice had made a rule of Court, whereby every Attorney who shail pay obedience to the regulations of the late Congress, in respect to law proceedings, should be struck off the roll.

The Board deeming such proceeding by the Chief Justice, not only highly derogatory to the authority of Congress, but arbitrary and illegal in respect to the attorneys

ORDERED, That Mr. Bowen and Mr. Girardeau be a committee to search the Prothonotary's office if any such rule is filed therein.

Mr. Brown and Mr Girardeau having searched the Prothonotary's office, reported that no such rule is filed therein.

RESOLVED, That the chairman of the General Committee be requested to call a meeting of the same, this afternoon at four o'clock, the Board having particular business to lay before them.

RESOLVED, That the members to be elected to form

and sit in the next Congress be summoned to meet in Savannah on the 20th of January next, to form the same, in order that the proceedings of the Continental Congress may be laid before them.

ORDERED, That the President do write to the committees for the several districts and parishes within the Province, acquainting them therewith.

RESOLVED, That the President be empowered to hire expresses to communicate the same.

Adjourned to to-morrow nine o'clock.

Thursday, December 21st, 1775

The Council met according to adjournment.

Present :

George Walton, President.	Oliver Bowen.
Basil Cowper.*	John Martin.
Noble Wimb. Jones.	Samuel Elbert.
Edward Telfair.	Wm. Gibbons.
Ambrose Wright.	

RESOLVED, That all military officers of the first Regiment, acting under authority of Congress, be required to do patrol duty during the Christmas holidays, agreeable to the directions of the Acts of Assembly.

ORDERED, that the President do forthwith write to the Captains of the First Regiment, acquainting them with the foregoing resolution.

*Royalist.

At a special meeting of the Council of Safety on Sunday, Dec. 24th, 1775.

Present :

George Walton.
Edwd. Telfair.
Saml. Elbert.
John Smith.
Wm. Gibbons.

Francis Henry Harris.
Oliver Bowen.
Basil Cowper.*
John Martin.

The President laid before the Board a letter from John Wereat, Esq., informing that several vessels loading with lumber up Sapelo and other rivers at the southward, with palpable intention of supplying the West India markets, contrary to the restraints of Congress. The Board taking the said letter into consideration, resolved that the committees from the southern parishes be required to take effectual measures to prevent such wicked and daring attempts. Ordered, that the men employed and the necessary charges and expenses attending the same be paid by the public. Ordered, that the President do write to the southern parishes, acquainting them therewith.

*Royalist.

At a special meeting of the Council of Safety on Wednesday, December 27th, 1775.

Present :

George Walton.	Basil Cowper.*
Edw. Telfair.	John Smith.
Francis Henry Harris.	William Gibbons.
Oliver Bowen.	Archibald Bulloch.
Samuel Elbert.	

Joseph Habersham, Esq., attended this Board and took his seat. A motion was made and seconded that a committee be appointed to propose some expedients for supplying the Province with arms and ammunition, and that they make their report on Friday next, which being agreed to, it was ordered that Capt. Elbert, Mr. Oliver Bowen, Mr. Edward Telfair, Mr Joseph Habersham and Mr. Basil Cowper be a committee for that purpose.

Adjourned to Friday morning 10 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1776.

Present :

George Walton.	Basil Cowper.*
Archibald Bulloch.	Joseph Habersham.
John Martin.	Francis Henry Harris.
William Gibbons.	Ambrose Wright.
Samuel Elbert.	John Bohun Girardeau.

Captain William Manson* presented to this Board a petition setting forth that since his arrival from Great

*Royalist.

Britain several of his indented servants had been enticed from him and enlisted into the provincial service of South Carolina, to his great loss and damage.

That a number of armed men, among whom were some of the recruits belonging to Captain Spencer, and four of his indented servants, violently attacked his house, pulled down his fence, and would have proceeded to further violence if not prevented by people in the house; that he was necessitated to take two of the above mentioned servants into Custody; that conceiving his person and property to be in imminent danger, puts himself under the protection of this Board, &c.

The Board having taken the premises into consideration, issued the following order.

GEORGIA.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Savannah, 2d January, 1776.

To Mr. John Spencer, a recruiting officer, acting under the authority of the Council of Safety of the Province of South Carolina, and under the protection of this Board:

It appears to this Board that you have enlisted four indented servants of Capt. Wm. Manson, who has lately brought over from England a number of tradesmen and others to settle in the frontier parts of this Province, at a very considerable expense; and, as we deem the enlisting of men in that situation not warranted by the regulations of the honorable Continental Congress, we require that you forthwith either surrender the men so enlisted, receiving back their enlisting money, or pay the expenses of indenting and bringing them to America.

The Board further enjoins, that Mr. Spencer will use his utmost endeavors to prevent any outrage to Capt. Manson, his people, or property, or any other person in this Province, by any of his men.

Mr. Spencer declaring that he could not surrender up Capt. Manson's Servants, the following order was immediately issued.

To Lieutenants Seth John Cuthbert and William Moore :

You are hereby ordered and required forthwith to arm and array a sufficient number of men belonging to the companies to which you respectively belong, and to rescue from Mr. John Spencer the following persons, viz. :

William Budge, Francis Wallace, Thomas Purdy and John Douglass, being indented servants to Captain William Manson, and by him enlisted contrary to the regulations of the Continental Congress; which men you are to deliver to Capt. Manson.

By order of the Council of Safety.

GEO. WALTON, President.

2d January, 1776.

The Committee appointed to propose expedients for supplying the Province with arms and ammunition brought in their report, which the Board proceeded to consider and came to the following resolutions.

WHEREAS, It has been resolved by the Continental Congress, that for the better furnishing these Colonies with the necessary means of defending their rights, every vessel importing gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur, provided they bring with the sulphur four times as much saltpetre,

brass field pieces of good muskets fitted with bayonets, within nine months from the date of this resolution, shall be permitted to load and export the produce of these Colonies, to the value of such powder and stores aforesaid, the non-exportation agreement notwithstanding.

RESOLVED, Therefore, that a sum of money be provided for the purpose of obtaining arms and ammunition for this Province.

RESOLVED, That Saml. Elbert, Ewd. Telfair and Joseph Habersham be a committee to agree with a proper person to undertake to supply this Province with arms and ammunition.

RESOLVED, That such person shall have power to draw on the said committee for the sum necessary to be paid for such arms and ammunition, who are empowered and required to accept the same upon the faith of the public of this Province.

RESOLVED, That the holder of any such bills may send any vessel or vessels to any port of this Province, which shall be permitted to load and carry off any produce of this Province to the amount thereof.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the committee to contract for the supply of 400 stand of arms with bayonets, as nearly to the size recommended by the Continental Congress as possible, 20,000 lbs. of gunpowder, 60,000 lbs. of ball, bullets, bar lead, grape, swan and goose shot, properly proportioned.

RESOLVED, That all the military stores at the Fort of Frederica be immediately secured and lodged in some place of security.

RESOLVED, That the President be empowered to issue orders by authority of the Board to some person willing to undertake the same,

RESOLVED, That the expense attending the taking and securing such stores be paid by the public of this province.

Adjourned to five o'clock p. m.

At a Special Meeting of the Council of Safety, Sunday,
January 7th, 1776.

Present :

George Walton.	Jonathan Bryan.
Stephen Drayton.	Joseph Habersham.
Archibald Bulloch.	William Gibbons.
Edward Telfair.	Button Gwinnett.
Samuel Elbert.	Francis Henry Harris.
Ambrose Wright.	John Martin.

The President informed the Board, that in consequence of information received from the secret committee, informing that two ships of war and one transport had sailed from Rebellion Road, which, there was good reason to believe, was destined to this Province, in order perhaps to plunder it of live stock, &c., or to support the merchants in the exportation of produce contrary to the Continental restraints. That in consequence of this information, he looked over the list of names of members of the Council of Safety and found there would be difficulty in getting a Board, and fearing the public safety would be endangered by a delay, and therefore issued the following orders.

Orders to David Zubly, John Stirk, &c., &c.*

It is deemed necessary for the public safety, that a part of the militia should be draughted to do duty at and about the Town of Savannah. You are therefore ordered and required immediately to draught one third of the men in your company and to march them to Savannah by 12 o'clock to-morrow, with their arms and accoutrements and lodging apparel; for which the officers and men will be paid agreeable to a resolve of Congress.

GEO. WALTON,
President of the Council of Safety.

The Board, highly approving of the conduct of the President, do resolve that the foregoing orders be valid, as if particularly directed by the Board.

Mr. Drayton represented that he was ready to make the report of his deputation to Charlestown, when the Board thought it proper to defer it till to-morrow morning.

A motion was made and seconded that officers be appointed to command the militia ordered upon duty by the President.

RESOLVED, That Samuel Elbert, Esquire, be Colonel and Chief in Command, Stephen Drayton, Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel and Second in Command, and Joseph Habersham, Esquire, Major and Third in Command, and that the President be empowered to issue and sign commissions for them.

RESOLVED, That sufficient number of small craft be forthwith sent down to Cockspur to lighten the Ship In-

*Royalist.

verny, McKenzie, Master, now riding in the road there, in order that the ship may be brought up to Savannah.

RESOLVED, That it be given in charge to the commanding officer at Cockspur, to use his utmost endeavours to effect this purpose, and in case he shall find it impracticable and that the vessel and cargo must otherwise fall into the hands of our enemies, that then and not till then, in order to prevent the same, he shall have power to scuttle her.

RESOLVED, ALSO, That it be further given in charge to the said officer to put the ship as soon under way as possible, and that he uses the utmost dispatch in bringing her and her cargo up to Savannah.

RESOLVED, That the President do commissionate Peter Bard and William O'Bryan, Gentlemen, for this purpose.

RESOLVED, That the commanding officer at Savannah, for the time being, have power to restrain any Crown officer from going without the limits of Savannah, if he should deem it expedient.

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At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Monday, Jan. 8th, 1776.

Present :

George Walton.	Francis Henry Harris.
William Ewen.	Button Gwinnett.
Edwd. Telfair.	Stephen Drayton.
Noble Wmb. Jones.	Ambrose Wright.
Samuel Elbert.	Archibald Bulloch.
William Gibbons.	Jonathan Bryan.
John Bohun Girardeau.	

A letter was presented to the Board respecting some disturbances that have lately happened between an Indian and some white people.

RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That the President do write to the several committees bordering upon the Indian countries and direct them to apprehend any white person who shall molest or disturb any Indian amity with this Province.

Stephen Drayton and William Ewen, Esquires, deputies appointed by this Board to make a representation of the state of this Province to the Council of Safety in South Carolina, and to confer with them on the subject of exportation, having returned, attended and made their report.

RESOLVED, that no rice shall be exported from this Province after this day, until the first day of March next, except such as was shipped previous to the arrival of the prohibition by the Continental Congress, and not then, without permission by this Board.

RESOLVED, That the General Committee be required

to issue and lodge in the Treasury one thousand pounds over and above the last requisition; and that it be recommended to the chairman to use his utmost endeavour to expedite the same.

RESOLVED, That Levi Sheftal* be a commissary, as appointed by the President, to provide necessaries for the several companies of men that are ordered out upon duty at and about Savannah.

A petition was presented to the Board by William Panton, setting forth that he had purchased goods, &c., belonging to Kellsall & Co., together with the goods and gunpowder intended for the Indian trade, and that he desired to receive his proportion of the same; that he has a sloop now stopped by the Parochial Committee in this harbour, on board of which he has shipped a small quantity of rice, rum, salt, strands, &c., that he therefore prays that this Board will order him his proportion of the said gunpowder and permit his sloop immediately to depart with the same together with the other articles.

The Board, taking the premises into consideration, resolved that, consistent with the public safety, they could not spare him any powder and that they could not permit him to carry any produce to Florida.

ORDERED that the President do inform him of the same.

RESOLVED, That the President do write to the Council of Safety in Carolina and represent the particular circumstances of the vessel and cargo lately taken and carried to Beaufort by their order; and that he request that the same may be returned to this Province; and that he pledges the faith of the Province that she shall not sail with her cargo contrary to the Laws of Congress.

*Afterwards a Royalist.

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RESOLVED, That the President do issue his warrant to the commanding officer at Cockspur, commanding him to take the body of Captain William Colville and bring him before this Board, or, in case of its recess, deliver him to the commanding officer in Savannah.

RESOLVED, That the President do write to the committee for the Parish of Saint John, requiring that they use the utmost vigilance in watching the motions of the pilots for the harbour of Sunbury; and that, in particular, they send for Captain William Lyford, and question him as to his piloting into any port in this Province any ship or vessel of war of our enemies, and that they take such steps with him, if he appears inimical to the common interest, as will be a sufficient security against his aiding our enemies.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Jan. 8th. 1776, p. m.

Present :

George Walton.	Francis Henry Harris.
Stephen Drayton.	Samuel Elbert.
William Ewen.	Archibald Bulloch.
Jonathan Bryan.	John Bohun Girardeau.
John Martin.	William Gibbons.
Edward Telfair.	Ambrose Wright.

Mr. Baker, from Saint John's Parish, presented to the Board a return and election of officers to command a company of riflemen, and recommended John Baker, Esqr., as Captain, Mr. John Bacon, Senr., as First Lieutenant, Mr. William Baker, Senr., as Second Lieutenant and Mr. Thomas Bacon as Third Lieutenant of same.

ORDERED, that commissions be made out for the above gentlemen accordingly.

RESOLVED, That houses of all overseers and negroes throughout the Province, together with those on the Plantations in South Carolina, bordering upon Savannah River, below Purisburgh, be forthwith searched, and all guns and ammunition (except one gun and thirteen cartridges for each overseer) which shall be found therein, shall be taken and lodged in the hands of the committee for the several Parishes and Districts.

ORDERED, That the commanding officer at Savannah be directed to send a party of men to search the said plantations in South Carolina, and to have the guns and ammunition, which they shall find and take therein, lodged in the public store in Savannah.

RESOLVED, That the President do write to the Council of Safety in South Carolina, and represent the necessity that obligated this Board to order their plantations to be searched.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Jan. 9th, 1776.

Present :

George Walton.	Archibald Bulloch.
William Gibbons.	Jonathan Bryan.
Noble Wimb. Jones.	William Ewen.
Edwd. Telfair.	Joseph Habersham.
John Martin.	Ambrose Wright.
Stephen Drayton.	

A motion was made and seconded that the letters from the Continental Delegates be read, which was ordered accordingly.

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Wm. Baker, one of the officers of Saint John's Rifle Men, represented to the Board that many of the men were in want of powder and therefore applied for same. Ordered that 25 lb. wt. be delivered unto him.

The following resolves of the Continental Congress were received enclosed in the letters from our delegates.

IN CONGRESS, Octo. 6th, 1775.

On motion made :

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the several Provincial Assemblies or Conventions and Councils or Committees of Safety, to arrest and secure every person in their respective Colonies, whose going at large may in their opinion endanger the safety of the Colony or the liberties of America.

A true copy from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMAS, Sec.

IN CONGRESS, Thursday, 26th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the several Provincial Assemblies, Conventions or Councils of Safety of the United Colonies, to export to the foreign West Indies, on account of risque of their respective Colonies, as much provision or any other produce except horned cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, as they may deem necessary for the importation of arms, ammunition, sulphur and saltpetre.

ORDERED, That a copy of the above be transmitted by the Delegates to their respective Assemblies, Conventions or Committees of Safety.

A true copy.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secy:

The President having informed the Board that, from the accounts received, informing that ships of war were destined to this coast, he had issued orders to remove the cannon from the Island of Cockspur.

RESOLVED, That this Board do approve of the said orders, and that the President do issue further orders for collecting and cleaning the cannon in and about the Town of Savannah, and that the commanding officer be appointed to do the same.

Mr. John Elliott, from the Parish of Saint John, presented to the Board a return of an election of officers for a company of Rangers, and recommended James Scriven, Esqr., as Captain, Mr. Dan'l Roberts as First Lieutenant, Mr. John Scriven as Second Lieutenant, and Mr. John Elliott as Third Lieutenant. Ordered that commissions be made out accordingly.

(Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Henry Laurens, Esqr., President of the Council of Safety for South Carolina, to Archibald Bulloch, Esqr., dated 2nd January, 1776.)

But, Sir, my principal business at present, for otherwise I should not have troubled you before Mr. Drayton's return, is to inform you that the Tamar, Cherokee, Sandwich Packet and an Armed Schooner made sail this morning in Rebellion Road and attempted to go over the bar, but the wind failing they are all come to anchor again. From undoubted intelligence we learn they are intended for your river in order to obtain provisions (of bread particularly) which, since the practice of harbouring and protecting our negroes on board the Cherokee, we have refused to supply them with. Perhaps, too, there may be a concerted plan between the two Great Men for covering the loading of all the ships, which now are

and which may come into your river, for overawing the friends of liberty and for giving energy to the projects of our enemies, in award for every mischievous and no good purpose towards the former. These will receive the warning, enquire what quantity of bread and flour, beef and pork is in the Town and act a part, we hope, that will do them honor.

I have the honor, &c.,

HENRY LAURENS.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Friday, January 12th, 1776.

Present :

George Walton.	John Martin.
Samuel Elbert.	Ambrose Wright.
Stephen Drayton.	Archibald Bulloch.
Edward Telfair.	William Ewen.
Joseph Habersham.	William Gibbons.

The President laid before the Board a letter from Luke Mann, Esquire, which, among other things, informed of the election of officers for a company of men in the Upper District of Saint Philip, and recommended Luke Mann as Captain, Israel Bird, First Lieutenant, Frederic Rester, Second Lieutenant, and Joshua Stafford, Third Lieutenant. Ordered that commissions be made out and sent to them accordingly.

Capt. James Goldwire and Lieutenant Richard Scruggs attended the Board and represented that they had received the orders of the President, commanding Capt.



Goldwire to make a draught of one third of the company and to march them down to Savannah; that in consequence of these orders, they draughted one third of the company and assembled them and ordered them forthwith to march to Savannah, and that not only every man draughted, but every man in the whole company, except William King, absolutely refused obeying the said orders, whereby they could not comply with them.

They also represented that they had often heard James Pace, tavern keeper, and John Hall, planter, declare that they were King's men, and that all the men in the Congress and Council of Safety were Rebels; and that they would oppose all their measures and that they were welcome to try it when they pleased. They further observed that James Pace and John Hall excited the men of the said company to disobedience by their means and prevented some of them from coming to town and that they were of opinion that unless some immediate steps are taken they will certainly do great harm to the public, and they also considered themselves in personal danger from the said James Pace and John Hall, if they were suffered to go at large; therefore,

RESOLVED, That James Pace, of the Parish of Saint Matthew, tavern keeper, and John Hall, of the same place, are inimical to the liberties of America; and that the public safety is endangered by their going at large.

RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That Colonel Drayton be appointed to command the militia of the Parishes of Saint Matthew, Saint George and Saint Paul; and that as soon as he can assemble a sufficient force, he shall arrest and take the said James Pace and John Hall and bring them to Savannah; and that he shall suppress and disperse by force all and every person who shall appear in arms in opposition to the measures of Congress, or who shall declare against the liberties of America.

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RESOLVED, That Edw. Telfair, Esquire, be appointed to go with and to aid and assist Colonel Drayton in the measures necessary to be pursued in order to the execution of the foregoing resolutions.

RESOLVED, That all the officers and men in the Parishes aforesaid are bound to pay obedience to the orders which may be issued by Colonel Drayton, and that neglect or disobedience shall be punished agreeable to the Regulations of Congress.

RESOLVED, That the militia shall be paid at the rates that were allowed to the militia called out to suppress the insurgents in South Carolina, and that they draw rations in the same manner while employed in this service.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Jan. 13th, 1776.

Present :

George Walton.	Basil Cowper.*
Noble Wimb. Jones.	William Ewen.
Archibald Bulloch.	John Martin.
Samuel Elbert.	William Gibbons.
Edwd. Telfair.	Stephen Drayton.
Ambrose Wright.	John Smith.

A motion was made and seconded, that a committee be appointed to wait on the Reverend Mr. Piercy, to request him to preach a sermon on Monday the 22d instant, at the opening of the Congress.

ORDERED, that Archibald Bulloch, Esqr., and Colonel Elbert be a Committee for that purpose.

*Royalist.

Mr. Bulloch, applied to the Board in behalf of the inhabitants of the Sea Islands for leave to form a separate and distinct company: Resolved, that they have leave so to do.

ORDERED that they meet at Skidaway Landing on the Island of Skidaway on Friday the 19th of this instant to elect officers to command the said company agreeable to a Resolve of Congress.

The President sent a letter to the Council of Safety for South Carolina, informing them of the arrival of the Tamar off Tybee Light house and that the other vessels were in the Offing, and had fired several guns, but whether from the haziness of the weather, or their being in distress, we could not be certain.

Adjourned till Monday morning

At a Council of Safety at Mrs. Tondee's, January 16th, 1776.

Present:

George Walton.	Ambrose Wright.
Stephen Drayton.	John Smith.
Samuel Elbert.	Edward Telfair.
Archibald Bulloch.	Basil Cowper.*
William Ewen.	Joseph Habersham.
Francis Harris.	William Gibbons.

WHEREAS, It appears to the Board, that the inhabitants of the Distict of Great Ogeeche, in the Parish of Saint Matthew, were prevented from proceeding to the

*Royalist.

election of a Delegate to represent them in the next Congress by being obliged to obey the orders of this Board in draughting a third of them to come to Savannah, the Board, therefore, and in order that the said inhabitants may be represented, do hereby require the said inhabitants to proceed to the election and delegation of a person to represent them in the next Congress, the twelfth day of this instant being elapsed notwithstanding.

RESOLVED, That it shall be considered as an offense in any person, who shall idly fire a gun in the Town or Common of Savannah; and the commanding officer for the day shall have power to take the arms of any such person and detain them until he shall be assured that such person will not repeat the like offense.

RESOLVED, That Col. Drayton recommend it to the Committee for the Parish of St. Matthew to advertise a meeting of the inhabitants resident near Tuckisaw-Kings, being within the District of Capt. Goldwire's company of Militia, and to require them to proceed to the election and delegation of a fit person to represent them in the next Congress.

ORDERED, that Capts. Howell and Chisolm do attend Col. Drayton on the expedition to the Back County with the detachments under their command.

John Houstoun, Esqr., attended on the Board, and took his seat.

WHEREAS, The inhabitants of the Lower District in the Parish of Saint Philip have not applied to this Board for commissions for any officers to command them. These are, therefore, to order and require the said inhabitants to proceed to the election of one Captain and three Lieutenants for that purpose.

A motion was made, seconded and agreed to, that a committee be appointed to examine the printer's office, to see whether there was not something to be published this week, that might endanger the public safety.

ORDERED, that Major Habersham and Capt. Harris be that committee.

Capt. Wells presented to the Board an account against the public for moving a quantity of ammunition from Savannah to Ebenezer, and for removing Capt. McKenzie's ship from the Road of Cockspur to Savannah, and the expence attending the same amounting in the whole to £16, 10s, 9d, which passed and was ordered to be paid.

RESOLVED, That the Militia now upon duty be paid the sum of one shilling and six pence p. diem to each man.

At a special meeting of the Council of Safety Jan. 16th, 1776, p. m.

Present :

George Walton.	Samuel Elbert.
Archibald Bulloch.	William Ewen.
John Houstoun.	Joseph Habersham.
Basil Cowper.*	Francis Harris.
Ambrose Wright.	

RESOLVED, That the President issue orders to Joseph Rice, that he immediately go down to Capt. Stirk, in the schooner on Provincial service, now on her way to Savannah, and that he take with him the Riflemen from

*Royalist.

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Saint John's, and that when on board they act in obedience to the directions of Capt. Stirk.

ORDERED, that Col. Elbert be made acquainted with the foregoing Resolution and that he be desired to send an officer with a detachment of men to keep a lookout at Causton's Bluff, and to give the earliest information to this Board, of any boats which may be sent from the men of war.

At a special meeting of the Council of Safety Jan. 18th, 1776, p. m.

Present :

George Walton.	John Houstoun.
Joseph Habersham.	Samuel Elbert.
John Martin.	William Ewen.
Archibald Bulloch.	Francis Harris.
Ambrose Wright.	

RESOLVED, That the persons of his Excellency, Sir James Wright, Baronet, and of John Mulryne, Josiah Tattnall and Anthony Stokes, Esqrs., be forthwith arrested and secured and that all non-associates be forthwith disarmed, except those, who will give their parole, assuring that they will not aid, assist or comfort any of the persons on board his Majesty's ships of war, or take up arms against America in the present unhappy dispute.

RESOLVED, That the commanding officer do secure the Governor and Council till further orders from this Board

ORDERS.

To Col. Drayton and Edwd. Telfair, Esqrs.

You are hereby required forthwith to order a draught of at least one-third of the Militia within the Parishes over which we have delegated to you our power; and to have them immediately marched to Savannah, together with every other person, who may choose to come down as a volunteer and that you inform the persons so draughted and voluntarily coming down, they shall be paid the sum of one shilling and six pence to each for every day, in which they shall be employed on this service. These orders are not directly to militate with your expedition, but we particularly recommend it to you, to finish the business of that as soon as possible.

By Order of the Council of Safety,

GEO. WALTON, President.

At a special meeting of the Council of Safety, Jan. 18th, at 11 o'clock at night, 1776.

Present:

George Walton.	Saml. Elbert.
Wm. Gibbons.	Ambrose Wright.
Basil Cowper.*	Archibald Bulloch.
Noble Wimb. Jones.	John Houstoun.
Francis Henry Harris.	Joseph Habersham.

RESOLVED, That the Members of his Majesty's Council be permitted to go to their respective homes upon their

*Afterwards Royalist.

parole assuring that they will attend his Excellency the Governor's house, at nine o'clock to-morrow morning and there consider themselves as in their present condition, and upon his Excellency the Governor, giving assurance to Major Habersham, that the peace of the town shall not be disturbed by any persons from the ships of war.

ORDERED, that Mr. Cooper and Dr. Jones attend Major Habersham to his Excellency the Governor, with the foregoing resolution.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Jan. 19th, 1776.

Present :

Geo. Walton.	Wm. Gibbons.
Francis Harris.	Sam'l Elbert.
Noble Wimbl. Jones.	John Girardeau.
Basil Cowper.*	William Ewen.
Joseph Habersham.	John Houstoun,
Ambrose Wright.	John Smith.
Archibald Bulloch.	

RESOLVED, That his Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, his Majesty's Council, and the Crown Officers in general, be enjoined upon their parole of honor not to go out of the Town, or hold any correspondence with any of the officers or others on board the ships of war now at Tybee, without permission of this Board, and that should either or any of them refuse to give such parole, such person or persons shall immediately be arrested and confined under guard.

*Afterwards Royalist.

RESOLVED, That John Mulryne and Josiah Tattnall, Esquires, arrested by order of the Board, be also enjoined, upon their parole of honor, to the like effect.

RESOLVED, That in case any ships or boats of war should appear, or land in or near the Town, before the resolution of Congress in regard to the said ships of war can be entered into, and published, that then the persons aforesaid shall be immediately removed to and confined in the country.

ORDERED, that Mr. Smith and Mr. Gibbons do wait on them with a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Jan. 19th, 1775,
p. m.

Present :

George Walton.	John Houstoun.
Samuel Elbert.	William Ewen.
Basil Cowper.*	Francis Henry Harris.
Noble Wimb. Jones.	William Gibbons.
John Smith.	John Bohun Girardeau.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Gibbons reported that they had served his Excellency the Governor and his Majesty's Council with the Resolution entered into this morning, and that they requested to furnish them with a copy thereof, which accordingly they did.

Capt. Harris informed the Board that in pursuance of a Resolution of the same, he had arrested and had now

*Royalist.

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in custody the body of John Mulryne, Esqr., whereupon Mr. Cowper and Mr. Girardeau were ordered to require his parole of honor, which he pledged in the following manner: That he will not aid, assist or comfort the officers or others on board his Majesty's ships of war now in this Province, by holding any intercourse or correspondence with them; that he will not supply them with any provisions whatsoever, and that he will not take up arms against America on the present unhappy contest with the mother country.

ORDERED, that Capt. Harris serve Col. Mulryne with a copy of the above; which he having done the Colonel assured him, on his honor, that he would strictly abide by the same.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Feb. 20th, 1776.

Present :

Archibald Bulloch.	William Ewen.
Ambrose Wright.	Edward Telfair
Joseph Clay.	George Walton.
William LeConte.	John Girardeau.
William O'Brien.	Benjamin Andrew.

The Council proceeded to the election of a President, when Elisha Butler, Esqr., was found to be unanimously elected. ,

ORDERED, that the Secretary do immediately write to him, to require his attendance accordingly.

Mr. William Ewen took the chair pro tempore in the room of Elisha Butler, Esq.

Messrs. Joseph Clay and John Smith declined taking their seats.

RESOLVED, That Mr. Archibald Bulloch, Mr. George Walton and Mr. William LeConte be appointed a committee to enquire into the cause of the discontent among the Country Militia now in Town.

Mr. John Martin and Mr. John Stirk were elected members of this Board, in the room of Messrs. Clay and Smith.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Feb. 21st, 1776.

Present :

Wm. Ewen, Prest.	William O'Brien.
John Girardeau.	John Stirk.
George Walton.	Archibald Bulloch.
Ambrose Wright.	Wm. LeConte.
John Martin.	John Houstoun.
Benjamin Andrew.	

The Hon. James Edward Powell, Esqr., attended on this Board, and delivered two letters from Capt. Barclay and Gov. Wright, which are as follows :

SCARBOROUGH AT COCKSPUR, Feb. 19th, 1776.

SIR: Yesterday I received yours enclosing a letter from the Congress to the gentlemen of the Council in answer to what I wrote them, and desired might be communicated to the Congress and people in general. This letter I cannot consider as an answer to mine, as they have not taken any notice of the most serious part, with respect to themselves and the Province; but if they will

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not be their own friends, the Province will blame them and not me, who thro' friendship put it in their power to be happy.

Inclosed you have a letter received from Capt Barclay in consequence of one wrote him by direction of the Congress, the contents of which you will be pleased to acquaint them with, and I am surprised they should suppose he could or would accept the proposition. I am, with perfect esteem, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) J. WRIGHT.

Hble. J. E. Powell, Esqr.

SCARBOROUGH, Feb. 19th, 1776.

SIR: Having represented to your Excellency upon my arrival here, that I was very desirous of having a free intercourse between his Majesty's ships under my command and the Town of Savannah, and desiring at the same time, I might be supplied with provisions and other necessaries, by paying the market price for the same, which I had great reason to expect in any part of his Majesty's dominions.

I beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that I have received a letter from Savannah signed by Archibald Bulloch, a copy of which I herewith enclose you, and the manner of intercourse mentioned therein between the Town and King's ships, I can by no means accept of.

I beg your Excellency will make the Town acquainted therewith.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) AND. BARCLAY.

His Excellency Sir James Wright.

RESOLVED, That Captains Martin and Stirk be a committee to examine the public accounts, and that they receive no accounts otherwise than upon oath.

The Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Col. Parsons and Thomas Savage, Esqr., from the Congress for South Carolina, waited on this Board and laid before it the following resolve, recommending a similar one to be adopted by this Province:

SOUTH CAROLINA, in Congress, 14 Febr'y., 1776.

WHEREAS, The Continental Congress, on the 1st day of November last, prohibited exportation from the United Colonies until the 1st day of March next; and,

WHEREAS, By reason of the distance of several of those Colonies from Philadelphia, the Resolution of the said Congress, relative to exportation after that day, may not be known for some time; and it may be injurious to the common cause of America if exportation should be permitted in any Colony, before such Resolution shall be known there.

RESOLVED, That the said prohibition shall continue and be of force in this Colony until the first day of May next, unless an authentic account of the determination of the Continental Congress relative to exportation after the said 1st day of March, shall be sooner received and published by the Council of Safety.

A true copy.

PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary*.

ORDERED, that the consideration of extending the Resolution of the Continental Congress in such manner as recommended be deferred till to-morrow morning.

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At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Feb. 22d, 1776.

Present :

William Ewen.	Archibald Bulloch.
William LeConte.	John Martin.
George Walton.	John Girardeau.
Wm. O'Brien.	John Stirk.
John Houstoun.	John Wereat.
Edward Telfair.	

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Board proceeded to consider the propriety of extending the Resolution of the Continental Congress in a similar manner to that of South Carolina.

ORDERED, that it be further postponed till to-morrow morning.

[Recd., Savannah, 25th October, 1775, of William Ewen, Esqr., President of the Council of Safety, the sum of six hundred and sixty-seven pounds, str., which we promise to be accountable for to the Council of Safety when thereunto required.

PHILIP BOX,
WM. GIBBONS.

1000	2	6	£125.-
35	20		35.-
14	60		42.-
600	10		300.-
250	5		62.-10

500	1	6	37.-10
13	5	5	65.-
			<hr/>
			£667.-
			137.-10
			<hr/>
See other side			£804.-10]

(The above in brackets appears on a page in the minutes of the Council of Safety just at this point, and is here given as in the original manuscript).

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,

SAVANNAH, *March 2, 1776.*

For the safety of the Province, and the good of the United Colonies, it is unanimously

RESOLVED, That the houses in the town of Savannah, and the hamlets thereunto belonging, together with the shipping now in the port of Savannah, the property of, or appertaining to the friends of America, who have associated and appeared, or who shall appear in the present alarm to defend the same, and also the houses of widows and orphans, and none others, be forthwith valued and appraised.

ORDERED, That Messrs. Joseph Clay, Joseph Reynolds, John McLuer, Joseph Dunlap, and John Glen, or any three of them, be a Committee for that purpose, and that they make a return of such value and appraisement, to the Council of Safety to-morrow morning, 9 O'clock, or as soon after as possible.

RESOLVED, That the delegates for this Province shall be instructed to apply to the Continental Congress for an

indemnification to such persons who shall suffer in the defence of this town or shipping.

RESOLVED, That it shall be considered as a defection from the cause of America, and a desertion of property in such persons who have and shall leave the town of Savannah, or the hamlets thereunto belonging, during the present alarm, and such persons shall be precluded from any support or countenance towards obtaining an indemnification.

RESOLVED, That it be incumbent upon the friends of America in this Province to defend the metropolis as long as the same shall be tenable.

RESOLVED, That rather than the same shall be held and occupied by our enemies, or the shipping now in the port of Savannah taken and employed by them, that the same shall be burnt and destroyed.

RESOLVED, That orders shall be issued to the commanding officer, directing him to have the foregoing resolutions put into execution.

IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,

SAVANNAH, *March 1, 1776.*

WHEREAS, the resolution of the Hon. the Continental Congress, restraining the exportation of rice from the United Colonies for a time, having expired this day, without any further or additional restraint, as we know of, it now lies with the Council of Safety for this Province either farther to restrain the exportation, or to permit it. And whereas a formidable force, both by sea and land, having invaded this Province for several weeks

past, and it appearing, by the arrival of such force, that the cause of the said Continental restrictions is not removed :

RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That no ships loaded with rice, or any other article of produce, in this Province, shall be permitted to sail without leave of the Council of Safety or next Congress, except such vessels as are or shall be permitted to sail for the purpose of procuring the necessary means of defence.

RESOLVED, That in case any loss shall be sustained by such detention, the delegates of this Province shall be instructed to apply to the Continental Congress to make the reimbursement for such loss a general charge.

ORDERED, That the rudders be unshipped, and the rigging and sails taken away and secured from the several vessels now riding in the port of Savannah.

Orders to Col. LACHLAN McINTOSH.

SIR: You will enforce and have executed the aforementioned resolutions and order, the resolution heretofore delivered to you as of the Council of Safety being erroneous; and any permit you may have given in consequence, you will please to recall.

By order of the Council of Safety,

WM. EWEN, *President.*

EDWARD LANGWORTHY, *Secretary.*

A true copy from the Minutes.

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IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,
SAVANNAH, *March 2, 1776.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, many householders in the town of Savannah, and the hamlets thereunto belonging, have basely deserted their habitations since the commencement of the present alarms;

AND WHEREAS, some of them are associates in the great American Union, and by consequence, their lives and fortunes bound to support it; And whereas, there is a number of shipping in the port of Savannah belonging and appertaining to persons resident in this Province; And whereas, we deem it incumbent upon every person, more especially those who have associated, to defend their property with their lives;

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all persons holding any property in the town, or hamlets, or shipping aforesaid, forthwith to repair to head-quarters, in Savannah, to defend the same, on pain of suffering all the consequences contained in the foregoing resolutions.

By order of the Council of Safety,

WM. EWEN, *President.*

At a meeting of Council of Safety, the 30th day of April, 1776.

Present :

John Wereat.	George Walton.
John Girardeau.	Jonathan Bryan.
Benjamin Andrew.	Daniel Roberts.
Samuel Saltus.	

RESOLVED, That the following address be presented to his Excellency the President, and that Messrs. Wereat and Roberts do wait on his Excellency to know when he will be pleased to receive the same.

GEORGIA :

*To His Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esquire, President
and Commander in Chief of the Province of Georgia:*

THE ADDRESS OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY
FOR THE SAID PROVINCE.

May it please your Excellency:

The long session of the late Congress, together with the season of the year, called particularly for a speedy recess, and the House having adjourned while you were out of town, it becomes more particularly necessary for us to address your Excellency: We therefore, with unfeigned confidence and regard, beg leave to congratulate not only your Excellency on your appointment to, but your country on your acceptance of the supreme command in this Province.

It would be needless and tedious to recount the various and yet multiplying oppressions which have driven the

people of this Province to erect that Government, which they have called upon you to see executed: Suffice it then to declare that it was the only alternative of anarchy and misery, and by consequence the effect of dire necessity.

Your Excellency well knows that it was the endeavor of the Congress to stop every avenue of vice and oppression, lest the infant virtue of a still more infant Province might in time rankle into corruption: And we doubt not but that by your Excellency's exertions, all the resolutions made, or adopted by Congress will be enforced with firmness, without regard to any individual, or any set of men; for no Government can be said to be established, while any part of the community refuse submission to its authority.

In the discharge of this arduous and important task, your Excellency may rely on our constant and best endeavors to assist and support you.

Messrs. John Wereat and Dan'l. Roberts waited on the President, who informed them that he would be ready to receive their address on to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, 1st May, 1776.

Present :

Jonathan Bryan.	George Walton.
Sam'l Saltus.	John Girardeau.
Benjn. Andrew.	John Wereat.
John Houstoun.	Dan'l Roberts.

The Board waited on his Excellency the President with their Address, to which he was pleased to give the following answer :

*To the Honorable the Members of the Council of Safety
of the Province of Georgia.*

Honorable Gentlemen:

I am much obliged to you for your kind expressions of congratulation on my appointment to the supreme command of this Colony. When I reflect from whence the appointment is derived, that of the free and uncorrupt suffrages of my fellow-citizens, it cannot fail to stimulate me to the most vigorous exertions in the discharge of the important duties to which I am called, by the late wise and salutary regulations adopted by our Provincial Congress.

While I have the advice and assistance of gentlemen of known integrity and abilities, I doubt not but I shall be enabled to enforce and carry into execution every resolve and law of Congress; and, as far as lies with me, my country may depend I will, with a becoming firmness and the greatest impartiality, always endeavor to cause justice in mercy to be executed.

ARCHD. BULLOCH.

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His excellency the President waited on the Board and took the chair.

GEORGIA :

By his Excellency the President in the Council of Safety.

To the Treasurers:

Pay George Walton, Esqr., for the use of the First Troop of Horse the sum of fifty pounds sterling, out of any monies of the General Fund.

(Signed) A. BULLOCH.

ORDERED, that Mr. Charles Middleton be immediately commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the First Troop of Horse.

ORDERED, that the causeway at Great Ogechee Ferry be forthwith repaired, and that the Governor's negroes be employed for that purpose, and that James Maxwell and Fowler Brisbane, Esqr., be appointed Commissioners to superintend the same.

ORDERED, that Hepworth Carter be commissioned as Third Lieutenant of the Saint John's Rangers.

ORDERED, that the sum of fifty pounds be borrowed from the Colony Fund, and lent to the fund ordered for the supply of the Troops of Horse until bills can be emitted.

ORDERED, that permission be granted to John Graham, Esqr., to depart the Province with his family, with necessary servants and provisions for the voyage, leaving his property behind him for the security of his creditors, and he has leave to return.

That Thomas Tallemack also be permitted to depart the Province, giving security in the sum of one hundred pounds against any claims which may be brought against him.

GEORGIA:

By his Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esqr., President and Commander in Chief of the Colony aforesaid, in the Honorable the Council of Safety.

To the Hon. Major Walton:

SIR:—It has been represented to me in Council that there are many disaffected persons possessed of and are now building and erecting divers forts and fortifications, without any leave or authority for the same. You are, therefore, requested and empowered as well, to make the necessary inquiry with respect to the premises, as in general to inquire into the state of the frontier part of this Province, and to make report of the same to me.

(Signed) A. BULLOCH.

Like orders were also sent to Col. Robert Rae, Chairman of the Committee for the Town and District of Augusta.

The inhabitants of the Town and District of Augusta having applied to me, by their Committee, for a new election of Delegates to serve in Provincial Congress, and being willing to do all in my power to quiet and content the minds of the people, do hereby, with the advice of the Honorable the Council of Safety, order and direct that the inhabitants of said Town and District do proceed to a new election of Delegates in manner as is directed by Resolutions of Congress.

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ORDERED, that two hundred weight of gunpowder and four hundred weight of lead be delivered to Col. Wells, for the use of the Town and District of Augusta.

N. B.—G. P. deliv'd y's ord'd to a boatman, w'ch he lost, and ye ammunition was never received.

John Glen,* Esqr., waited on the Board and qualified as Chief Justice of this Province.

William Stephen,* Esqr., also qualified as Attorney-General.

James Jackson, likewise qualified as Clerk of the Court of Sessions.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, May 2d, 1776.

Present :

Archb. Bulloch, Prest.	John Wereat.
Willm. LeConte.	Benjamin Andrew.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Samuel Saltus.
Daniel Roberts.	Jonathan Bryan.
John Houstoun.	

Mr John Simpson having applied to the Board for leave to depart the Province, it was granted him.

ORDERED, that the Council of Safety do meet on the second and last Tuesday of every month.

ORDERED, that Daniel Roberts, Esqr., and Willm. Le Conte be a Committee to examine what dry goods are now in the town of Savannah.

*Afterwards a Royalist.

Col. Elbert made application for an order to procure such arms, bayonets and gun locks as may be in charge of Capt. Jacob Walthour at Ebenezer, for the use of the Battalion, which was granted.

ORDERED, that John Graham do give a bond of 10,000 as security to the public on his departure from the Province.

Mr. Murray also is permitted to depart the Province on the same terms.

ORDERED, that twenty pounds be advanced to Capt. Brown, to enable him to enlist more men for the service of the Scout Boat.

GEORGIA:

By His Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the Province of Georgia, in Council:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The honorable Continental Congress have, among other things, *Resolved*, that the Venders of dry goods ought not to take advantage of the scarcity that might be occasioned by the non-importation agreement under pain of being declared inimical to the liberties of America. And whereas, the Provincial Congress have, *Resolved*, that whoever shall depreciate the Currency of this Province, shall forfeit all right to protection from the said Congress, or any authority acting under it; and,

WHEREAS, It hath been represented to me in Council, that several persons in the Province do, notwithstanding the above Resolutions, sell their goods at a most exorbitant price, to the great prejudice of the inhabitants of

this Province, especially the poor. I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of the Council aforesaid, to issue this my proclamation, notifying to all persons, whom it doth or may concern, that if they persist in their unwarrantable proceedings, they will be subject to the pains and penalties annexed to the foregoing Resolutions and their names published accordingly.

(Signed) ARCD. BULLOCH.

ORDERED, that orders be forthwith issued to elect members to sit in Congress for such Parishes and Districts, as may be unrepresented, by the appointment of their members to places of profit, etc: And that on Monday seven night they proceed to the election of Parochial Committees as well as such members.

ORDERED, that a letter be wrote to Mr. Rae to recall the orders for a new election in the Town and district of Augusta, alledging the reasons why the present members must be still continued.

Capt. Elijah Steel made application for payment of the rum taken from him in February last, and in consideration of the low price of the same, it was agreed he should be paid in Continental Currency.

At a Council of Safety the 14th day of May, 1776.

Present

His Excellency the Prest.	John Wereat.
Benj. Andrew.	George McIntosh.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Jonathan Cochrane.
Wm. LeConte.	John Adam Treutlen.
John Baker.	

Received and read letters from Messrs. John and George Walton, with an inclosed deposition of John McCormick, that Harry Stewart had arrived at Toquah Town on the 26th April last, with twenty horse-load of ammunition as presents for the Cherokees; that they had lost four Indians of their party, together with a considerable quantity of their ammunition in an engagement (on their march) with some of the Western tribes of Indians.

This deponent further observed that just before he left the Nation, a party of Cherokees returned from Wataga, or some other of the back settlements of Virginians that are nearest them, and say they have killed eight white persons, and that they intend to continue killing until they drive them quite off the land. And this deponent further saith that the Indians had a war dance 'round the scalps before he left the Nation.

Read also an intercepted letter of Andrew McLean from Alexander Cameron, which letter was laid before the Committee at Augusta, who not being satisfied with Mr. McLean for carrying on a correspondence with the professed enemies of our country, ordered him to appear before his Excellency and this Board, which he promised to perform on or before Tuesday next. Mr. John Wal-

ton also informs of the murder of an Indian by one Few and a party of men under his command.

ORDERED, that Mr. Yorke and Mr. Sykes, two gentlemen from Philadelphia, be permitted to pass to Cockspur and to return.

Capt. Wm. McIntosh having informed his Excellency that Messrs. Wrights have a strong fort at their plantation, with twenty white men and all their slaves armed, and also a considerable quantity of provision and ammunition.

That Mr. Martin Jollie, upon St. Mary's River, keeps a magazine of provisions to supply our enemies, and that he was creditably informed that he had sixteen barrels of gunpowder now in his possession, and was lately appointed Colonel of all the troops he can raise between St. John's and Mary's; that there were also a number of vessels in the River St. Mary's that might be easily taken, if there are no men-of-war there to protect them;

That it will be necessary to build a log house, or puncheon fort, wherever it may be thought proper to station a detachment of the First Troop of Horse on the Alatomaha, which place Capt. McIntosh will point out—the same likewise to be done on St. Mary's;

That one Anderson had a great stock of cattle in East Florida, that he thought it requisite that orders should be immediately issued to the said Anderson to remove his stock into this Province;

That if a boat was stationed at Gaskins it will answer the purpose of a stationed boat.

GEORGIA:

*By his Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esqr., President
and Commander in Chief of said Province.*

To Capt. William McIntosh:

You are hereby ordered and required to go with the Troop of Horse under your command and take the fort now in possession of Germain and Charles Wright, and to disarm and take all the white men you may find there; and also all negroes with arms, and secure them till further orders, together with all provisions, arms and ammunition.

You are then to proceed to St. Mary's, or wherever else you may deem it necessary in any part of East Florida, and particularly to apprehend and bring to Savannah the body of Martin Jollie, after securing the provisions he now has in his magazine, and all the gun powder, arms and ammunition he may have in his possession; and likewise to apprehend and send to Savannah any other persons whose going at large may endanger the liberties of America. And, further, if you find it practicable, you may take such vessels as are now lying in St. Mary's River, and do such other things as may appear to you necessary for the good of the public service.

(Signed) A. BULLOCH.

ORDERED that one hundred weight of gunpowder and four hundred weight of ball be delivered to Capt. William McIntosh.

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At a meeting of the Council of Safety, the 15th day of May, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	John Wereat.
George McIntosh.	Benjamin Andrew.
John Adam Treutlen.	John Cochrane.
John Girardeau.	Col. Baker.
Jonathan Bryan.	William LeConte.

Mr. Thomas Ried presented a petition to the Board, respecting the indigo taken in the river by Capt. Brown.

ORDERED, that it be referred to the consideration of the Congress.

Read a letter from Mr. Galphin directed to Mr. John Wereat, proposing that he would go to the northward with some of the principal men of the Creeks and Cherokees in order to keep the Indians peaceable, etc.

ORDERED, that a letter be sent to Mr. Galphin, alledging such reasons for his not going at present, as may be satisfactory to him, and that orders be issued to the Captains of the two Troops of Horse, that they exert their utmost endeavors to prevent the murder of any Indians in the Back Country, and that they use their utmost efforts to apprehend the man, who lately killed the Indian.

ORDERED, that commissions be made out for John Hardy as Captain of the Artillery Company at Sunbury, and Nathaniel Saxton as Captain of the Volunteer Company of Militia at Sunbury.

ORDERED, that commissions be made out for Peter

Shand, as Captain, James Roberts, First Lieutenant and Theophilus Lunday as Second Lieutenant of a Volunteer Company of Militia in the Parish of Saint George.

Mr. James Hovenden presented his account to this Board, amounting to £8, 0, 0 sterling, which was passed and ordered payment.

Mrs. Agnes Ramsay petitioned for leave to depart the Province in Capt. George Wardell's Brig, which was granted her.

ORDERED, that a rowingboat, cockswain and six men be forthwith procured for the service of the public.

ORDERED that the Militia now doing duty at Ebenezer be discharged.

ORDERED, that the Secretary do forthwith write to the several Parishes and Districts within this Province, in order to convene the Congress on the first Tuesday in June next.

GEORGIA:

By His Excellency Arch. Bulloch, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the said Province:

WHEREAS, The season of the year particularly rendered it necessary for the late Congress to be adjourned, that the country members might have an opportunity of finishing their planting business and settling their other domestic concerns; and in consequence thereof, sundry affairs of great importance to the public were postponed to future consideration.

I have, therefore, thought fit by and with the advice of the honorable the Council to summon the members

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of the said Congress at Savannah, on Tuesday the fourth day of June next, in order to proceed to finish the said business, and to dispatch such other matters, as may appear requisite for the preservation and maintenance of the peace, welfare and security of the Province.

(Signed) A. BULLOCH.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, May 16th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Benjamin Andrew.
John Adam Treutlen.	John Wereat.
John Girardeau.	William Le Conte.
Jonathan Cochrane.	George McIntosh.
Colonel Baker.	Jonathan Bryan.

Capt. Phoenix presented a petition to the Board requesting that he might be appointed Adjutant to one of the Battalions of Militia.

ORDERED that it be referred to the field officers.

Mr. Andrew McLean made application for permission to go down to Cockspur: which being considered, it was refused.

ORDERS TO CAPTAIN WM. M'INTOSH.

SIR:—You are hereby ordered and required to build a log house, or puncheon fort, on the place, where you find it necessary to station a detachment of Horse under your command on the Altamaha River, and likewise to do the same at the most convenient place on Saint Mary's.

And you are further required to remove the stock belonging to one Anderson from East Florida into this Province, and in like manner to remove all the stock of such persons as reside among us—and to see that a boat be stationed at Gaskins. And as there has been information made of the murder of an Indian by one Few, and a party of men under his command, you are therefore ordered to use your utmost efforts to apprehend the said Few and to bring him to Savannah, and at all times to do whatever may be in your power, to prevent the murder of any Indians in the Back Country.

(Signed) A. BULLOCH.

ORDERS TO CAPTAIN LEONARD MARBURY.

SIR:—Whereas information has been received that one Few, and a company under his command, have killed an Indian and several accounts received respecting the Indians are very unfavorable, you are therefore ordered and require to use your utmost efforts to prevent the murder of any Indians in the Back County and to apprehend the said Few, or any person that may be guilty of the above mentioned murder, or who may in any wise disturb the peace, or render himself obnoxious to the friends of liberty in the Back Country.

(Signed) A. BULLOCH.

Messrs. John Baker, George McIntosh, Jonathan Bryan, John Girardeau, William Le Conte, Benjamin Andrew, Jonathan Cochrane, and Adam Treutlen took the following oath as Justices of the Quorum:

I, A. B. do swear, that as Justice of the Peace for I will faithfully and impartially do equal right to the poor and to the rich, to the utmost of my power and ability. And that I will take nothing

for my office of Justice of the Peace, but what is allowed by the laws of the Province; and I will not direct, nor cause to be directed any warrant, or precept (by me to me made) to the parties, but I will direct them to a lawful Constable or Constables to do execution thereof; and I will endeavor at all times to preserve the public peace, and maintain the Constitutional Authority of this Country, as established by Congress.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, 17th May 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Benj. Andrew.
John Girardeau.	George McIntosh.
Jonathan Cochrane.	John Wereat.
Jonathan Bryan.	John Adam Treutlen.

Mr. Andrew McLean waited on the Board and assured the Board, on his word of honor, that the letter sent by the Committee at Augusta was the very last he ever received from Mr. Alexander Cameron, and that since he signed the Association he never has kept up any correspondence with him, or M^r John Stewart, or any other professed enemy to America.

Mr. John Hill presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Ceded Lands, requesting that another Troop of Horse might be raised for the defense of the back settlement.

ORDERED, that it be referred to the consideration of the Congress.

At a meeting of the Council May 23d, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	John Houstoun.
Samuel Saltus.	John Wereat.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	John Girardeau.
Benjamin Andrew.	Jonathan Cochrane.
James Scriven.	

Mr. James Robertson and Mr. William Stephens laid before the Board a petition from James Butler and Margaret Crocker, which being read and considered it was ordered to be referred to the Congress.

Read a letter from the Chief Justice, John Glen, Esqr., requesting that some person or persons may be appointed to procure the jury box now at Ebenezer, and also that the Court House might be cleaned and repaired, in order the Court of General Sessions may be held there.

ORDERED that Mr. John Wereat and Mr. James Jackson do repair forthwith to Ebenezer for the said jury box, and that the Provost Marshal be directed to put the Court House in order.

Messrs. Samuel Saltus, James Scriven and Adam Fowler Brisbane took the oath appointed, as Justices of the Quorum.

ORDERED, that orders be forthwith issued to Capt. Hardy to employ men and boats and to draught as many of the Militia as may be necessary in order to assist them in bringing the cannon, etc from Frederica.

Andrew Elton Wells waited on the Board and took the oath appointed, as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of St. Philip; and also delivered in sundry accounts which were ordered to be referred to the Congress.

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At a meeting of the Council 28th May, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Samuel Saltus.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Fowler Brisbane.
James Scriven.	Benjamin Andrew.
Daniel Roberts.	John Wereat.

Mr. Daniel Roberts took his oath as one of the Justices of the Quorum.

Capt. Lee laid before the Board his account current, by which it appeared there is a balance of £158, 17s.-8 3/4d. due to him, but as there is no money at present in the treasury, it was agreed that the President should advance to him part of the same, till the meeting of Congress.

Information being made that a quantity of goods belonging to Mr. Robert Smith is now on board Captain Inglis, ordered that it be referred to the Parochial Committee to secure the said goods for the use of the people of this Province.

Mrs. Sybilla Neidlinger laid her account before the Board, amounting in the whole to £30, 3s., 0 d.

ORDERED, that his Excellency the President do discharge the same.

ORDERED, that letters be wrote to the several Parochial Committees throughout the Province, ordering them to collect the fines from non-associates.

At a meeting of the Council May 29th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Samuel Saltus.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	John Girardeau.
Daniel Roberts.	James Scriven.
John Wereat.	

His Excellency the President laid before the Board the following receipts, viz. :

Rec'd, Savannah, 23d May, 1776, of his Excellency the President, nine hundred pounds sterling, for the use of the Georgia Battalion.

£900

JOSEPH HABERSHAM, Major.

Rec'd May 23d, 1776, of Archd. Bulloch, on account of the public, three pounds, for my husband's wages.

SARAH KIRK.

Rec'd May 28th, 1776, of his Excellency Archd. Bulloch, Esqr., five pounds on account of the public, in part of my husband's wages.

℥ ELIZB. LANGFORD.

Rec'd May 23d, 1776, of his Excellency Archibd. Bulloch, Esqr., the sum of eight pounds, on account of my husband, John Brown.

℥ FRANCES BROWN.

Rec'd May 29th, 1776, of his Excellency Archd. Bulloch, Esqr., the sum of three pounds, ten shillings, for George Richardson, riding expenses.

℥ FREDERICK ROSSBURGH.

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ORDERED, that Mr. Ambrose Wright do deliver to the Commanding Officer of the Battalion forty blankets for the use of the men.

WHEREAS it is necessary that the Court House should be repaired and cleaned, that the Court of Session may be held there, ordered, therefore, that the Guard be moved from the said Court House to Mr. Hume's house, the late Attorney General, or any other house that may be agreeable to the gentlemen of the Battalion.

FORM OF AN OATH FOR CONSTABLES.

You shall well and truly serve in the office of Constable for the Parish of for the year ensuing, or until you shall be lawfully discharged therefrom, or until another shall be sworn in your place, you shall also well and truly do and execute all things belonging to the said office, according to the best of your skill and knowledge, and at all times do your utmost to support the Constitutional Authority of this Province, as established by Congress. So help me God.

At a meeting of the Council, May 30th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency Archd. Bulloch.	Samuel Saltus.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Danl. Roberts.
Jno. Bohun Girardeau.	Benjn. Andrew.
John Wereat.	James Scriven.

The President laid the following letters before the Board :

SIR:—I received a note from Mr. Langworthy to de-

sire the keys of Mr. Hume's house, as you had ordered it should be made use of as a Guard house during the sitting of the sessions. The house has received very great damage from the companies that have been in it (during the alarm), such as ripping down the whole of the paper, burning the chimney piece in the best room, etc. The Attorneys were just about fitting it up, for the reception of a family, therefore would be very glad if some other house could be thought of, that might answer full as well, without the same inconveniences.

I am sir, yours, etc.,

JAMES HOUSTOUN.

Wednesday, 5 o'clock.

His Excellency, Etc., to Doctor Hustoun:

SIR:—I was this moment favored with yours of this date, in answer to a note received from Mr. Langworthy - his request to you was in consequence of the unanimous opinion of the Council this morning and from which I cannot depart. I am sorry for any loss that individuals may sustain, but the public good must be considered.

I am, etc.,

A. BULLOCH.

SAVANNAH, 29th May, 1776.

To the Commanding Officer of the Guard.

SIR:—It was the unanimous opinion of the Council that Mr. Hume's house should be made use of as a guard-house, and upon application to Dr. James Hustoun for the keys, it seems there are none to be procured. You

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will, therefore, endeavor by the best means in your power to enter the house and make use of it accordingly.

A. BULLOCH.

His Excellency laid before the Board an order amounting to £14-0-0 due to Mrs. McFarlin, which it appeared he had paid; also the following receipt:

Received May 30th, 1776, of Archd. Bulloch, seven pounds, for going express to Charlestown on public service.

his
RODOLP x STROHAGER.
mark.

His Excellency paid Mrs. Neidlinger ten pounds in part of an account due to John Neidlinger, her husband, for acting as Sexton of this Parish.

Received June 3d, 1776, of his Excellency Archd. Bulloch, Esqr., the sum of fifty pounds, on account of the public.

THOS. LEE.

His Excellency paid Capt. Joseph Davlin thirty pounds in part of an account due to his volunteer company at Augusta.

At a meeting of the Council, June 5th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	John Wereat.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Jonathan Cochrane.
John Bohun Girardeau.	William LeConte.
Jonathan Bryan.	George McIntosh.
Benjn. Andrew.	

ORDERED, that orders be forthwith issued to the commanding officer of the First Regiment of Militia to draught and bring to town the several Companies in the Parish of Christ Church, and that they be in barracks.

At a meeting of the Council June 8th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	George McIntosh.
Jno. Adam Treutlen.	Benjn. Andrew.
William Le Conte.	John Wereat.
Jonathan Cochrane.	John Houstoun.

ORDERED, that orders do issue to Col. Baker to hire a number of negroes to finish in a more proper manner the intrinchments about Sunbury.

That Col. McIntosh do reinforce the present detachment now there with as many of the battalion as will make a company.

That Capt. Saxton do draft one-half the Company of the District residing in or near the Town, and that he

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be directed to summon them to appear under arms every day, till the present alarm ceases, or the President and Council shall think proper to direct otherwise.

Mrs. Ann Nichols presented a petition to the Board. Ordered that it be referred to the Congress.

ORDERED, that a quarter cask of rum be redelivered to Mrs. McKnight.

ORDERED, that Commissions be issued for the following gentlemen, viz.: John Flerl, as Captain; Christopher Cramer, First Lieutenant; Jacob Ihle, Senr., Second Lieutenant; Christian Steiner, Third Lieutenant, of a company in the Lower District of the Parish of St. Matthew, Second Battalion in the First Regiment.

Received, June the 8th, 1776, of Archibald Bulloch, seventy-eight pounds, sixteen shillings, for a hogshead of rum for the use of the public.

JAMES GRAY.

His Excellency laid before the Board a receipt in full for Capt. Davlin's account, the whole amounting to forty-five pounds, sixteen shillings.

Received of Archd. Bulloch one hundred pounds, for Capt. Marbury's Troop of Horse. I say received this 8th June, 1776, on account of the public.

JOS. WALKER.

Received June 10th, 1776, of Archd. Bulloch, thirty pounds, on account of the public.

LUKE MANN.

ORDERED, that a commission be issued for Mr. Patterson, as Second Lieutenant of Capt. Cutlbert's Company.

At a meeting of the Council Tuesday, June 11, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	George McIntosh.
Jonathan Cochrane.	Benj. Andrew.
John Wereat.	Dan'l Roberts.
John Girardeau.	

WHEREAS, it appears that the men in Capt. Cuthbert's Company are dissatisfied with the return of a Lieutenant; ordered, therefore, that orders be issued for a new election.

Received, June 11th, 1776, of Archd. Bulloch, Esqr., one hundred and fifty pounds, on account of the public.

WM. MCINTOSH.

Received, June 13th, 1776, of Archd. Bulloch, Esqr., three pounds, on account of the public.

PD RODOLPH STROHAGER.

Received, 13th June, 1776, from his Excellency the President, the sum of twenty pounds, being an order from Major Habersham.

PD JOHN HOLMES.

Received, June 15th, 1776, of Archibald Bulloch, fifty two pounds, on account of the public.

THOS. LEE.

Received, June 15th, 1776, of Archd. Bulloch, eighteen pounds, on account of the public, for Luke Mann, Commissary.

SAM'L. MILLER.

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At a meeting of the Council June 18, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Benjamin Andrew.
John Wereat.	John. Cochrane.
John Adam Treutlen.	George McIntosh.
John Bryan.	John Houstoun.
John Girardeau.	Adam Fowler Brisbane.

His Excellency the President laid before this Board a letter from Jno. Rutledge, Esqr., informing us that General Lee desired that we should send two of our Council to Charlestown, which being considered it was agreed to send Messrs. Jonathan Bryan and Houstoun, and also Colonel Lachlan McIntosh.

Daniel McMurphy, Francis Stringer and David Lewis waited on the Board and qualified as Justices of the Peace for the Parish of St. George.

At a meeting of the Council, June 19th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency, Archd. Bulloch.	
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	George McIntosh.
John Adam Treutlen.	John Wereat.
Jonathan Bryan.	Jonathan Cochrane.
Wm. LeConte.	Benjamin Andrew.

Mr. John Hill waited on the Board and took the test as lieutenant of the Troop of Horse.

James Goldwire and Philip Howell, Esqrs., waited

on the Board and qualified as Justices of the Peace for the Parish of St. Matthew.

Wm. Jackson, Esq., waited on the Board and qualified as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Saint Paul.

Capt. Woodruffe attended the Board and laid before them sundry papers and affidavits, respecting a vessel that arrived in Sapelo River, loaded with rum, sugar, osnabergs, etc., that as the said sloop was registered at St. Augustine, he, the said Woodruffe took possession of the said vessel, etc.

The Board taking the premises into consideration issued the following orders to Capt. Woodruffe.

SIR:—You are hereby ordered immediately to discharge the sloop and schooner with their cargoes which you boarded in Sapelo River and brought round to Sunbury, as also all hands and every other thing belonging to the said vessels.

(Signed) A. BULLOCH.

At a meeting of the Council, June 20th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency, Archd. Bulloch.

Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Benjamin Andrew.
John Adam Treutlen.	George McIntosh.
John Bohun Girardeau.	John Wereat.
Jonathan Cochrane.	Jonn. Bryan.

Received, June 19th, 1776, of Archd. Bulloch, one hun-

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dred and fifteen pounds, being the sum he received from Captain Pooler for the use of the public.

EWEN & O'BRYAN, Treasurers.

ORDERED, that every man liable to bear arms shall do militia duty in the Parish, or District where he resides, unless he shall be enrolled in some volunteer company.

RESOLVED, that orders be issued to Capt. Saxton at Sunbury, requiring him immediately to attend on this Board.

ORDERED, that the inhabitants of the Cherokee Hill District do militia duty in Capt. Richd. Wyllly's company.

His Excellency the President laid before the Board the following Memorandum:

Please to let me have my orders in what manner I am to act in regard to vessels, as also in what manner I am to provide provisions for my people; and shall be glad your honor would empower to press a boat for the service of the country, as occasion may require and if I am still to continue my station on Sutherland Bluff, and shall be glad your excellency would grant me something to show that I have done no more than my duty, as also an order to the keepers of the Goals to discharge the negroes at the public expense, and to the commissary at Sunbury for a supply of provisions to carry us home.

The Board ordered the following to be delivered to Capt. Woodruffe.

Savannah, June 20th, 1776.

SIR:—The Council took into consideration this morning the sundry matters mentioned in the memorandum

you delivered to me, and am to inform you in the first place, that with regard to vessels you are to conduct yourself according to the resolves of Congress; and as to providing provisions for your people, it is the opinion of the Council, that when there are any detachments of men on duty, the commanding officer is to provide for them and make the same a public charge.

The pressing a boat for service is already allowed by Congress; and you have no occasion to continue your station on Sutherland Bluff, as a party of the battalion are doing duty on the Altamaha.

The expenses attending the negroes, to the time orders were delivered to you, will be paid, and you may be supplied by the commissary at Sunbury with necessary provisions to carry your men home which will be likewise defrayed.

I am sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) A. BULLOCH.

Capt. Woodruffe.

The following gentlemen were recommended and approved as Justices of the Peace for the Parish of St. Paul: John Walton, Robt. Rae, Wm. Goodgion, James Grierson, Saml. Jack, Jacob Beal, Charles Crawford, Henry Downs, Robert Hamilton and George Wells.

GEORGIA:

By His Excellency, Archd. Bulloch, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the said Province.

To any of the Constables of the Parish of St. George:

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me, that notwithstanding orders were issued the thirteenth day of

March last for the delivery of a parcel of negro slaves to Quintin Pooler, merchant of Savannah, which said negro slaves by a sufficient deed in the law were conveyed to the Said Quintin Pooler by one William McDaniel, yet it appears that John Green and William Christie of Saint George's Parish, planters, disregarding the said orders, detain and keep in their possession the said negroes; therefore by and with the advice of the Council, I do hereby order and require the said John Green and William Christie to deliver the said negroes to you or any of you, that the said negroes may continue in the possession of Quintin Pooler, until it shall be determined otherwise by the laws agreeable to the Constitution of the Province.

(Signed) A. BULLOCH.

The following gentlemen were recommended and approved as Justices of the Peace for the Kiokee District: William Jackson, William Candler, Abraham Ayers, William Few, Junior, Edwd. Cartledge and Dionysius Wright.

At a meeting of Council, June 21st, 1776.

Present:

His Excellency the Prest.	Jno. Adam Treutlen.
Jonathan Bryan.	Benjamin Andrew.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Jonn. Cochrane.
John Wereat.	William LeConte.
Geo. McIntosh.	

Mr. John Jones waited on the Board and qualified as Justice of the Peace for the Town of Sunbury.

ORDERED, that his Excellency the President do issue orders to Colonel Scriven in order to draught part of the militia to bring the cannon from Frederica.

Capt. Miller and Mr. Jollie waited on the Board and were interrogated respecting some rice that Capt. Miller had sold to Mr. Jollie in East Florida, when it was the opinion of the Board that Mr. Jollie be detained in this Province, on his parole.

At a meeting of the Council, June 25th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Benjamin Andrew.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	John Adam Treutlen.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Jonathan Cochrane.
John Wereat.	Wm. LeConte.

Savannah, 24th June, 1776. Received of his Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esq., five pounds, for the use of the Battery on Saltus' Island.

WILLM. O'BRYAN.

Received, June 24th, 1776, of Archibald Bulloch, fifty pounds, on account of the public.

SAM'L ELBERT, Lt. Col.

Received of Archd. Bulloch, forty shillings, the balance of an account due from the public, in full of all demands.

RICHD. KENNEDY.

Received, June 24th, 1776, of Archd. Bulloch, fourteen shillings, on account of the public.

SAM'L SEEDS.

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Received, June 22d, 1776, the sum of nine shillings,
on account of John Arnold.

£ LUCY TONDEE.

Received, June 22d, 1776 of Archd. Bulloch, one
pound, five shillings.

£ FREDERICK ROSSBERGH.

ORDERED that commissions do issue for Mr. Stephen
Dickenson, First Lieutenant; Mr. John Kell, Second
Lieutenant, and Mr. John Lawson, Jr. Third Lieutenant
of a company of militia commanded by Captain Nathaniel
Saxton.

GEORGIA:

*By his Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esqr., President
and Commander in Chief of the said Province.*

To Col. Sam'l Elbert:

You are hereby dirtected to order all the out detach-
ments of the Battalion to march without loss of time to
headquarters at Savannah, and the Militia of the Parish
where they are stationd are required to do duty in their
room.

(Signed) A. BULLOCH.

ORDERED, that commissions do issue for Abraham
Ravott, as Captain; Thomas Garnet, First Lieutenant;
Daniel Howell, Second Lieutenant, and James Dell,
Third Lieutenant, of a Company of Militia, Second Bat-
talion First Regiment, Upper District of St. Matthew's
Parish.

At a meeting of the Council, June 26th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	William LeConte.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Benjn. Andrew.
John Wereat.	John Adam Treutlen.
Jonathan Cochrane.	.

Doctor Nathan Brownson waited on the Board, and took his seat in the room of Col. Baker.

His Excellency the President laid before the Board the Address of the Congress respecting those whose going at large is dangerous to the liberties of America, when the following list was proposed as containing persons of this character :

Alexander Martin.	James Spalding.
John Douglass.	Benj. Wilson.
John Hume.	George Baillie.
Andrew Johnson.	Thomas Netherclift.
Henry Preston.	Alexd. McGoun.
James Kitching.	Robert Reid.
Willm. Read.	James Mossman.
John Patton.	Wm. Panton
Thomas Johnson.	William Skinner.
Charles Wm. McKinen.	Francis Knowles.
Thomas Reid.	Samuel Douglas.
Philip Yonge.	Thomas Moody.
William Lyford.	Lewis Johnson, Junr.
Alexander Begby.	Joseph Farley.
Peter Edwards.	James Robertson.
George Kincaid.	John Martin.
Nathaniel Hall.	William Thompson.
Philip Moore.	John Jamieson.
Jno. B. Randell.	Edwd. Telfair.

Doctor Zubly.	John Inglis.
Andrew Hewat.	John Foulis.
Robert Porteous.	

The Council were of opinion that his Excellency should issue orders agreeable to the Resolve of Congress.

At a meeting of the Council, July 1st, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Wm. LeConte.
John Adam Treutlen.	John Girardeau.
Benj. Andrew.	Nathan Brownson.
John Wereat.	Jonathan Cochrane.

WHEREAS it appears to this Board, that Doctor Zubly* and Mr. Edw. Telfair,* who were in custody, agreeable to a resolve of Congress, were improperly and illegally dismissed by the Chief Justice: It is therefore the opinion of this Board, that the said Dr. Zubly and Mr. Telfair be taken again into custody, until it shall otherwise be determined.

GEORGIA:

*By His Excellency, Archd. Bulloch, Esquire, President,
Etc.*

To Major Thomas Ross:

SIR:—You are hereby ordered and required to take into safe custody the bodies of Doctor Zubly and Edward

*Edw. Telfair was afterwards zealous in the cause of liberty and became Governor of the State. Doctor Zubly remained a royalist to the end, and his property was confiscated after the war.

Telfair (as their going at large will, it is thought, endanger the public safety) and them safely keep until further orders, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

(Signed) ARCHD. BULLOCH.

At a meeting of the Council, July 2nd, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Benjamin Andrew.
John Adam Treutlen.	Nathan Brownson.
John Bohun Girardeau.	John Wereat.
Jonathan Cochrane.	William LeConte.

His Excellency laid before the Board a letter from Lieutenant Colonel McIntosh, which being considered, it was ordered, that no officer shall send any of the militia to East Florida to make reprisals without orders for that purpose from the President. That Colonel Scriven be ordered to support Lieutenant Colonel McIntosh with a sufficient number of men to make a stand against the troops of Indians from Augustine.

That Col. McIntosh be ordered to make a stand with the men under his command at Satilla's, and if he cannot maintain his post there to retire to the Altamaha, etc.

That Captains Marbury and Hovenden do leave a party of men, with a subaltern, to the westward, and with the rest of their men do join with and assist Col. McIntosh.

The following gentlemen were recommended and ap-

proved of as Magistrates for the lower districts of Saint George's Parish, viz.: Nathaniel Miller, Thomas Burton, Peter Shawn, Francis Hancock, William Lord, Henry Jones, Nathan Hooker, John Smith, Thomas Baulch, Mirick Davis and ye Rev. Josiah Lewis.

The following gentlemen were recommended and approved of as Magistrates for the District of Queensborough, viz.: Daniel McMurphy, James Flyming, Thomas Little, James Black, Thomas Lewis, Roger Lawson, Abraham Wammock and Charles Harvey.

ORDERED that commissions do issue for Jacob Tusing, as Captain; Matthias Rahn, First Lieutenant, and Casper Griener, Second Lieutenant of Bethany Company of Militia, the Second Battalion First Regiment. Also for Israel Bird, as Captain; Frederick Restar, First Lieutenant, and Joshua Stafford, Second Lieutenant, of a Militia Company in the Lower District in the Upper Division of Saint Philip's Parish.

The following gentlemen were recommended and approved of as Magistrates for the Parish of Saint Matthew: John Adam Treutlen, Philip Howell, James Goldwire, John Stirk, Jacob Casper Waldhauer, Abraham Ravot, Daniel Bonnell, Benjn. Lanier, and John Goldwire.

The following gentlemen were recommended and approved of as Magistrates for the Parish of Saint John's: Benjamin Andrew, Samuel Saltus, Daniel Roberts, John Jones, Job Colcock, James Scriven, John Baker, Senr., Parmenas Way, John Mitchell, Samuel Miller, John Sandiford, Gideon Dows and William Fox.

ORDERED, that commissions be issued for Francis Hancock, as Captain; Charles Williams, First Lieutenant; James Red, Second Lieutenant; and Edward Weathers,

Third Lieutenant, of a Company of Militia in the Lower District of St. George's Parish, Fourth Battalion.

That commissions be issued for John Dukart, as Captain; Thomas Lewis, First Lieutenant; and Levi Emmanuel, as Second Lieutenant, of a Company of Militia in the Lower District of Saint George, etc.

At a Council, July 5th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency Archibald Bulloch

Jonathan Bryan.	John Adam Treutlen.
Daniel Roberts.	John Girardeau.
Benjamin Andrew.	John Wereat.
John Houstoun.	William LeConte.
Nathan Brownson.	

ORDERED, that commissions be issued for Francis Stringer, as Captain; John Ryal, First Lieutenant; William Godby, Second Lieutenant; and William Ryal, Third Lieutenant, of a Company of Militia in Lower District of St. George's Parish.

That a commission be issued for Joseph Atkerson, as Captain of a Company of Militia in the Lower District of St. George's Parish, &c.

Mr. Jonathan Bryan, John Houstoun and Col. McIntosh waited on the Board and reported what they had represented to General Lee relative to the state of the Provinces, which was as follows, viz.:

The Deputies sent by desire of General Lee from the Colony of Georgia, to confer with him upon the state

of that Colony, and the mode of putting it in the best posture of defense against all enemies, external and internal, are of opinion, That it is evident that that Province is in a most weak and defenceless situation; and besides that the intrinsic value of the lands, of other property in the Province, its situation as a frontier, fine inlets, harbours and rivers, and plenty of provision, makes it of the utmost consequence, perhaps equal to any other on the continent in the great Cause of America, that as it is not only liable to be attacked by sea on the east, in common with the other colonies, from the south and west by the garrisoned Province of the Floridas and the most numerous tribes of savages in America, and far less able than any of them to bear it.

* * *

The Deputies sent from Georgia by desire of his Excellency General Lee, to confer with him upon the state of that Colony, in order to devise the best method of putting it in a proper posture of defence, beg leave to represent, That from the Weak and defenceless situation of the Colony, surrounded as it is with enemies, it stands in immediate need of assistance from the General Congress, and when they consider that however small the Colony may be of itself, in a comparative point of view, yet that from the great plenty of provisions, numerous stocks of cattle, excellent inlets, harbours and rivers (perhaps equal to any upon the Continent) with which the Colony abounds; and, above all, the firm attachment of its inhabitants to the American Cause, they are led to trust that the protection and security of that Colony will be held an object of considerable importance.

Not one of the thirteen United Colonies is so weak within, or so much exposed from without. To the east the inhabitants suffer the ravages of British cruisers, their negroes are daily inveigled and carried away from

their plantations; British fleets may be supplied with beef from several large islands, well stocked with cattle, which line their coasts and around which large ships may sail. To the south they have the Province of East Florida, the inhabitants and soldiery of which must of necessity make inroads upon Georgia for the article of provision with which they have been heretofore chiefly supplied. Georgia here stands as a barrier to South Carolina, and effectually secures that Province against like depredations. The southern parts of Georgia contain vast stocks of cattle, and our most valuable rice plantations lie that way. By some late computations there are said to be upwards of thirty thousand head of black cattle in the Province, and hogs without number.

We have certain accounts of there being at this time upwards of one thousand British troops in Saint Augustine. To the west and almost down upon the Georgia line are the most numerous tribes of Indians now in North America, viz.: the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and a number of small tribes, in the whole at least 15,000 gun men. All these nations have been much tampered with by the emissaries of Government, and without the utmost exertions of prudence on our side, it is feared may be brought to act against us. They are so situated as to make it extremely convenient for our enemies to supply them from East and West Florida with ammunition and everything that they want. Our last accounts from the Indians are rather unfavorable, and when we consider their natural principle of infidelity, and how much more able our enemies are to purchase their friendship by presents, &c., than we are, there seems to be the greatest reason to apprehend a rupture with them. In such a case the fate of Georgia may be easily conceived. Add to all these considerations the vast numbers of negroes we have, perhaps of themselves sufficient to subdue us. In point of number the blacks

exceed the whites, and the ready channel of supply and secure retreat which Saint Augustine affords, render them much to be dreaded.

The conquest of Georgia would be considered as a great acquisition by Great Britain. It is a most excellent provision country, abounds with ship-timber and lumber of all kinds, and is most conveniently situated for a place of rendezvous to their shipping. Under all these circumstances, it must certainly appear indispensably necessary that measures be immediately taken for the defence and security of that Province; but the low situation in point of means or ability of its inhabitants puts it out of their power to do it of themselves, more especially as they have been already put to a very great expense in consequence of the late descent upon them. The great object seems to be men, fortifications, and a good understanding with the Indians. We would, therefore, beg leave to propose:

1st. That his Excellency General Lee be requested to state the peculiar situation of the Province of Georgia to the General Congress, and to obtain directions from them to raise and take into Continental pay so many men as may be conceived to be sufficient to defend the Province. (In our opinion less than six battalions will not answer the purpose.) But as we do not conceive any of these men can be recruited in Georgia, we would apprehend it full as eligible (if that can be done) to order some of the regiments already raised to march thither. And, further, that the four troops of horse already raised be augmented to a regiment and put upon the Continental Establishment. Part of these battalions and troops may be so stationed as to serve equally for the protection of Georgia and South Carolina against the Indians, and above all may entirely shut up the communication between them and our enemies to the southward,

which, in our opinion will be the most effectual means of preventing an Indian war.

2d. That the sum of £——— sterling be granted by the General Congress for building fortifications and guard boats in the Province of Georgia. The reason why we conceive this ought to be a general charge, is because it is evident the same will serve against attacks from the south and for cutting off the communication between East and West Florida and the Indians, upon which the peace of the back inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia depends. Besides, it seems to be a part of the plan of Administration to throw forces into the Indian country, where they expect to be joined by a considerable number of the savages, and in this event there is no Province or place thro' which they could so conveniently pass as thro' Georgia.

3d. It is a fixed principle with the Indians to be paid for their good offices, and in this controversy we conceive they will expect to be well paid, even for neutrality. The articles they prefer will doubtless be ammunition and clothing, but these we have it not in our power to give them. We would then propose cattle as a substitute, and are inclined to think, if the communication between them and our enemies were cut off, they would soon be brought to be well satisfied with a present of this kind. It is, therefore, submitted to the General Congress whether it would not be worth while to give direction that —— head of cattle be purchased and distributed among the Indians by the Commissioners. We are of opinion this step would answer many valuable purposes, and would have a tendency not only of attaching them to our interest from gratitude, but would also be a means of civilizing them, and by fixing the idea of property would keep them honest and peaceable with us for fear of reprisals.

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At a meeting of the Council, July 7th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Wm. LeConte.
Archibald Bulloch.	John Wereat.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Benjamin Andrew.
Jonn. Bryan.	Jonathan Cochrane.
Daniel Roberts.	

His Excellency the President, laid before the Board several letters and affidavits received per express from Augusta, containing a most alarming account of the Indians, breaking out, killing some carrying others off as prisoners; upon mature consideration thereon, it was agreed, that his Excellency should issue his orders to the several field officers throughout the Province to hold themselves in readiness to march where the service might require, and to write to Col. Rae and Capt. Marbury.

His Excellency laid before the Board a receipt of ten pounds, being cash he had paid to Mr. Edgcombe.

At a meeting of the Council, July 8th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Jonn. Cochrane.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Willm. LeConte.
Jonathan Bryan.	Benjamin Andrew.
Daniel Roberts.	John Wereat.

His Excellency laid before the Board sundry dispatches from Col. Rae, and Capt. Marbury, which being considered, ordered, that a letter be sent to Col. Rae to inform him that a bench warrant is out against Col. George Wells, which if he does not pay obedience to, he must support the same with a draught from his Regiment and that the Committee of which he is chairman is to be considered as the only Committee of that District, that a letter be also wrote to Sherwood Bugg, chairman of the pretended Committee forbidding him to assume the powers of a committee, etc.

The inhabitants of Queensborough presented a petition to the Board for a supply of ammuniton.

ORDERED That fifty pounds weight gunpowder and one hundred weight lead be allowed to them accordingly.

ORDERED, also two hundred weight gun powder and five hundred weight lead be delivered to Col. Rae for the District of Augusta, etc.

Mr. William Belcher waited on the Board and qualified as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Saint Philip, and also took the test appointed for all the male inhabitants of this Province.

He also informed the Board of sundry dangerous

practices of William Love and Charles Hall of St. Philip's Parish.

ORDERED, that his Excellency do issue orders to apprehend the said William Love and Charles Hall, and that Col. McIntosh be requested to send a detachment from the Battalion for that purpose.

That orders issue to take the arms at Mr. Montague's and Mr. Harris's, and also the swivels on board the brig at Sapalo River and two two pounders at Mr. Baillies.

It was agreed to issue the following order to Quintin Pooler.

GEORGIA:

By His Excellency Archd. Bulloch, Esqr., Etc.

To Quintin Pooler of Savannah, Esqr.

You are hereby required and commanded to yield and deliver up to Thomas Burton, Esquire, of the Parish of St. George, all and singular the negroes, which you shall have in your possession, belonging to the estate of William McDaniel late of the same place, planter, deceased, or which were in his possession at the time of his death, and have been since taken into your custody, particularly certain negro slaves, which you lately took into your custody under claim of a certain deed. The said Thomas Burton being appointed Executor for the time, and until it shall appear who is entitled to the administration of the estate of the said deceased—hereof fail not. Given under my hand, etc.

PROVINCE OF GEORGIA:

By His Excellency Archd. Bulloch, Esqr., Etc., Etc.

To Thomas Burton, of Saint George's Parish, in the Province Aforesaid, Esqr.

WHEREAS, William McDaniel, late of the same Parish and Province, planter, deceased, was in his life time, and at the time of his death, as it has been represented unto us, possessed of divers negroes and other personal estate to a considerable amount. And, whereas, in consequence of the late distracted situation of this Province the Courts of Ordinary, as well as all other Courts were entirely shut, by reason whereof, no will could be proved, or letters of administration of the said estate granted to any person whatsoever; and, whereas, it has been suggested unto us, that the estate of the said deceased hath been much injured and some parts thereof carried away from the plantation of the said deceased, whereby those entitled thereto may be considerable losers. Wherefore I have thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the honorable the Council of Safety, to appoint you, and you are hereby appointed Executor for the time of the aforesaid estate. And you are directed to collect and gather together all and singular the personal estate of the said deceased, and to keep the same in and upon the plantation of the said deceased in the best order and condition and to take care that no damage happen thereto. And all persons whatsoever are hereby required to yield and deliver up to you whatever part of the said estate they shall have in their hands, for all which, this shall be your warrant. This appointment to continue until my further order.

Given under my hand and seal at Savannah, this eighth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six.



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At a meeting of the Council, July 9th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	John Wereat.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Wm. LeConte.
Benj. Andrew.	Jonathan Cochrane.
John Houstoun.	Dan'l Roberts.

His Excellency laid before the Board sundry letters from Col. Candler and others respecting the Indians. Ordered, that similar orders be sent to Col. Candler as was sent to Col. Rae yesterday.

The district of Little Ogechee made a return of officers that were elected the 8th inst., viz.: Stephen Dean, Esqr., Captain; Charles Odingsell, First Lieutenant; Benjamin Farley, Second Lieutenant; and David Fox, Third Lieutenant, and commissions were ordered for them accordingly.

The following was received from the prisoners now in confinement :

The gentlemen confined at Mr. Mossman's house by order of your Excellency, having been informed that the Congress has left it to you to grant them such allowance as you may think sufficient for their support, request that you will please to take the same under consideration and give your orders accordingly.

It was the opinion of the Council that the prisoners should only be allowed the rations, as the Militia of ye Province.

ORDERED, that fifty weight of gunpowder and one hundred weight of lead be delivered to Col. Candler, for the use of the back settlements.

Capt. James McFarland qualified as Justice of the Peace for the District of Wrightsborough.

Barnard Herd, Esqr., qualified for the Middle District, Ceded Lands.

At a meeting of the Council, July 11th 1776.

Present :

His Excellency Archd. Bulloch.

John Wereat.

Benjn. Andrew.

Wm. LeConte.

Dan'l Roberts.

Jonathan Cochrane.

John Bohun Girardeau.

Jonathan Bryan.

ORDERED, that Mr. Kelly's bill be paid, amounting to one pound, three shillings and six pence, for bringing a deserter to Savannah, lately from Saint Augustine, and also fourteen shillings expended during his stay in Savannah.

Mr. Kelly desired of the Board to have leave to make reprisals on the Province of East Florida, for depredations they have made on this Colony, and to have a commission for that purpose, which was granted him.

ORDERED, that commissions be issued for Joseph Farley, Junr., as Second Lieutenant, and James Alexander, Third Lieutenant of the volunteer company of Militia commanded by Capt. John Martin.

Capt. Lee waited on the Board and made application for a boat which was granted him; also, it was agreed that he should enlist men, giving them the same bounty as he was heretofore allowed, provided they enlisted for the space of eighteen months.

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That a line be wrote to Mr. James Butler, informing that he may repair the Ogeechee causeway, and that it will be allowed in ye public work.

That an order be issued to Mr. Shem Butler to permit Mr. Croker to have the use of his late father's house, &c.

ORDERED, that Mr. Wright do deliver to Mr. Jonathan Bryan one dozen Romal handkerchiefs for Indians, and that Mr. Martin do also deliver fifty weight of bullets, etc.

His Excellency the President laid before the Board a letter from Mr. James Robertson respecting his confinement. Ordered, that the commanding officer of the guard be directed to give him his enlargement.

Samuel Livingston laid before the Board an account, amounting to four pounds, sixteen shillings, which was ordered payment.

Mr. Thomas Johnston presented a petition to the Board, which being read and considered, ordered, that Mr. Johnston remain as a prisoner at Mr. Mossman's, where he now is.

Mr. John Inglis' letter being considered, it was agreed that orders should be issued for his enlargement, and also for the enlargement of Benjamin Wilson.

His Excellency the President laid before the Board sundry letters, and a petition from Sherwood Bugg, as Chairman of Committee at Augusta, which being read and considered, it was the opinion of the Board that they could have nothing to do with Sherwood Bugg, as Chairman, and therefore laid aside the petition, &c.

At a meeting of the Council, July 16th, 1776.

Present :

Jonathan Cochrane.	His Excellency Archd. Bulloch.
Jonathan Bryan.	Wm. LeConte.
John Girardeau.	John Houstoun.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Daniel Roberts.

His Excellency proposed to the Board the purchase of some indigo from Mr. Lavien, for the purpose of procuring arms and ammunition on the risque of the Province, and that it should be paid for in Carolina or Continental currency, which was agreed to.

Mr. Houston represented some matters to the Board respecting Mr. Shem Butler and Mrs. Croker, which being considered, it was ordered that Mrs. Croker do attend the Board on Friday morning next.

Mr. George Baillie presented a petition to the Board requesting that he might be indulged so as to be removed from Mr. Mossman's house to his own, as it can make no material difference, if he is confined therein, which was granted him.

ORDERED, that his Excellency the President, Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Girardeau be a secret committee for the purpose of bringing arms and ammunition into the Province on the risque of the public.

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At a meeting of the Council, July 19th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Daniel Roberts.
John Bohun Girardeau.	John Houstoun.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Benjamin Andrew.
Jonathan Bryan.	Willm. LeConte.

Thomas Ross, Esqr., waited on the Board and qualified as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Christ Church.

The Board being informed that Mr. Quintin Pooler refused to obey their orders by keeping in his possession the negroes that lately belonged to Mr. Willm. McDaniel, deceased; it was their opinion that orders do issue to apprehend and take into safe custody the said Quintin Pooler.

That the officers taken prisoners be not permitted to go at large on their parole, but that a genteel lodging be provided for them with a guard.

Mr. Shem Butler and Mrs. Croker waited on the Board and made representation of their affair, which being considered it was the opinion of the Board, that Mrs. Croker be permitted to reside at Rosedew Plantation, but that she do not tamper with the negroes and have nothing to do with plantation business and give security to that purpose, and that James Butler and Dr. Younge be not admitted on the plantation.

ORDERED that the following gentlemen, viz.: Nathl. Adams, George Houstoun, Doctor Jones, David Fisher, and John Houstoun, be appointed Commissioners of the

White Bluff Road, and that they be served with a copy of this order.

Mr. William O'Brien waited on the Board, and qualified as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Christ Church. Also William Stephens, Esqr., qualified as Justice of the Quorum.

GEORGIA :

By His Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esqr., President and Commander in Chief of the said Province, in Council.

To the Provost Marshal of the said Province, Greeting :

WHEREAS, Quintin Pooler of Savannah, in the said Province, gentleman, hath not only refused to comply with the orders issued from this Board, sitting and acting agreeable to the Constitution of the said Province; but hath also been guilty of a contempt of the said Board.

These are therefore to command and require you the said Province Marshal without delay to take into your custody the body of the said Quintin Pooler, and him safely detain in close confinement, until he shall be therefrom discharged by orders issued from me in Council. For which this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal in Council, this nineteenth day of July, 1776.

(Signed) . ARCH. BULLOCH.

GEORGIA :

By His Excellency, Etc.

To the Provost Marshal, Etc.

WHEREAS, Quintin Pooler of Savannah, in the said

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Province, Gentleman, hath taken into his possession and secreted sundry negroes belonging to the estate of William McDaniel, deceased. These are therefore to command and require you the said Provost Marshal to make diligent search after the said negroes, and to take the same and deliver them into the hands of Mr. Thomas Burton of the Parish of Saint George; for which this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, etc.

(Signed) ARCHD. BULLOCH.

At a meeting of the Council, July 25th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Nathan Brownson.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Jonathan Bryan.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Daniel Roberts.
Benjamin Andrew.	Wm. LeConte.

Mr. Robert Hamilton waited on the Board and represented sundry matters respecting the Town and District of Augusta, and requested liberty for the said Town and District to elect a new Parochial Committee; when it was the opinion of the Board, that all the Parishes and Districts within this Province be ordered, at the same time they choose Delegates, to elect new Parochial Committees: He also requested an order that the Commander of the Militia should take possession of Mr. Gordon's Fort, and also make representation of some goods in possession of Capt. Manson, which being considered, it was thought proper to defer the same till further inquiry.

Mr. Robert Hamilton qualified as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Saint Paul.

Capt. Daniel Roberts laid before the Board sundry accounts against the public of Capt. Nathl. Saxton, which, being examined, were ordered payment.

It was the opinion of the Board that orders should be immediately issued to take into possession all the goods that may be found secreted on Savannah River, or in any stores whatever in the Province.

Mr. Thomas Burton presented a petition to the Board, and Col. Stirk being sent for in consequence thereof, exculpated himself from some charges against him. It was ordered that Col. Stirk do assist the Provost Marshal in taking Quintin Pooler and the negroes belonging to the estate of Mr. McDaniel.

Nathan Brownson, Esqr., qualified as Justice of the Quorum for the Province of Georgia.

Mr. John Houstoun and Mr. William Stephens attended on the Board as counsel concerned for Mr. Shem Butler and James Butler, and oath of James Hamilton Casey, being read and the substance thereof debated, it was the opinion of the Board that a warrant do issue to take into custody the bodies of James Butler and Doctor Charles Yonge, and to bring them before this Board.

ORDERED, that James Maxwell, David Huguine, James Butler, James Mackay, John Hern, Benjamin Stiles and Adam Fowler Brisbane be Commissioners of the Road for the Parish of Saint Philip.

Mrs. Wereat presented a petition to the Board informing of an advertisement for the sale of the plantation and negroes belonging to James Hume, Esqr., and that

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the said James Hume was greatly indebted to her husband, and therefore requests that the sale might be stopped. Ordered, that the said sale be stopped, and all others of the like kind.

At a meeting of the Council, July 26th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Nathan Brownson.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Willm. LeConte.
John Houstoun.	Daniel Roberts.
Benjamin Andrew.	Jonn. Bryan.

ORDERED, that William O'Brien and Thomas Ross, Esqrs., do take a Constable or Constables with them and proceed 'round the Town of Savannah and tender the Test, ordered by our Provincial Congress, to all the male inhabitants of the said Town, and those who refuse to take the said Test, they are immediately to commit to safe custody, agreeable to the Resolve of Congress.

ORDERED, that Mr. Wm. LeConte and Mr. Jonathan Bryan be a committee to raise the scout boat.

Philip Dell presented a petition to the Board requesting leave to go to Saint Augustine in order to seek after his son, supposed to be in confinement there. Ordered, that Philip Dell have permission accordingly.

Mr. John Stewart qualified as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Saint Paul.

Mr. William Connell was appointed Adjutant of the Battalion of Militia commanded by Col. Jones.

At a meeting of the Council, Savannah, July 30th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	William LeConte.
John Bohun Girardeau.	John Houstoun.
John Adam Treutlen.	Benjamin Andrew.
Daniel Roberts.	Samuel Saltus.

ORDERED, that commissions do issue for Daniel Bunnell, as Captain, Robert Dixon, First Lieutenant, and Thomas Mills, second Lieutenant of a Company of Militia in the Upper District of Saint Matthew's Parish, 2d Battalion, 1st Regiment.

ORDERED, that Col. McIntosh, Col. Scriven, Capt. Baker and Capt. Woodruffe be recommended to go as volunteers on an expedition to East Florida, and that his Excellency do issue orders accordingly.

Messrs. James Butler and Charles Younge presented a petition to the Board requesting to be heard by the Board, by themselves or their counsel.

James Whitefield, Esqr., was appointed Register of Probate.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to this Board that the public papers belonging to the Secretary's office at Ebenezer may receive damage; it is, therefore, thought necessary to depute James Whitefield, Esqr., to bring the same to Savannah, and that he take them in charge, giving any person leave to examine the said papers, they paying such fees as were usually paid to the Secretary of the Province.

Dr. James Dunwoodie was chosen member of this

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Board in the room of John Wereat, Esqr., who is absent.

Mr. Douglass waited on the Board and represented that Capt. Wm. Bryan had taken, among the things at his plantation, some nails, hoes, &c. Ordered, that such necessaries as shall appear to be designed for Mr. Douglass' private use, be re-delivered to him.

ORDERED, that a commission do issue for Mr. John Stewart, as Lieutenant of the Troop of Horse commanded by Capt. Hovenden.

Mr. Andrew requested for an order of one hundred pounds, in part of an account, for erecting a battery in the Town of Sunbury, which was granted.

At a meeting of the Council, July 31st, 1776.

Present:

His Excellency the Prest.	Samuel Saltus.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Daniel Roberts.
John Bohun Girardeau.	William LeConte.
Benjamin Andrew.	John Houstoun.

Mr. Hazard waited on the Board and made claim to a negro wench and two children lately taken near Wright's Fort, which being considered, it was the opinion of the Board that she and her children could not be sold, but that the other negroes taken with her should be sold at vendue by Mr. Jacobs.

Mr. Bryan laid an account before the Board for hire of negroes, &c., which was ordered payment.

Sundry accounts were also ordered payment, being wages for the boat of observation.

At a meeting of the Council, August 1st, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	John Houstoun.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Daniel Roberts.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Samuel Saltus.
Benjamin Andrew.	Colonel Scriven.
William LeConte.	

His Excellency the President laid before the Board his account current with the public, which being examined, it appeared that the sum of thirteen pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence was the balance due to His Excellency.

Received August 1st, 1776, of His Excellency, Archibald Bulloch, Esquire, the sum of two thousand six hundred and twenty-eight pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence in full of all demands due to the public. By order of the Council.

EDWD. LANGWORTHY, Secretary.

WHEREAS, It appears by the estimate of Congress, that the sum of one thousand pounds was provided in order to enable His Excellency the President and Council to stop up the back river; and, whereas, upon enquiry it is found that the said service is impracticable; and it having been represented to Council, that the Congress have not voted a sum sufficient for the contingent expenses of government. The Council, therefore, resolve

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that the Treasurers do pay out of the said sum of one thousand pounds provided for the stoppage of the back river, any sums of money for the public service that may be ordered by His Excellency the President in Council, and that we will indemnify the Treasurers for so doing. Mr. Strothers applied for leave to pass through the Creek Nation in order to go to the Mississippi, promising to use his influence with the Creeks, and to give security of his return; it was the opinion of the Board that he be permitted agreeable to his request.

Mr. James Butler and Doctor Charles Younge appeared before this Board with their counsel, in order to clear themselves of an accusation, respecting the contempt thereof, and being heard, it was the opinion of the Board, they should be dismissed, first taking the following oath :

GEORGIA—ss. :

James Butler and Charles Younge of the Province aforesaid, made oath and say that they have not, nor hath either of them said, or done anything mentioned in the affidavit of James Hamilton Casey, and Shem Butler, which they meant or intended as any contempt or reflection, upon the proceedings of the President and Council of this Province, and that they had no notice of the orders of this Board, requiring them to keep away from Rosedew Plantation.

(Signed) JAMES BUTLER.

CHARLES YOUNGE.

Mr. James Butler was forbid to go on Rosedew Plantation, and Dr. Charles Younge promised not to go, but as a physician to the family, and then not to intermeddle with the affairs of the plantation.

James Whitefield, Esqr., waited on the Board and qualified as Register of Probates, and also as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Christ Church.

Mr. James Robertson represented to the Board that sundry household goods at Mr. Hume's plantation would receive damage and be destroyed, and therefore requested leave to sell the same. It was the opinion of the Board that Mr. Robertson have permission to sell the said goods, but to be accountable to this Board for the amount thereof, if required hereafter.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 1st, 1776.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith send you a copy of what passed in Council this morning. There are notes to the amount of sixteen hundred pounds that have been expended mostly on account of the Battalion and Troops of Horse. What monies are deficient to take up these notes, you are to pay out of the thousand pounds, provided for the stoppage of the back river, as expressed in the copy I have now sent you, and the overplus is appropriated to contingent services.

I am, sir, yours etc,

EDWD. LANGWORTHY.

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At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Aug. 2d, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	William LeConte.
John Bohun Girardeau.	James Scriven.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Daniel Roberts.
Benjn. Andrew.	Samuel Saltus.

ORDERED, that the Light Infantry and Grenadier Company be discharged from doing duty in the Town of Savannah.

ORDERED, that the Treasurers do pay to Mrs. Frances Brown, Sarah Kirk and Elizabeth Langford the sum of five pounds each.

Jacob Jacobs presented an account to the Board, when it was their opinion that he could not be paid his charge, as Clerk of the Battalion.

His Excellency represented to the Board the great want of guards on several rivers and inlets in this Province. Ordered, that Col. McIntosh do send detachments of his battalion to Ogeechee and Skidaway.

ORDERED, that such merchants as have any goods still remaining in store, be forthwith directed to dispose of the same for the use of the public.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, Aug. 8th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Samuel Saltus.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Daniel Roberts.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Jonathan Bryan.
Benjamin Andrew.	John Houstoun.

The President laid before the Board a letter from the Honorable John Hancock, Esqr., together with a copy of the Declaration of Independency, which being read it was agreed that it be proclaimed in this Town on Saturday next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that orders do issue to the Commanding Officers of the Militia to assemble the people accordingly.

Mr. Thomas Young presented a petition to the Board setting forth that when he was last at Saint Augustine he purchased a quantity of goods from one Archibald Lundy and that he now stands actually engaged for the payment of the said goods to the amount of upwards of three thousand five hundred pounds sterling, etc.

GEORGIA :

To His Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esquire, President, and to the Members of the Honbl. the Council for the Province aforesaid.

The Memorial and Presentation of Thomas Young of the said Province.

SHOWETH:—That your memorialist sometime ago was applied to by a secret Committee appointed by your Board to procure from the neighboring Province some articles of clothing and other necessaries for the use of the Battalion in this Province.

That when your Memorialist went to Saint Augustine for the said purpose, he discovered that one Archibald Lundy had considerable stock of goods lying in this Province, imported within the continental regulations, but unknown to any but those concerned in the care of said goods.

That the said Arch. Lundy was not disposed to retail the said goods in this Province, under the present situation of things, but seemed determined by some means or other to sell them off by wholesale.

That your Memorialist conceive that such a stock of goods would be of infinite service to the inhabitants of this Province, and that in consequence of the present urgent demand for goods, they would turn out to good account to any person who should purchase them, and therefore concluded a bargain with the said Arch. Lundy for the whole of said goods.

That your Memorialist avers he did not know of the said goods till after he went to Saint Augustine, and that the bargain of agreement between him and Lundy was fairly and bona-fide made. And that your Memorialist now stands actually engaged for the payment of the said goods to the amount of upwards of three thousand five hundred pounds sterling.

That your Memorialist begs leave to suggest that he conceived the faith of the Province pledged to him and all others, who should bring in for sale to this Province any sort of goods not prohibited by the Association and other resolve of Congress. And further that at this time when we are striking out a new channel of Trade and our distresses for goods already become great, he apprehends every indulgence ought to be shown to the merchants and property in trade held the most sacred of all property.

That your Memorialist now finds, that the said goods are by order of your Honorable Board seized and taken into custody.

That your Memorialist is led to believe this must have been done under an idea that they were the goods of Lundy, or one Taylor (who acted for Lundy), but this he begs leave to assure Your Excellency is not the case—he having as before set forth actually purchased them, and the property vested in him.

That your Memorialist begs leave to assure Your Excellency and Honors that he purchased the said goods with a full intention of selling them in this Province, and had no view of anything clandestine, or unbecoming the merchant and fair dealer, and will now pledge himself, that should the said goods be returned to him he will dispose of them all within the Province, and will in the first place let Your Excellency and Honors have whatever necessities may be thought wanting for the public service.

Your Memorialist therefore, under the particular circumstances of the case, and as it must appear that the said order was founded upon a mistake, as to the property of the said goods, prays that there may be an order from your Honorable Board for the redelivery to him of all the said goods, wares and merchandise.

And your Memorialist, etc.

ORDERED, that the goods be still retained in possession of the Commissary and sold by him to the people, and that this Board will be answerable to Mr. Lundy for the amount of the goods that come into their hands.

ORDERED, that the Declaration of Independency be

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read at the Assembly House, Liberty Pole and the Battery.

ORDERED, that Mr. Thomas Reid be directed to bring his goods to Savannah and to sell them to the inhabitants.

Mrs. Ann Cuthbert presented a petition to the Board, setting forth, that very lately some person, or persons, without leave of your petitioner, have taken upon them to cut a new road to Newington, in order to make that road somewhat shorter than the old road, though it will be very prejudicial to the owners of the forty-five acre lots in general and particularly so to your petitioner, as it runs through the best of her land; that the old road runs on the line of the said lots and consequently doth very little damage.

ORDERED, that Messrs. William Gibbons, Noble Wimb. Jones, Edward Telfair and John Joachim Zubly be summoned to attend this Board on Monday morning next, in order to explain the premises of the above petition.

ORDERED, that no person in the Town and District of Savannah, shall be permitted to retail spirituous Liquors without a proper license.

ORDERED, that a proclamation do issue forbidding all persons from selling any goods, etc., on the Sabbath day, and that the Magistrates do use their utmost endeavors to prevent all irregularities and profaneness.

At a meeting of the Council, Aug. 9th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Daniel Roberts.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	John Houstoun.
John Girardeau.	Samuel Saltus.
Benjamin Andrew.	Jonathan Bryan.

Thomas Young, Esqr., waited on the Board and requested that his affairs respecting the goods of Mr. Archibald Lundy might be reconsidered, when it was the determination of the Board, that it be referred to the consideration of the next Congress.

Capt. Roberts, Messrs. Girardeau and Saltus being appointed a Committee to agree with some gentlemen about loading, etc., some vessels for the service of the public, reported that they had, agreeable to orders, met at Mr. Lavien's; that they agreed with Mr. Philip Moore on the following terms, viz.: That he should have one-half penny per pound freight on Indigo and ten pounds per cent commissions for buying and selling. That the public should guarantee the vessel against the weather, in proportion to what they ventured in her, and as Mr. Moore's vessel runs no risque, the Committee recommended that two thousand pounds be ventured in her, which was agreed to. They also report that Mr. Ratoone offers his vessel to the public; that she is upwards of seventy ton burden, well built, rigged and fit for sea, and that he asks for her no more than two hundred and sixty five pounds.

They also recommended that this vessel be purchased and that Commissioners be appointed to procure a load of rice for her, and send her off—and that Messrs.

Thomas Maxwell, Senr., John Winn, Senr., and John Kell be Commissioners for that purpose—which being considered, it met with the approbation of the Board.

Orders were issued that Mr. Edward Telfair have permission and authority to take any quantity of pitch pine plank, that may be upon Mr. Rae's wharf, or elsewhere in and about Savannah, for the purpose of building a galley, and that he be obliged to take a sworn measurer to take an account of it previous to a removal, and pay the proprietors, at the rates and prices of such plant, heretofore used for the public service.

It was the determination of the Board, that the goods belonging to Archibald Lundy and claimed by Mr. Thos. Young, be sold by the Commissary at £75 per cent.

At a meeting of the Council, 19th August, 1776.

Present :

Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Daniel Roberts.
John Adam Treutlen.	Benjamin Andrew.
Jonathan Cochrane.	Saml. Saltus.
John Houstoun.	Wm. LeConte.
Jonathan Bryan.	Nathan Brownson.

Gen. Lee waited on the Board and proposed the following Question for consideration :

First—Whether as the Post on St. Mary's is now abandoned and the whole country between that river and Saint John's broke up, and as there is no possibility of transporting cannon, ammunition, provisions, or collect-

ing a sufficient number of men for the Siege and reduction of Augustine, an irruption into East Florida can be productive of so important advantages to the general cause, or to this State of Georgia in particular, as to compensate for the trouble and expense; and what these advantages are?

What are the means of certainly supplying the troops with grain and meat? How their baggage is to be transported. Whether it can be safely transported by water?

If it cannot, whether wagons can pass, if the road is practicable only to horses, how pack saddles are to be provided?

ORDERED, that Messrs. Jonathan Bryan and Nathan Brownson be a Committee to answer the questions proposed by Gen. Lee.

SIR:—The Council having taken into consideration your Excellency's questions, this day laid before them, are clearly of the opinion that an irruption into the Province of East Florida will be attended with the most salutary consequences to this Province and, of course, render service to the whole Continent. The reasons which weigh with them are as follows:

First—That they conceive the reduction of St. Augustine to be a very considerable object with the Continent in general, but to this Province in particular.

Second—They are led to hope that if the whole country around is ravaged, the cattle on the east side of Saint John's drove off and the inhabitants obliged to evacuate their plantations and fly into the Castle, the scarcity of provisions and the want of fresh supplies of many articles from the country will of itself oblige the Garrison to submit to our arms.

Third—That supposing this last consequence not to happen, yet the driving our enemies so far from our country will be of infinite advantage—in this that it will be a means of preventing the loss of negroes, either by desertion or otherwise by land.

Fourth—That the country being in our possession will, not only from principles of dread, attach the Indians to our interest, but will also put it in our power to prevent our enemies from holding any intercourse with these savages, or having any opportunity to tamper with them, or supply or stir them up against us. And we conceive that after the Province shall be so broke up a single Troop of Horse appointed to range on the west side of the River St. John will be quite sufficient to cut off all communication between the Creek Indians and the people of East Florida.

Fifth—By carrying distress and war into the country, we incline to think the inhabitants of East Florida will find themselves so much engaged at home, as not to be able to fit out Privateers against this Province, till we are better prepared for them. This Province has been harassed and they expect to be much more so with Privateers in case some vigorous blow is not struck against East Florida, and we are inclined to think the plunder which will fall into the hands of the soldiers will well compensate them for the difficulty and toil attending their march.

As to the other questions, viz :

What are the means of certainly supplying the Troops with grain and meat, how is the baggage to be transported, and whether can it be transported safely by water? We are of the opinion that while the troops remain on this side of the River Alatomaha, there will be no oc-

casion to do more than send a commissary ahead to provide rice and beef at different stages, as the troops advance. The country all along abounding with provisions, after they pass this river, we think it will be necessary to send a quantity of rice in boats with directions to meet the troops at different places, and we are informed that these boats may go with great safety, there being an excellent inland passage to a place called Picalatto Creek within twenty miles of Saint Augustine. We imagine these boats must be procured in or about Savannah, or Sunbury, and therefore we would recommend that the troops send such of their baggage as they can't conveniently carry in their boats. Some horses will certainly be necessary for the troops upon their march, which together with pack saddles we think may be got in this place. Wagons will be useless as they cannot proceed above fifty miles from this town.

ORDERED, that the sum of thirty pounds be advanced to Mr. John Sutcliffe for the use of Gen. Lee.

Doctor Dunwody took his seat, as a member of this Board, and qualified as a Justice of the Quorum for the Province.

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At a meeting of the Council, August 20th, 1776.

Present :

Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Nathan Brownson.
John Adam Treutlen.	John Dunwody.
John Houstoun.	Samuel Saltus.
John Girardeau.	Jonathan Bryan.
Daniel Roberts.	William LeConte.
Benjamin Andrew.	

The Board being of opinion, that the intended expedition against the Province of East Florida is a measure in which the welfare of this Province is particularly interested, and that if the same is successful, it cannot but produce the most happy effects to the inhabitants of Georgia.

RESOLVED, That this Board will give all assistance in their power to forward the said Expedition, as the same shall be directed by his Excellency General Lee, and that a committee be appointed to wait upon the said General Lee and know of him what will be requisite for the said expedition, which, this Province can afford, and to assure him of our hearty and ready disposition to join and concur with him in all matters which may have a tendency to reduce the said Province of East Florida, or promote an irruption into the same, and that Messrs. Jonathan Bryan and Cochrane be that Committee.

ORDERED, that Capt. Sam'l Miller do have a piece of sail duck No. 8 delivered to him, he paying for the same.

It being suggested that a number of boats will be wanted for transporting the troops and their baggage, in case they should proceed to the Southward, and that

some boats proper for that service were just going away from this port;

ORDERED, that Capt. Thomas Morris be directed and have full power to go to the river side in and about Savannah or elsewhere, and there view and inquire about all such boats as he apprehends will be fit for the said service, and that he do lay a restraint in nature of an embargo upon the same. And in case he apprehends there is danger of their being carried away, that he take the same into his possession, and apply for a guard from Capt. Woodruffe to take care of the same. This to continue until the further order of this Board.

Estis, Esqr., waited on the Board and made application for the loan of two thousand pounds to pay off some of the Continental troops belonging to Col. Kennon, which being considered it was the opinion of the Board that the application ought to be made thro' his Excellency the General, or at least ought to be backed with a certificate from him.

ORDERED, that Doctor Brownson and Jonathan Cochran be a Committee to take proper security from Capt. Samuel Miller for the two thousand pounds allowed by the public for the purpose of fitting out an armed vessel.

Edwd. Telfair, Esqr., made application for a guard over the row gallies now building; also, that his negro pilots be taken up and confined, and that some guard boat be stationed in Savannah River to prevent negroes from going down to Cockspur. It was the opinion of the Board that a guard be ordered to take care of the gallies, and also that it be recommended to Mr. Telfair to cause all the negro pilots belonging to him to be confined in some secure place, and that Capt. Woodruffe and

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the marines under his command be ordered to do duty every night in Savannah River till further orders.

Henry Sharp presented a petition to the Board, which being considered, it was agreed that the said Henry Sharp should be discharged from confinement, he first giving approved security for his appearance.

Application being made for two four-pounders to be sent to Ogeechee River;

ORDERED, that two four-pounders be delivered to the commanding officer of the Militia of the Lower District of Saint Philip's Parish.

At a meeting of the Council, Aug. 22d, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Jonathan Bryan.
John Adam Treutlen.	John Girardeau.
Nathan Brownson.	Sam'l Saltus.
Benjamin Andrew.	John Dunwody.
Jonathan Cochrane.	

ORDERED, that Col. Scriven be directed to apprehend and send to Savannah Messrs. Spalding and Porteous.

Capt. Leonard Marbury made application to the Board for leave to go with a detachment of Militia against some of the Cherokee towns. It was the opinion of the Board that orders be given to him accordingly.

ORDERED, that Capt. Thomas Morris do fit up, with

all possible expedition, the row boats, and to get as many carpenters as he can procure for this purpose.

Capt. Harvey having made information that sundry persons in the Back Settlements are about to leave the Province, and to take their property with them; it was the opinion of the Board that the commanding officers of the Militia be directed to stop and secure the property of such persons as are about to depart the Province, &c., &c.

ORDERED that commissions do issue for Andrew Johnston, as Captain, James Martin and Alexander Boys, Lieutenants, of a Company of Militia in the District of Queensborough.

Also, for John McCandlas, as Captain, John Clements and John Patterson, Lieutenants, of a Company of Militia, as above.

Likewise for William Tulley, as Captain, David Merline and Druery Roberts, Lieutenants, as above.

And lastly, for Tuberfield Thomas, as First Lieutenant, and John Twittee, Second Lieutenant, of a Company of Militia commanded by Capt. Charles Harvey.

It was agreed by the Board that the corn flour now in Savannah River should be purchased by the public, at ten shillings per hundred.

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At a meeting of the Council, Aug. 23d, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency Archd. Bulloch.

John Bohun Girardeau.	Samuël Saltus.
John Adam Treutlen.	Nathan Brownson.
Jonathan Bryan.	Jonathan Cochrane.
John Dunwody.	Benjamin Andrew.

Mr. Philip Moore laid before the Board an account of Mr. Andrew Lord, which was ordered to be deferred to the consideration of the next Congress.

James Butler, Esqr., presented a petition to the Board, which being read it was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday morning next, and that the parties concerned in the said petition be summoned to attend the Board.

Capt. Hovenden having made a charge against Lieutenant Pugh of disobedience to orders, it was the opinion of the Board that Lieutenant Pugh do lose his commission, and also forfeit what wages may be due to him.

General Lee sent the following to his Excellency the President :

SIR:—I desire you'll furnish Mr. John Estis with eleven thousand one hundred and thirty pounds South Carolina currency, and take his draft for the same on Col. William Kannon.

I am, Sir, your most obt. & very humble servant,

(Signed) CHARLES LEE, *Major General.*

Savannah, Aug. 22d, 1776.

To his Excellency the President.

His Excellency the President delivered the following order to Mr. John Estis:

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23d, 1776.

GENTLEMEN:—Pay to Mr. John Estis the sum of one thousand, five hundred and ninety pounds, and take his draft for the same on Col. William Kannon.

£1590. (Signed) ARCHD. BULLOCH.

To the Treasurers.

That his Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esqr., do issue orders to Lieutenant John Hardy that he be directed to procure immediately a boat and hands and proceed to the southward to reconnoitre the sounds and inlets and see whether there are any British Ships of War, or Privateers on the coasts, and to make his report as soon as possible.

It was the opinion of the Board that the public should purchase two vessels from Capt. Samuel Miller for their service.

ORDERED, that Thomas Maxwell, John Kell, Thomas Peacock and John Winn, Senr., be a Committee for loading and dispatching the vessels now in Sunbury purchased as above.

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In Council, August 24th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	James Dunwody.
John Girardeau.	Nathan Brownson.
John Adam Treutlen.	Samuel Saltus.
Jonathan Cochrane.	John Houstoun.

Col. Jones having sent down sundry affidavits against Henry Sharp of Saint George's Parish, it was the opinion of the Board, that the said Henry Sharp should immediately be taken into custody, as being dangerous to the peace and good government of this Province.

Gen. Lee sent the following card to his Excellency the President.

Gen. Lee presents his compliments to his Excellency the President, and acquaints him there are several wagoners who are willing to dispose of their wagons and teams—they came with the South Carolina Troops and will probably dispose of 'em to advantage.

Gen. Lee is very sensible, the savings to the public will be great, and if the Province is not willing to keep 'em, they may afterwards be transferred for the use of the Continent in general. The bearer is one of these wagoners and is inclined to dispose of his team for five hundred pounds south: currency.

It was the opinion of the Board that the above mentioned wagons should be purchased for the public service.

Commissions were issued for William Evans and Edward Adams as Lieutenants of the First Company of Militia, commanded by Capt. John McLuer.

August 28th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	John Houstoun.
Jno. Bohun Giradeau.	James Dunwody.
James Scriven.	Jonathan Cochrane.
Jonathan Bryan.	Danl. Roberts.

Thomas Palmer attended on the Board, and being duly sworn, said that he saw Mr. Moorecock, a brother in-law to Doctor Jones, on board of Osborne at Cockspur. That the people belonging to the ships of war were frequently on the Island of Little Tybee, when Mr. George Barry was there; and that he sold them hogs, sheep, etc., but had not seen them there since. That Osborne had not forty men on board, and that Stewart, Phelps, Watson and Oldhis were on board.

ORDERED, that Mr. Palmer be enlarged, he first giving security to remain in the Town of Savannah, till further orders.

Mr. George Baillie presented a petition to the Board, respecting some negroes belonging to the estate of Clement Martin deceased, which had been taken off the Island of Cumberland by a detachment of Militia.

ORDERED, that it be referred to the Court of Admiralty and it was the opinion of the Board, that his Excellency the President do issue a Proclamation, ordering that all captures for the future be libelled in the said Court.

Gen. Lee sent a letter to the Board respecting the removal of the stock from the Sea Islands, and also of falling upon the most effectual means to secure and pre-

vent the enemies of American Freedom from injuring us, which being read and considered :

ORDERED, that Messrs. Daniel Roberts, Jonathan Cochran and Jonathan Bryan be a Committee to wait upon the General to confer upon the same.

Titus Holinger laid a certificate from Mr. Thomas Morris, signifying that he had received a large deck boat from the said Titus Holinger, which was valued at one hundred and eighty pounds.

ORDERED, that Titus Holinger be paid the sum of one hundred and sixty pounds for the said boat.

ORDERED, that the skins bought of Mr. Joseph Clay be given as a present to the soldiery now in Savannah.

Mr. Jonathan Cochran, from the Committee appointed to consider of the best way and means of supplying the Province with dry goods, &c., reported :

That it was the opinion of the Committee that Capt. Bowen be furnished with letters of recommendation to the Governor of Cape Francois, setting forth that he is empowered by this Province to open a commercial correspondence with any capital merchants of his island, requesting the said Governor's protection and advice in accomplishing the same; also, to promise, in behalf of this Province, the like protection and assistance to the merchants in his Government that may send their vessels to any of our ports;

That answers be wrote to Messrs. Roux & Co., acknowledging the receipt of theirs, and that due attention shall be paid to them;

That Capt. Bowen be authorized to contract with any

merchants at Hispaniola, or elsewhere, for armed vessels to the amount £3,000, and to pledge the faith of the Province for the same, the number and size your Committee recommend to the consideration of the President and Council;

That Capt. Bowen be directed to purchase arms, ammunition and other warlike stores to the amount £5,000, and to contract for as much more as this Province may require for its defence, and that he be empowered to charter vessels sufficient to carry rice or other produce to make good any engagements he may enter into in consequence of the power vested in him, or to engage rice, or other produce of this Province, to be delivered here at certain rates for purposes above mentioned, which ever might seem most beneficial to this Province; and to empower them to enlist men for the said service, giving £—— bounty and —— per month, and should he not be able to procure such armed vessels, and find a probability of success, to apply for a convoy, if he should think it necessary; and should he obtain either the armed vessels or a convoy, to sell the pilot boat and lay out the money as before mentioned; and it is the opinion of your Committee that the vessel purchased of Capt. Rattoon be immediately loaded and sent off to Hispaniola, consigned to Capt. Bowen, and the proceeds of her cargo to be applied as before mentioned.

As the necessary articles for building and fitting out vessels and galleys for the public service cannot be easily got in the Province, your Committee think it necessary that Capt. Bowen be directed to purchase such materials as are immediately wanted for the said purposes; also, an assortment of medicines suitable to the disorders of the climate.

Further, that Capt. Bowen be furnished with a copy

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of the Declaration of the Independent States of America, and a proclamation from our President offering the French subjects a free trade with us.

This report was agreed to.

At a meeting of the Council, 29th Aug., 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	James Scriven.
John Bohun Girardeau.	John Houstoun.
Daniel Roberts.	Jonathan Bryan.
Jonathan Cochrane.	James Dunwody.

WHEREAS, it appears to this Board absolutely necessary for the safety of this Province, that all the cattle upon the islands should be either removed to the main or destroyed; therefore, it is recommended that the Commissaries of the several battalions in this Province do supply all the troops (except such as shall be stationed in Savannah) with meat entirely from the islands; and it is ordered that the owners of such cattle as are upon the said Islands shall remove them to the main before the first day of November next; otherwise they will be destroyed at the loss of the owners.

WHEREAS, it has been discovered by sundry informations that some perfidious persons, enemies to American freedom, continue to maintain an intercourse with the officers or commanders of the ships of war now stationed at Cockspur;

AND WHEREAS, such intercourse may be attended with

the most dangerous consequences to the peace and welfare of the Independent States of America;

It is, therefore, resolved that from and after this day there shall be no license or pass granted to any person whatsoever, for the purpose of going down to the said ships of war, except to those who are about to leave the Province never to return; and all persons who may be detected in attempting to do the same clandestinely will be punished according to the utmost rigour of the law.

ORDERED, that the sum of five pounds sterling be paid to Peter Buckhalter, for his information respecting the ships of war at Cockspur.

At a meeting of the Council, Aug. 30th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Daniel Roberts.
John Bohun Girardeau.	John Houstoun.
James Dunwody.	Jonathan Cochrane.
James Scriven.	

Button Gwinnett, Esqr., waited on the Board and laid before them the following letter from the Honorable John Hancock, Esqr. :

PHILADELPHIA, July 24th, 1776.

GENTLEMEN :—The Congress being of opinion that the service of the United States will be promoted by taking into pay a number of troops, in the State of Georgia, who are to act either as infantry or light horse, as occasion may require, have come to the enclosed Re-

solves, which I do myself the honour of transmitting, in obedience to their command.

In consideration that these troops will go thro' more than ordinary duty, and be put to a greater expense than others, the Congress have augmented their pay in proportion.

I have delivered blank commissions to the Delegates of your State.

With most hearty and sincere wishes for the prosperity of the State of Georgia, I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Genl., Yrs., &c.,

JNO. HANCOCK, *President.*

To the Honble. the Convention of the State of Georgia.

IN CONGRESS, July 24th, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the regiment of Rangers now in the pay of the State of South Carolina be placed upon Continental establishment, and that it consist of a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, a Major, ten Captains, twenty Lieutenants, a Surgeon, a Pay Master, twenty Sergeants, and five hundred privates.

That the pay of the Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of Rangers be the same as a Colonel of Post; a Major that of a Lieutenant Colonel; a Captain that of a Major, and the Lieutenants that of Captains, and Sergeants that of Ensigns of foot of the Continental forces; that the Surgeon be allowed $33 \frac{1}{3}$ dollars per month, the Pay Master $26 \frac{2}{3}$ and the privates $12 \frac{1}{2}$ dollars per month to provide themselves with horses, guns and provisions for themselves and horses.

That the said Rangers be liable to act on horse back or foot, as occasion may require.

That the like number of Rangers be raised in the State of Georgia and put upon Continental establishment.

That these be entitled to the same pay and subject to the same duties as the Carolina Rangers.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

IN CONGRESS, June 5th, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the pay of the Regimental Surgeons be augmented to thirty-three dollars and one-third of a dollar a month.

RESOLVED, That prisoners taken by Continental Arms to be not exchanged by any other authority but the Continental Congress.

July 5th.

The Committee appointed to consider the State of Georgia brought in their report, which was taken into consideration, thereupon;

RESOLVED, That for the defense of the Colony of Georgia, there be an addition of two Battalions, one of them to consist of Riflemen, to be raised on the same terms on which other Continental Battalions are now ordered to be raised.

RESOLVED, That blank commissions for the field officers be sent to the Convention of Georgia to be filled up with the names of such persons as the said Convention shall judge proper.

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RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the Assemblies, Conventions, or Council of Safety, of the Colonies of Virginia, North and South Carolina, to permit the raising of troops for the purpose aforesaid within their respective Colonies, and if requested to afford their advice and assistance, with regard to suitable persons in the said Colonies for Captain and Subalterns, and that blank commissions be delivered to the Delegates.

RESOLVED, That four gallies be built at the expense of the United States, under the direction of the Convention of Georgia, for the further defense of said Colony. And;

WHEREAS, The Delegates of the said Colony of Georgia have represented to said Committee that it will be necessary that two forts be erected in said Colony, the one at Savannah and the other at Sunbury.

RESOLVED, That two Companies of Artillery be raised, consisting of fifty men each, officers included, for the purpose of garrisoning such forts, in case they shall be erected at the expense of the said Colony, and that blank Commissions be delivered to the Delegates for the officers, to be fixed up by the Assembly or Convention of said Colony.

That a Chaplain be appointed to each Regiment in the Continental Army, and their allowance be increased to thirty-three dollars and one-third of a dollar a month.

July 8th.

RESOLVED, That an order for sixty thousand dollars be drawn on the Treasurers in favor of the Delegates of Georgia, for the use of the Continental Battalions, the Colony to be accountable.

July 16th.

That there be appointed by the Commanding Officer of each Regiment in the Continental Army, a Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Drum Major and Fife Major, who shall respectively hold no other appointment but those before mentioned, and that their pay be one dollar a month each more than that allowed to a Sergeant, Drum or Fife in said Regiment.

That a Pay Master be appointed to each Regiment in the Army of the United States, with a salary of twenty-six dollars and two thirds of a dollar a month.

June 26th, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of ten dollars be given to every non-commissioned officer and soldier who will enlist for the term of three years.

November 4th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That a ration consist of the following kind and quantity of provisions, viz.:

One pound beef or three-quarter pound pork, or one pound salt fish per day.

One pound bread or flour per day.

Three pints of pease or beans per week, or vegetables equivalent at one dollar per bushel for pease or beans.

One pint of milk per diem, per man, or at the rate of 1-72 of a dollar.

One half pint of rice, or one pint of Indian meal, per man per week.

One quart of spruce beer or cyder, per man per day,

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or three gallons molasses per company of 100 men per week.

Three pound candles to 100 men per week, for guards.

Twenty four pounds soft or eight pounds hard soap for 100 men per week.

Extract from the Minutes.

By order of the Congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON,
Secretary.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

His Excellency General Lee having represented that it was necessary to enclose the public magazine;

ORDERED, that one hundred negroes be impressed for that purpose.

John Griner, Thomas Lovett and Aaron Pickron laid before the Board a certificate, by which it appeared that since the sixteenth day of October, one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five, they have acted as Captain and Lieutenants of a volunteer Company in the Upper District of Halifax, St. George's Parish, and requested a renewal of their commissions under the present Constitution, and also a commission for John Adams Niseler, as Third Lieutenant of the said Company, which was granted.

ORDERED, that a commission as letter of marque be granted to Francis Coddington, commander of a Bermudian sloop called the Sunbury Hero, 75 tons and 80 men.

At a meeting of the Council Sept. 13th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Benjamin Andrew.
John Adam Treutlen.	Jonathan Bryan.
John Bohun Girardeau.	William LeConte.
James Scriven.	James Dunwody.

Mr. John Wilson, on behalf of the widow of Nathaniel Hughes, applied for a proclamation to apprehend and secure the body of Mr. Joseph Habersham, which being considered, it was the opinion of the Board that a proclamation be issued and published in the next *Gazette*, offering the sum of 50 pounds reward.

It is the opinion of the Board that Messrs. Spalding and Preston be committed to the main guard, and that the officer of the main guard be ordered to permit no one to visit the prisoners without leave from his Excellency the President.

Mrs. Murray made application for leave to send some person to Cockspur for her runaway negroes, which was not granted.

Capt. Lee waited on the Board and requested for a Lieutenant to be appointed for his Artillery Company in the room of Lieut. Hughes, which was deferred till the meeting of the Convention.

Capt. John Martin waited on the Board and requested leave to prevent Mr. Philip Moore from leaving the Province, and was referred to the Chairman of the Parochial Committee.

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At a meeting of the Council, Sept. 14th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Jonathan Bryan.
John Adam Treutlen.	Benjamin Andrew.
John Bohun Girardeau.	William LeConte.
James Dunwody.	James Scriven.

Mr. Sutcliffe waited on the Board respecting orders for supplying the sick troops with necessaries, &c., which being considered it was the opinion of the Board that Mr. Sutcliffe do receive, from time to time, orders on the Treasurers for such sums as may be requisite for that purpose.

Messrs. John and James Habersham presented the following petition to the Board.

GEORGIA:

To His Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the Province of Georgia, and the Honourable the Council of the same Province:

The humble petition of James Habersham and John Habersham of Savannah, Sheweth:

That your petitioners have been informed by a member of your Board, that a Proclamation is ordered to be issued for apprehending your petitioners' brother, Joseph Habersham,* late of the same Province who stands suspected of a charge of felony, and offering a reward for that purpose of fifty pounds. That your petitioners are extremely sorry to find a proceeding of that kind intended

*The whole career of Joseph Habersham would indicate that the charges here referred to were false, and that they were instigated by political enemies. In the absence of any further reference to the matter in any of the records, it is to be presumed that the charges were untrue.

to be adopted against their brother, for reasons they submit to your considerations. They conceive their brother ever bore a fair and honest character, as can be witnessed by all his acquaintances. That he has also been a zealous friend of the Constitution now formed in this Country, and in his station as Major of the Georgia Battalion, and as a private gentleman hath ever conducted himself so as to gain the esteem and regard of most people. That your petitioners further represent, they have reason to believe (and are well assured in their own breast: that their brother, by absenting himself, does not mean to fly from the justice of his country, but on the contrary, they believe he will surrender himself in a reasonable time, at least, so soon as his health (which when he left this place was in a declining way) is re-established and he recovered strength to attend to his own affairs, and make a proper defense to the charge now against him, which your petitioners believe he can do, so far as will remove at least a great part of imputation of crime with which he is said to be charged. For all which reasons your petitioners hope for this indulgence from your humanity, in favor of their brother, that you will accept of security, which they are ready to give to any amount, that their brother shall be forthcoming within six months from this day, unless prevented by sickness or some other unavoidable accident, which shall be made appear (should it so happen) to your satisfaction. If this request cannot be granted, your petitioners hope, in justice to their brother's character as an officer and a gentleman, you will at least postpone issuing your Proclamation for ten days that they may have an opportunity to endeavor to find him out, to lay before him the consequence of his not surrendering in time.

And your petitioners are of opinion such notification would induce their brother to surrender himself rather than see a public Proclamation issued against him.

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Wherefore your petitioners pray you to consider of the premises and grant such relief as you shall, in your wisdom and discretion, think meet.

And they will ever pray.

(Signed) JAMES HABERSHAM,
JOHN HABERSHAM.

Savannah, the 14th September, 1776.

Capt. Cuthbert waited on the Board and delivered in an account of his expenses to and from Philadelphia, together with the account of the dollars he received from the Continental Congress.

At a meeting of the Council, 20th Sept., 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Jonathan Bryan.
John Adam Treutlen.	Samuel Saltus.
John Bohun Girardeau.	George McIntosh.
Benjamin Andrew.	John Houstoun.

Messrs. Henry Preston and James Spalding presented petitions to the Board, which being read and considered, it was their opinion that they be released on giving good and sufficient security for their behavior in the future, and also that Messrs. McCredie, Porteous, &c., be released on the same terms.

Capt. John Rains, of Bermuda, made application about some hhd. rum taken from him at Saint Mary's.

It was ordered that a letter be sent from this Board to Col. Maybank requiring him to libel the said rum.

Major Mason made application to the Board for leave to press wagons, which being considered, it was the opinion of the Board that Major Mason do hire wagons, and that the public do pay so much of the expense as he shall be charged above the usual price.

At a meeting of the Council, Oct., 2d, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Daniel Roberts.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Jonathan Cochrane.
John Bohun Girardeau.	Benjamin Andrew.
Samuel Saltus.	John Adam Treutlen.
George McIntosh.	

His Excellency the President laid before the Board sundry papers received from Philadelphia, which were read accordingly.

At a meeting of the Council, Oct. 7th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Jonathan Bryan.
Nathan Brownson.	George McIntosh.
John Adam Treutlen.	James Dunwody.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Daniel Roberts.
Button Gwinnett.	Samuel Saltus.
William LeConte.	Jonathan Cochrane.
Benjamin Andrew.	

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The President laid the following before this Board,
viz.:

IN CONVENTION.

This house having received some information which gives them great reason to apprehend an attack is intended against this Province; and having also been informed of an armed boat being upon the coast, and having committed some acts of depredation upon the inhabitants. It is the opinion of this house that the said matter, together with all evidence and proofs attending the same, be referred to the President. That he be requested by and with the advice of this Council to use the most vigorous, speedy and effectual means for putting the Province in a proper posture of defense, so as to repel the said attacks in case they shall be made, and prevent further depredations and robberies; and to assure him that this Province will most heartily concur with him in the said measures, and cheerfully defray the expenses attending the same.

ORDERED, that a copy of this minute be presented to the President by Mr. Speaker after the rising of the House.

The above being considered, it was the opinion of the Board that two boats of ten men each be stationed at the inlets of Hossaba, Saint Catherine's, Sapalo and at the dividings of Saint Simon's Island, for observation and intelligence; and fifty men stationed at the extreme points of land Beulah, Hardwick, Sunbury, Sutherland's Bluff and Darien.

GEORGIA:

*By his Excellency Archd. Bulloch, Esqr., President and
Commander in Chief of the said State.*

To Col. Lachlan McIntosh:

SIR:—You are hereby desired immediately to station fifty men at the extreme points of land at Beulah, and the same number at Hardwick, Sunbury, Sutherland's Bluff and Darien, or such proportion as you can spare at each place, and to complete the whole as soon as possible; and also to make return of both the cavalry and infantry within this State. And you are likewise desired to send off immediately an express to Brigadier General Howe, that he will forthwith order the troops belonging to the Georgia Battalion to march for this State, and cause the boats to be returned that were lent the South Carolinians to transport them to Beaufort, and once more to make a requisition of the ammunition due to the State of Georgia.

Dated at Savannah, the seventh day of October, one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-six.

(Signed) A. BULLOCH.

It was the opinion of the Board that orders do issue to the several officers of the battalions to draught the Militia into three divisions, and that the first division be in readiness to march at a moment's warning; and also that orders do issue to Captains Morris and Woodruffe to make a return of the men under their command.

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At a meeting of the Council, Oct. 10th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Jonathan Cochrane.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Samuel Saltus.
John Bohun Girardeau.	George McIntosh.
John Adam Treutlen.	James Scriven.
Jonathan Bryan.	William LeConte.
Button Gwinnett.	James Dunwody.
Benjamin Andrew.	Daniel Roberts.
John Hustoun.	

ORDERED, that Messrs. William LeConte, George McIntosh and Jonathan Cochrane be a Committee to examine into the election held at Wrightsboro for a Colonel to Regiment of Foot Militia.

GEORGIA :

By His Excellency Archd. Bulloch, Esqr., Etc.

WHEREAS, It hath been represented to me in Council that a party of men belonging to this State have lately taken into their possession certain negro slaves, late the property of Clement Martin deceased; who died considerably indebted to the full amount (as it is said) of the whole estate which he left behind him. And that the said negroes are now held and detained by them under pretence of their being the property of John Martin, and are now advertised for sale.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice and consent of Council absolutely to forbid the said sale. And to require and command all persons whatsoever who have, hold, or detain the said negroes, under any pretence whatsoever (as they will answer the contrary at

their peril) to deliver up the said negroes to Lewis Johnson and George Baillie, Esquire, Executors of the estate of the said Clement Martin (or their agent) in order that due and proper administration of the said estate may be made and the creditors receive their demands, etc., given.

At a meeting of the Council, 18th October, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Benjamin Andrew.
John Adam Treutlen.	Nathan Brownson.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	George McIntosh.
Jonathan Bryan.	Daniel Roberts.

The commissary of the Virginia troops applied for the loan of five hundred pounds, for the use of their troops.

ORDERED, that the treasurers be directed to deliver him the said sum, on receiving a bill on the State of Virginia.

ORDERED, that Capt. Pray be directed to proceed on a voyage to the Island of Saint Thomas and to procure as many seamen, arms, ammunition and swivels as he possibly can, and that he be permitted to mount as many carriage guns, as the vessel can bear on his return hither.

John O'Brien presented a petition to the Board, setting forth that at the present sessions of the Peace held in Savannah, he was indicted and convicted, under an Act of the General Assembly of this State of uttering and paying away counterfeit money of the State of South Carolina, whereby he becomes liable to suffer very severe punishment.

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That he being conscious of his innocence, notwithstanding his conviction, is willing to make any atonement to the State, and therefore prays he may be pardoned, upon condition of his enlisting as a soldier in the service of this State and receiving no bounty money for the same.

It was the opinion of the Board, that the said John O'Brien should be pardoned and permitted to enlist as a soldier.

Sunday, October 20th, 1776.

William Bryan and William Belcher were chosen members of this Board, in the room of Daniel Roberts and James Scriven, Esquires.

At a meeting of Council, Oct. 21st, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	William Belcher.
John Adam Treutlen.	George McIntosh.
Jonathan Cochrane.	Button Gwinnett.
John Houston.	Jonathan Bryan.
William Bryan.	

Mr. Luke Mann presented his account to the Board, which they thought proper to refer to the Convention, but in the mean time agreed that he should receive an order on the Treasurer for five hundred pounds.

Capt. Pray recommended Mr. Nudigate as his First Lieutenant, which was agreed to.

ORDERED, that the inhabitants of Saint Paul be directed to proceed to the election of officers for the battalion of Militia in that Parish, on giving ten days' notice, and that then the officers do elect field officers for the said battalion.

At a meeting of the Council, Oct. 22d, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	William Belcher.
Jonathan Cochrane.	William Bryan.
Button Gwinnett.	George McIntosh.
Jonathan Bryan.	John Houstoun.

Mr. William Bryan and Mrs. Mary Morel presented the following petition to the Board :

STATE OF GEORGIA.

*To His Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esqr., President,
and to the Members of the Honorable the Council of
the said State.*

The petition of Mary Morel, widow and relict of John Morel, late of the said State, Esqr., deceased, and William Bryan, of the same place, Esqr., Sheweth :

That your petitioners have (in consequence of an order lately made and issued from your Honorable Board, for removing all cattle and other stock from the islands within this State, with which they are now using their utmost endeavors to comply) been put to very great inconvenience and loss, having no place upon the main whereto they can carry their said stock.

That your petitioners are informed there is a tract of two thousand acres of land in the Parish of Saint Philip, adjoining Red Bird Creek, formerly granted to John Reynolds, Esqr., then Governor of this State, and another tract of five hundred acres granted to Alexander Kellet and adjoining the above tract, which tracts remain unoccupied and still in the name of the said grantees.

That your petitioners conceive this Honorable Board will think them well entitled to any favor or indulgence which they can shew, when they consider the great sacrifice your petitioners have made to the common cause, and that the inconvenience they are now put to, and the necessity of this application, arise from such sacrifice; and, therefore, they beg leave to propose to your Honorable Board that a lease of the said two tracts of land pass to your petitioners in the following proportion; that is to say, one thousand acres of the first mentioned tract to your petitioner Mary Morel; such lease to continue until the said lands shall be otherwise disposed of by this State. And in case your petitioners shall make any improvements in the way of building upon their respective proportions of the said lands, that then (when the said lands shall be taken out of their hands) your petitioners be allowed for the same. And your, &c., &c.

The Board having taken the foregoing petition into consideration, are of opinion that the same is perfectly reasonable and ought to be granted.

Therefore, resolved, that the petitioners be permitted to take possession of the said lands as prayed for, rendering rent one pepper corn to the State yearly, and that the Board have no doubt that when the said lands shall be taken out of the petitioners' hands, any improvements they may make in the way of building will be allowed for.

At a meeting of the Council, Nov. 2d, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Jonathan Cochrane.
Benjamin Andrew.	Samuel Saltus.
William Bryan.	John Houstoun.
Jonathan Bryan.	

At a meeting of the Council, November 5th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Button Gwinnett.
John Adam Treutlen.	Jonathan Cochrane.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Nathan Brownson.
Jonathan Bryan.	William Bryan.

Jonathan Bryan, Esqr., laid before the Board a letter from Edwd. Telfair respecting the battery to be built at Tybee; which being considered it was the opinion of the Board, that ten negroes, able axmen, be taken from each of Sir James Wright's plantations and also ten from each of Mr. Knox's, to assist at the said battery.

Mr. Lee Dickinson and Capt. Scott proposed to the Board to raise and bring into this State each a Troop of Horse on condition of receiving Captain's commission for each respective troop; it was the opinion of the Board, it should be granted them, and that the gentleman who first completed and marched his troop into this State, should receive the first commission.

On considering the present alarmed state of this Colony, it was the opinion of the Board, that the Convention be summoned to convene on Thursday, the fourteenth of this instant.

At a meeting of the Council, 6th November, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	John Houstoun.
John Adam Treutlen.	Nathan Brownson.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Button Gwinnett.
Jonathan Cochrane.	William Bryan.

Capt. Alexander Phoenix attended the Board and recommended George Young as Captain Lieutenant, James Alexander First Lieutenant, and Seybourn Johnson Second Lieutenant, of the Artillery Company under his command, which was agreed to.

Lieutenant Colonel Habersham attended the Board and laid the following representation before them.

GENTLEMEN :—I find by a late Resolve of the Continental Congress that it is recommended to the different States to fill their respective Regiments as soon as possible, also to renew the tests of those men whose time is near expiring, for which purpose we are authorized to give the difference between twenty dollars and the money that they received at their first enlisting, however, Gentlemen, I would submit to your consideration the present state of the First Regiment, of which I have the honor to be Lieutenant Colonel, and whether it would not be most expedient and more for the service of this State, for the protection of which that Regiment was immediately raised, to grant the full bounty to those men, who are willing to renew their enlistment and serve during the war than for the difference of perhaps four or five dollars to lose the men, their times are near expiring and they know that by remaining a few months longer in the service, they will be at liberty, that they may then go or stay as suits them, and that we must, if we want them again, give them the full bounty.

I would further observe, Gentlemen, that it has cost great pains to bring these people into some order, that they are just now pretty expert in their exercise, even supposing we could get others to fill their places, these we should have the same trouble with to give them a competent knowledge of the use of arms.

There is another grand inducement, which, in my opinion, should have weight, the near prospect of an Indian War, and perhaps at the very time we are marching against the enemy the term of many of their enlistments may expire, and by that means we be deprived of their service. These reasons induced me to address your Honorable Board on the subject, and I have not the smallest doubt, but it will appear to you, Gentlemen, to be more for the service of the State, that it should pay two or three hundred pounds extraordinary than run the risk, especially at this critical juncture, to lose the men in our Regiment, or at any rate the greatest part of them.

This was deferred to the consideration of the Convention.

ORDERED, that the following letter be forwarded to the Delegates for the several Parishes and Districts within this State.

GENTLEMEN:—His Excellency the President and Council considering the present alarmed state of this country, and the absolute necessity of our immediate exertions, in order to prevent the breaking up of many of our settlements, have thought proper to direct that notwithstanding the adjournment of our late Convention for five weeks, the Delegates for the several Parishes and Districts within this State be forthwith summoned to meet at Savannah on Monday, the eighteenth day of this instant, November. I am therefore ordered to give

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you this notice, that you may convene at the Town of Savannah accordingly and proceed to finish so much of the public business, as requires immediate dispatch.

Savannah, 22d Nov., 1776.

Will Audley Maxwell, St. John's Parish, dec'd, to be
proven and Executors qualified.
Will John Stewart, Medway, dec'd, to do
Will Gasper Garbet, Savannah carpenter,
dec'd to do
Will George Sweiger, Eben., plantr., dec'd, to do
Will Mary Powell, Savan., wife Capt. Powell,
to do
Letters Adminsn. for Cath. Eirick, Adm., and to qualify.
Letters ditto for Quintin Pooler and to qualify.
Petr. and Citation Jno. Glen for And. McLean Est.
Danl. Wascot.

The above matters in the Court of Ordinary being all plain and simple, we, the subscribers, being seven of the Council and members of the said Court, have no objections to the same being done before his Excellency the President at his chambers (in consequence of his indisposition and inability to attend the Court) in case his Excellency shall think proper so to do. This we agree to to prevent delay and that the parties may not be detained in town, and if his Excellency shall so require, we will ratify what shall be done herein at our next meeting.

(Signed) Adam F. Brisbane. John Bryan.
Wm. Bryan. Jno. B. Girardeau.
Geo. McIntosh. Benj. Andrew.
Jno. Houstoun. Jas. Dunwody.

At a meeting of the Council, Nov. 23d, 1776.

Present :

Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Benj. Andrew.
James Dunwody.	Button Gwinnett.
John Girardeau.	James Maxwell.
Jonathan Bryan.	George McIntosh.
John Houstoun.	

Adam Fowler Brisbane laid before the Board some particulars relative to Mr. Thomas Goldsmith, when it was their opinion that he should be permitted to go to Sunbury to see his family.

Mr. Edward Davies attended on the Board and delivered the following affidavit :

Edward Davies maketh oath that about the 25th day of October last, he was at St. Augustine, and that Mr. Kelsall told him that the Brig Beaufort, now lying in Ogeechee River, was expected daily to Mr. Panton's address. As the said brig belonged to the deponent and partners, he applied to Mr. Panton to know on what account she was to come away. Mr. Panton answered she was licensed by Governor Tonyn for St. Augustine, and requested of the deponent to know where he would receive said vessel, she being on monthly wages, but in case of capture a valuation was to be paid in a sum unknown to the deponent.

Sworn before me, Nov. 23d, 1776.

EDW. LANGWORTHY, *J. P.*

The Board took into consideration the above affidavit, and directed the following orders to be issued to Brigadier General McIntosh.

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SIR:—You are hereby desired to issue orders immediately to the commanding officer of the guard on Ogeechee River, that he take into his possession the sails belonging to the Brig Beaufort, and prevent the said brig from proceeding on her voyage till further orders from this Board.

(Signed) ARCH. BULLOCH.

To the Honble. B. Gen. McIntosh.

At a meeting of the Council, Nov. 25th, 1776.

Present :

Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Geo. McIntosh.
James Dunwody.	Button Gwinnett.
Benjn. Andrew.	James Maxwell.
Jonathan Bryan.	Jno. Girardeau.
John Houstoun.	

The Board took into consideration the information of Mr. Davies respecting the Brig Beaufort, and were unanimously of opinion that it should be referred to the Convention.

Mr. Philip Minis attended on the Board and requested to have an order on the Treasurers for the use of the Northern troops, and on account of Wm. Kennon, Esqr., Continental Commissary General, to the amount of eight thousand dollars, which was granted him as follows:

SAVANNAH, 25th Nov. 1776.

GENTLEMEN:—Pay to Mr. Philip Minis, or order, eight thousand dollars, Georgia Currency, for value received.

(Signed) A. B.

To Messrs. Ewen & O'Brien.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, 25th Nov. 1776.

Three days after sight of this my first of exchange, second of same tenor and date not paid, pay Messrs. Ewen & O'Brien, or order, Treasurers of this state, eight thousand Continental dollars, value received of them, for the use of the troops now in this State, and charge the same to the account of

Your humble servant,

PHILIP MINIS.

To Wm. Kennon, Esqr.,
Cont. Com. General,
In Charleston.

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At a meeting of the Council, December 7th, 1776.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	James Maxwell.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Benj. Andrew.
John Bohun Girardeau.	John Houstoun.
Jonn. Bryan.	Samuel Saltus.

GEORGIA :

By His Excellency Archd. Bulloch, Esquire :

*To the Provost Marshal of the said State his Bailiffs
and Deputies :*

WHEREAS divers orders have issued from me by and with the advice and consent of the Council for the delivery up to the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Clement Martin, deceased, certain negroes belonging to the said estate which by some means or other have fallen into the hands of certain people (at present unknown) in the Parish of St. John—all which orders have been disobeyed or treated with contempt. These are therefore in the name and in behalf of the said State to command and require you without delay to repair to the said Parish of St. John, or wherever else it may be requisite, and to take into your custody all and singular the said negroes and to bring them to Savannah, and immediately deliver them into the custody of the said Executors. And in case any person or persons whatsoever shall obstruct or oppose you in taking possession of the said negroes, then you are hereby required to take such person or persons into your custody, and to bring him or them also down to Savannah to be dealt with according to law.

And further to do hereby charge and require all per-

sons whatsoever within this State, civil and military, who are well affected and wish to maintain the due authority of the same to aid and assist you, if it shall be found necessary, in the execution of this order, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and seal in Council at Savannah, the eighth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

ORDERED, that commissions be forthwith issued agreeable to the returns made to this Board.

Jno. Keebler, Captain of the Grenadier Company in the Lower District of Saint Matthew's; Charles Mackay, First Lieutenant; Martin Dasher, Second Lieutenant; Danl. Tretler, Third Lieutenant.

John Lamar, Captain; James Martin, Geo. Randolph and Francis Folliott, First, Second and Third Lieutenants of the First Battalion, Third Regiment Foot Militia.

George Downs, Captain; ——— Johnson, First Lieutenant; Theophilus Davis, Second Lieutenant; John Creitingdor, Third Lieutenant.

Robert Bonner, Captain of the Augusta Volunteer Company; Moody Burt, First Lieutenant; Thomas Carter, Second Lieutenant and Wm. Perrie, Third Lieutenant.

Matthew Marshall, Third Lieutenant of the sixth company of Foot Militia, commanded by Capt. John McCanliss.

December 24th, 1776.

George Wells, Esqr., qualified as a Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Saint Paul.

At a meeting of the Council, January 8th, 1777.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	James Maxwell.
Jonathan Bryan.	Wm. Bryan.
Wm. Belcher.	John Houstoun.
Button Gwinnett.	Benjamin Andrew.

Mr. James Maxwell laid a letter before the Board, by which it appeared that Mr. Philip Moore had detained on board the brig Beaufort eight casks of indigo, belonging to the public, which he had done for the expenses due to him on account of the said brig. This affair being considered it was the opinion of the Board, that Mr. Philip Moore be immediately taken into close confinement, until he shall deliver the said indigo.

On considering a letter representing the present alarmed state of our Frontier, it was the opinion of the Board, that one-third of the Militia be immediately draughted and ordered to scout by rotation on the frontiers of this State.

ORDERED, that the trial of Capt. Lyford's negroes be postponed, and that the prosecutors be ordered to appear and show cause, why the trial of the said negroes should not be at Savannah.

At a meeting of the Council, Jan. 9th, 1777.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	John Houstoun.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Wm. Bryan.
James Maxwell.	Button Gwinnett.
Jonathan Bryan.	Benj. Andrew.

The following was omitted in the minutes of yesterday :

SIR:—I inclose you the account of all the indigo I purchased on account of the public, amounting to £9,632, in forty-four casks and one open barrel. You have, I believe, received from me thirty-six casks (say thirty-five casks, one keg and the open barrel) ; the other eight I have detained.

If the Honorable Council are going to do anything with this indigo before the meeting of the Convention, I beg you will, sir, be pleased to inform them that the motions that induced me to retain a part of the public property in my hands, was a security to me for the amount they are so justly indebted to me. You must be very sensible of the very many delays I met with in the Convention, and altho' by a resolve of that Honorable House I am entitled to be paid for my detention, yet, to my very great surprise, my account was returned to me, not passed for payment, and my friend who gave it to me declared he believed it would be impossible for me to ever get paid.

I have consulted many merchants here respecting this matter, who all agree I am right in taking this step and

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securing myself. I have many apologies to make for the trouble I now give you, and am, with respect, sir,

Your most obedt. Servant,

PHILIP MOORE.

To James Maxwell, Esqr.

ORDERED, that no recruiting officers from South Carolina shall enlist any men within this State, without express permission first obtained from the Convention, or, in its recess, from the President and Council.

ORDERED, that Mr. Carey be sent to Saint Augustine with a flag of truce, to demand Capt. Woodruffe and the other prisoners, and that he offer in exchange Lieutenant Beecher, or any other prisoners now in our custody.

Mr. Maxwell laid the following letter before the Board from Mr. Philip Moore :

SIR:—When further consideration and a doubting my own advice, instead of my friends, I think that I have been rather premature in delaying the indigo that I have, the property of the public. I therefore beg you will be kind enough, sir, to cancel my letter of yesterday, and receive the remaining eight casks of indigo, which I left under the care of the Captain of the Guard at Mr. Stone's house, and will depend on the honor of the Convention for the payment of my account.

Indeed, if those gentlemen knew how well their indigo was laid in, I think they would not scruple to do it, as I am certain, were this parcel of indigo mine, I could get for it near 25 per cent more than it cost. When you have received this other parcel, I will be obliged to you for a receipt of it, any expenses attending getting it from

the Ogeechee Guard shall be cheerfully repaid with many thanks by, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PHILIP MOORE.

James Maxwell, Esqr.

Thursday morning.

Messrs. Jones and Munro waited on the Board, respecting some Indian prisoners now at Sunbury, which being considered, it was referred to the Convention.

At a meeting of the Council, February 21st, 1777.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Button Gwinnett.
Adam Fowler Brisbane.	Benjamin Andrew.
Jonathan Bryan.	John Bohun Girardeau.
William Bryan.	

His Excellency the President informed the Board, that being not able to convene a sufficient number of Councilors, and considering the alarming situation of this State, he had issued orders to the commanding officer of the First Battalion of the First Regiment to turn out the men under his command immediately, to relieve the regulars, who are to march to the southward.

Also orders to Col. Sandiford to turn out the Regiment under his command, and likewise orders to the commanding officers of the Parishes of St. Matthew, St. George, St. Paul and the Ceded Lands to have their

men in readiness to march, in case they should be ordered, all which was approved of.

ORDERED, that one-third of the Militia of the Parishes of St. Matthew and St. George be directed immediately to march to Medway Meeting House and there to remain, till further orders.

At a meeting of the Council, February 22d, 1777.

Present :

His Excellency the Prest.	Benjn. Andrew.
John Girardeau.	Wm. Bryan.
Jonathan Bryan.	Adam Fowler Brisbane.
Button Gwinnett.	

WHEREAS, the present alarming situation of this State makes it absolutely necessary, that every friend of American liberty should stand forth and support the same ; and whereas, a great part of the Militia of this State, are now ordered out in service, and the remainder ready to turn out, at a moment's warning, it is therefore agreed, that the camp shall be fixed at present at Medway Meeting House in the Parish of Saint John's.

ORDERED, that a letter be forthwith dispatched to Mr. Thomas Savage, acquainting him that we thankfully accept of the offer of his schooner, and that if he will keep the schooner within the islands he will be joined by Commodore Bowen, with whom he may act in concurrence.

PAY OF A BATTALION IN THE CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

Colonel	50	Dollars	per	month.
Lieutenant Colonel	40	do	do	do
Major	$33\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	do
Captain	$26\frac{2}{3}$	do	do	do
Lieutenant	18	do	do	do
Ensign	$13\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	do
Adjutant	$18\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	do
Quarter Master	$18\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	do
Surgeon	25	Raised to 33 June 5th, 1776.		
Mate	18	Dollars	per	month.
Chaplain	20	Raised to $33\frac{1}{3}$, July 5th.		
Sergeant	8	Dollars	per	month.
Corporal, Drummer and Fife,				
each	$7\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	do
Private	$6\frac{2}{3}$	Light Infantry the same.		

ARTILLERY.

Captain	$26\frac{2}{3}$	Dollars	per	month.
Captain Lieutenant	20	do	do	do
First and Second Lieutenants	$18\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	do
Lieutenant Fireworker	$13\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	do
Sergeant	$8\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	do
Corporal	$7\frac{1}{2}$	do	do	do
Bombardier	7	do	do	do
Matross	$6\frac{5}{6}$	do	do	do
Sergeant Major	9	do	do	do
Quartermaster Sergeant	9	do	do	do
Drum Major	$8\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	do
Fife Major	$8\frac{1}{3}$	do	do	do
Regimental Paymaster	$26\frac{2}{3}$	do	do	do

GEORGIA—In Council, Aug. 8th, 1776.

Mr. Thomas Young presented a petition to the Board, setting forth that when he was last at Saint Augustine he purchased a quantity of goods from one Archibald Lundy, and that he now stands actually engaged for the payment of the said goods, the amount of upwards of three thousand, five hundred pounds sterling; which being considered, it was ordered that the said goods be still retained in possession of the Commissary of this State, and be sold by him to the people, and that this Board will be answerable to Mr. Lundy for the amount of such goods as may come into their hands.

August 9th, 1776.

Thomas Young, Esqr., waited on the Board and requested that his affair respecting the goods of Archibald Lundy might be reconsidered; when it was the opinion of the Board that it be referred to the consideration of the next Convention.

A true copy from the minutes.

EDW. LANGWORTHY, *Secy.*

GEORGIA—In Convention, Feb. 17th, 1777.

The petition of Mr. Thomas Young was returned, with the following report of the Committee: That as Archd. Lundy, of Saint Augustine, from whom Mr. Thomas Young says, in his petition, that he bought a parcel of goods, has been actually concerned in levying war against and plundering the inhabitants of this State,

it is their opinion that Mr. Young ought not to receive any compensation for the said goods, which was unanimously agreed to; and it was resolved that it is the sense of this House that any contract or agreement which Thomas Young, of this State, hath entered into with Archibald Lundy, of the Province of East Florida, merchant, relative to the purchase of a certain parcel of goods, some time seized and sold in this State as the property of the said Lundy, shall be held to be null and void. And in case any suit shall be commenced upon the same, no Judge or Court ought to suffer such suit to be prosecuted or carried on, but shall order the party plaintiff to be non-suited, it being the act of House, and not of the said Thomas Young, which prevents a performance of any such contract or agreement.

A true copy of the minutes.

EDWARD LANGWORTHY, *Sec'y*.

I do certify and declare that I have often seen and am well acquainted with the handwriting of Edward Langworthy, late Secretary to the Council and Convention of this State, and I, in my conscience, believe the preceding extracts from their minutes, and the name Edward Langworthy, to be the proper handwriting of him, the said Edward Langworthy.

JAS. MAXWELL.

11th November, 1777.

On the 4th of July, 1775, the Provincial Congress met at Tondee's Long Room, Savannah. Every parish and district was represented and the congress was organized by the choice of Archibald Bulloch as President and George Walton as Secretary. An imperfect journal, all that can now be found, of the proceedings of this Congress is here inserted.

[*Reprint from White's Historical Collections and Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.*]

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GEORGIA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1775.

At a Provincial Congress, held agreeable to appointment at Tondee's Long Room at Savannah, on the fourth day of July, 1775, and continued from day to day, the following persons were returned duly elected, viz:

Town and District of Savannah: Archibald Bulloch, Noble Wimberly Jones, Joseph Habersham, Jonathan Bryan, Ambrose Wright, William Young, John Glen, Samuel Elbert, John Houstoun, Oliver Bowen, John McCluer, Edward Telfair, Thomas Lee, George Houstoun, Joseph Reynolds, John Smith, William Ewen, John Martin, Doctor Zubly, William Bryan, Philip Box, Philip Allman, William O'Bryan, Joseph Clay, Seth John Cuthbert.

District of Vernonburgh: Joseph Butler, Andrew Elton Wells, Mathew Roche, Jun.

District of Acton: David Zubly, Basil Cowper, William Gibbons.

Sea Island District: Col. Deveaux, Col. de La Gall, James Bulloch, John Morrell, John Bohun Gerreadieu, John Barnard, Robert Gibson.

District of the Little Ogeechee: Francis Henry Harris, Joseph Gibbons, James Robertson.*

Parish of Saint Mathew: John Stirk, John Adam Treutlen, George Walton, Edward Jones, Jacob Waldhauer, Philip Howell, Isaac Young, Jenkin Davis, John Morel, John Flurl, Charles McKay, Christopher Cramer.

Parish of St. Philip: Col. Butler, William Le Conte, William Maxwell, James Maxwell, Stephen Drayton, Adam Fowler Brisbane, Luke Mann, Hugh Bryan.

Parish of Saint George: Henry Jones, John Green, Thomas Burton, William Lord, David Lewis, Benjamin Lewis, James Pugh, John Fulton.

Parish of Saint Andrew: Jonathan Cochran, William Jones, Peter Tarlin, Lachlan McIntosh, William McIntosh, George Threadcraft, John Wereat, Roderick McIntosh, John Witherspoon, George McIntosh, Allan Stewart, John McIntosh, Raymond Demere.

Parish of Saint David: Seth John Cuthbert, William Williams, Sen.

Parish Saint Mary: Daniel Ryan.

Parish of Saint Thomas: John Roberts.

Parish of Saint Paul: John Walton, Joseph Maddock,* Andrew Burns, Robert Rae, James Rae, Andrew Moore, Andrew Burney, Leonard Marbury.

Parish of Saint Johns: James Screven, Nathan Brownson, Daniel Roberts, John Baker, Sen., John Bacon, Sen., James Maxwell, Edward Ball, William Baker, Sen., William Bacon, Jun., John Stephens, John Winn, Sen.

Those marked * declined taking their seats.

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Archibald Bulloch, esquire, being proposed as President, was unanimously elected; and George Walton, esquire, being proposed as Secretary, was also unanimously elected.

The Congress then adjourned to the Meeting House of the Rev. D. Zubly, where he preached a sermon on the alarming state of American affairs.

The Congress being returned, a motion was made and seconded, that the thanks of this Congress be given to the Rev. Dr. Zubly, for the excellent sermon he preached this day to the members, which being unanimously agreed to it was ordered, that Basil Cowper, Joseph Clay, John Houstoun, John Glen, and George Houstoun, esquires, be a committee for that purpose.

WEDNESDAY, 5th July, 1775.

A motion was made and seconded, that this Congress apply to his excellency, the Governor, by message, requesting him to appoint a day of Fasting and Prayer throughout this province, on account of the disputes subsisting between America and the parent State, which being unanimously passed in the affirmative it was ordered that Dr. Zubly, William Jones, Dr. Jones, John Glen, John Houstoun, Joseph Clay, Stephen Drayton, and William Maxwell, be a committee for that purpose.

COPY OF THE MESSAGE.

May it please your excellency :

The Provincial Congress, deeply concerned at the present state of affairs and the distress of America hum-

bly request that your excellency would appoint a day of Fasting and Prayer to be observed throughout this province that a happy reconciliation may soon take place between America and the parent State, and that under the auspicious reign of his Majesty, and his descendants, both countries may remain united, free, virtuous and happy, till time shall be no more.

By order of the Congress.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCH, President.

The President being informed by the messenger, that John Jamison and John Simpson, esquires, were in waiting, and desired to be admitted, which being agreed to they were desired to walk in.

They then produced and delivered in to the President, a paper containing several resolutions entered into by a number of persons, inhabitants of the town of Savannah, which was ordered to be read, and is as follows, viz:

At a meeting of several of the inhabitants of the town of Savannah, at Mrs. Cuyler's, on Friday the thirteenth of June, 1775, present, John Mullrine, esquire, in the chair, Joseph Clay, James Morsman, Rev. Mr. J. J. Zubly, John Simpson, Noble Wimberly Jones, John Jamison, William Moss, John Glen, Josiah Tatnall, John Graham, Lewis Johnston, William Young, Richard Wylly, Andrew McLean, Basil Cowper, Phillip Moore, George Houstoun, Joseph Butler, James Read, Thomas Reid, William Panton, James Edward Powell, William Struthers, Alexander McGowen, John C. Lucena, Thomas Sherman, J. N. Fanning, Levi Sheftall, Charles Hamilton, George Spence, William Brown, Jr., Francis Courvoizie, James Anderson.

WHEREAS, publick confusions and grievances are much increased by private dissention and animosities;

RESOLVED, therefore, *nem. con.*, That we will use our utmost endeavors to preserve the peace and good order of this province, and that no person, behaving himself peaceably and inoffensively, shall be molested in his person and property, or even in his private sentiments, while he expresses them with decency and without any illiberal reflections upon others.

WHEREAS, The acts for raising a perpetual revenue in America, and all the measures used to enforce these acts, are not partial but general grievances, and it is more likely that redress be obtained by joint endeavors of all who may think these acts unconstitutional or oppressive, than by any measure that might be taken singly by individuals, therefore,

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this meeting, (as a proper measure to be pursued, because the general assembly is not now sitting, from whom an application to the throne must be very proper, and as no time should be lost,) that a humble, dutiful and decent petition be addressed to his Majesty, expressive of the sense, apprehensions and feelings of all such as may choose to subscribe such a petition, which it is to be hoped will be done by every man in the province; and it is therefore the wish of this meeting that such a measure may be adopted by the Provincial Congress, intended to be held on Tuesday next, the fourth of July.

RESOLVED, That the interest of this province is inseparable from the mother country, and all the sister Colonies, and that to separate themselves from the latter would only be throwing difficulties in the way of its own relief, and that of the other Colonies, and justly incurring the resentment of all those to whose distress our disunion might cause an addition.

RESOLVED, That this province ought, and it is hoped will, forthwith join the other provinces in every just and legal measure to secure and restore the liberties of all America, and for healing the unhappy divisions now subsisting between Great Britain and her Colonies.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting be laid before the Provincial Congress on Tuesday, the fourth day of July next, and that Wm. Jamison and Mr. Simpson, do wait upon them with the same, as recommended to them by this meeting.

By order of the Meeting. JOHN MULLRINE.

A motion was made and seconded, that the paper above mentioned do lie upon the table for the perusal of the members, which, being carried, the same was ordered to lie upon the table accordingly.

A motion was made and seconded, that this Congress do put this province upon the same footing with our sister Colonies, which, being put, it was ordered that it be taken into consideration to-morrow morning.

By order of the Congress.

A true copy of the minutes.

GEO. WALTON, Secretary.

THURSDAY, 6th of July, 1775.

The order of the day being read, the same was taken into consideration, and after some deliberation, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, 1, That this province will adopt, and carry into execution, all and singular the measures and recommendations of the late Continental Congress.

RESOLVED, 2, in particular, that we, in behalf of ourselves and our constitution, do adopt and approve of the American Declaration, or Bill of Rights, published by the late Continental Congress, in consequence of several infractions thereof.

RESOLVED, 3, That we will not receive into this province any goods, wares or merchandise, shipped from Great Britain or Ireland, or from any other place any such goods, wares or merchandise, as shall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland, after this day; nor will we import any East Indian tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrups, powder, or coffee, or pimento; nor wines from Madeira or the Western Islands, nor foreign indigo.

RESOLVED, 4, That we will neither import or purchase any slave, imported from Africa or elsewhere, after this day.

RESOLVED, 5, As a Non-consumption Agreement, strictly adhered to, will be effectual security for the observation of the Non-importation, we as above, solemnly agree and associate, that from this day, we will not purchase or use any tea imported on account of the East India Company, or any on which a duty has or shall be paid, and we will not purchase or use any East India tea

whatever, nor will we merchandise, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect were imported after this day.

RESOLVED, 6, The earnest desire we have not to injure our fellow subjects in Great Britain and Ireland and the West Indies, induces us to suspend non-exportation until the tenth day of September, 1775, at which time, if the act and parts of acts of the British Parliament, hereafter mentioned, are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandise or commodity whatsoever to Great Britain, Ireland, or the West Indies, except rice to Europe.

RESOLVED, 7, Such as are Merchants, and use the British and India trade, will give orders, as soon as possible to their Factors, Agents and Correspondents in Great Britain and Ireland, not to ship any goods to them, on any pretence whatever, as they cannot be received in this province, and if any Merchant residing in Great Britain and Ireland shall, directly or indirectly, ship any goods, wares or merchandise for America, in order to break the said non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made publick, and on the same being done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connections with such merchant.

RESOLVED, 8, That such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their Captains or Masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods prohibited by the said non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate dismissal from the service.

RESOLVED, 9, We will use our utmost endeavors to improve the breed of sheep and increase their numbers to

the greatest extend, and to that end we will kill them as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind, nor will export any to the West Indies or elsewhere, and those of us who are or may become overstocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbors, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

RESOLVED, 10, That we will in our several stations encourage frugality, economy, and industry, and promote agriculture, arts and the manufacture of British America, especially that of Wool, and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially horse-racing and every kind of gaming, cock fighting, exhibiting of shows, plays and other expensive diversions and entertainments, and on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any farther mourning dress, than a black crepe or ribbon on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for ladies, and we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals.

RESOLVED, 11, That such as are venders of goods or merchandize will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do for twelve months last past, and if any venders of goods or merchandize shall sell any such goods or merchandize on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his or her Factor, Agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatsoever.

RESOLVED, 12, In case any Merchant, Trader or other persons, shall attempt to import any goods or merchan-

dize, into this province after this day, the same shall be forthwith sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

RESOLVED, 13, That a committee be chosen in every town, district and parish within this province by those who pay toward the general tax, whose business it shall be, attentively, to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association, and when it shall be made appear, to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment, has violated this Association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the *Gazette*, to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publickly known and universally condemned as the enemies of American liberty, and thenceforth we will break off all connection with him or her.

RESOLVED, 14, That the Committee of Correspondence in this province do frequently inspect the entries of the Custom House, and inform the Committee of the other Colonies which have acceded to the Continental Association, from time to time, of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur relative to this Association.

RESOLVED, 15, That all manufactures of this province be sold at reasonable prices, so that no undue advantage be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

RESOLVED, 16, And we do farther agree and resolve that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourse, whatever, with any Colony or province in North America which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this Association, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country: And we do solemnly bind

ourselves and our constituents, under the ties of virtue, honour and love of our country, to adhere to this Association, until parts of the several acts of Parliament, passed since the close of the last war, as impose or continue duties upon tea, wine, molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee, sugar, pimento, indigo, foreign paper, glass, and painter's colours imported into America, and extend the powers of the Admiralty Courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive American subjects of trial by jury, authorize the Judge certificate to indemnify the prosecution from damages that he might otherwise be liable to, from a trial by his peers, require oppressive security from claimants of ships, or goods seized before he is allowed to defend his property are repealed; and until that part of the act of the 12 Geo., 3 ch., 24, entitled, "An Act for the better securing his Majesty's Dock-yards, Magazines, Ships, Ammunition and Stores," by which any person charged with committing any of the offences therein described in America, may be tried within any shire or country within the realm is repealed, and until the four acts passed in the last session of Parliament, viz: That for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston; that for altering the charter and government of the Massachusetts Bay—and that which is entitled, "An Act for the better administration, &c., and that for extending the limits of Quebec, &c," are repealed, and until the two acts passed in the present session of Parliament, the one entitled, "A Bill to restrain the Trade and Commerce of the Colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West Indies, under certain conditions and limitations," and the other, "An Act commonly called the Fishery Bill."

By order of the Congress.

A true copy from the Minutes.

GEO. WALTON, Secretary.

FRIDAY, 7th July, 1775.

The following is his Excellency's *Answer* to the Message of this Congress:

"To Stephen Drayton, Esq., and the other Gentlemen who waited on the Governor:

GENTLEMEN—I have taken the opinion of his Majesty's Council relative to the request made by the gentlemen who have assembled together by the name of a Provincial Congress, and must premise that I cannot consider that meeting as Constitutional; but as the request is expressed in such loyal and dutiful terms, and the end proposed being such as every good man must most ardently wish for, I will certainly appoint a Day of Fasting and Prayer, to be observed throughout this province.

JA WRIGHT.

Savannah, the 7th of July, 1775."

A motion was made and seconded, that the thanks of this Congress be given to his Excellency the Governor, for his answer to the Message of the Congress, and his ready compliance with their request, which being put, unanimously passed the affirmative. Ordered—That Dr. Zubly, John Smith and Joseph Clay be a committee for the purpose.

A motion was made and seconded, that five persons be chosen to represent this province in the Continental Congress, appointed to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th May last, and the question being put, it passed unanimously in the affirmative.

The Congress then proceeded to the choice, when John Houstoun and Archibald Bulloch, Esq's, the Rev. Dr.

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Zubly, Noble Wimberly Jones and Lyman Hall, Esq's, were duly elected. Dr. Zubly expressed his surprise at being chosen, and said that he thought himself for many reasons a very improper person; but the choice was insisted upon, and the Doctor declared he would by no means go, unless he had the approbation of his congregation; whereupon Noble Wimberly Jones and John Houstoun, Esqrs., were appointed to request their consent.

RESOLVED, THEREFORE, That the said John Houstoun and Archibald Bulloch, Esq's, the Rev. Dr. Zubly, Noble Wimberly Jones and Lyman Hall, Esq's, be the Delegates of this province to represent the same in said Continental Congress, and that any three of them be a quorum.

By order of the Congress.

A true copy of the Minutes.

GEO. WALTON, Secretary.

A motion was made and seconded, that a Secret Committee be appointed, which being agreed to, it was resolved that the President do nominate seven person to be that committee, whose business it shall be, to be vigilant and active in the discovery of all matters which may affect the public, and that they shall have right to lay all such intelligence and information before the President of this Congress, and in its recess, before the President of the Council of Safety, in order that the evil designs of wicked men may be early frustrated.

A motion was made and seconded, that the Congress do petition the King upon the present unhappy situation of affairs, which being agreed to, it was ordered that Dr. Zubly do prepare and bring in the same.

A motion was made and seconded, that a letter be forthwith wrote to the President of the Continental Congress, giving him an account of the proceedings of this Congress, which being agreed to, it was ordered that Dr. Zubly, John Smith, William Young, William Le Conte, and William Gibbons, Esqrs., be a Committee for that purpose.

John Walton, Esq., who was elected as well from Wrightsborough township, as for the town and district of Augusta, came in and took his seat for the former.

A motion was made and seconded, that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor by this Congress, which being agreed to, it was ordered, that Dr. Zubly, Basil Cowper, John Walton, Joseph Clay, and Edward Telfair be a Committee to draw up the same.

SATURDAY, July 8, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this Congress are of opinion that the paper delivered into this Congress on the second day of its meeting, ought not to have been entitled or dressed in the form of resolves, but rather as recommendations, or in nature of a petition or address to this Congress.

RESOLVED, Nevertheless, from the desire this Congress hath to promote union and concord among ourselves, and as it does not appear that the said paper was intended to be considered as coming from a distinct and independent body, that, therefore, the matter contained in the same (being such as is in the general agreeable to us) shall be duly considered and attended to.

By order of the Congress.

A true copy from the Minutes.

GEO. WALTON, Secretary.

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A motion was made and seconded, that a sum not exceeding ten thousand pounds sterling be provided, to defray the necessary services of this Province, in the present alarming and distracted state of affairs, which passed unanimously in the affirmative.

A motion was then made and seconded, that the Congress resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider ways and means for raising and sinking the said sum of ten thousand pounds sterling, which being agreed to, the Congress resolved itself into a Committee accordingly.

The President having resumed the chair, Mr. Clay, from the Committee of the whole Congress, reported that they had entered upon the consideration of ways and means, had made some progress therein, and desired leave to sit again.

The President reported to the Congress that he had, in obedience to the resolution yesterday, nominated seven persons to be a Secret Committee.

Dr. Zubly, who was ordered to prepare and bring in a petition to his Majesty, reported that he had done so, and produced a paper containing the same, which he delivered in to the President; and the said paper being read and approved of, it was resolved that the President do sign the same.

A motion was made and seconded, that a Committee of Intelligence be appointed, which being agreed to, it was ordered that William Young, David Zubly, Stephen Drayton, Daniel Roberts, John Glen, Edward Telfair, William Ewen, Joseph Clay, and George Walton, Esquires, be that Committee.

William Young, Esquire, of the Committee appointed

to write a letter to the President of the Continental Congress, reported that they had done so, and delivered in a paper to the President, containing the same, which being read and approved of, it was resolved that the President do sign the same, and that it be forthwith sent.

MONDAY, 10th of July, 1775.

The following resolves were unanimously entered into :

WHEREAS, By the unrelenting fury of a despotic Ministry, and with a view to enforce the most oppressive acts of a venal and corrupted Parliament, an army of mercenaries, under an unfeeling Commander, have actually begun a civil war in America.

AND WHEREAS, The apparent iniquity and cruelty of these obstructive measures have however had this good effect, to unite men of all ranks in the common cause.

AND WHEREAS, To consult means of safety, and the method of obtaining redress, the good people of this province of Georgia have thought proper to appoint a Provincial Congress. The Delegates met at the said Congress, now assembled from every part of the province, besides adopting the resolutions of the late Continental Congress, find it prudent to enter into such other resolutions as may best express their own sense, and the sense of their constituents, on the present unhappy situation of things, and therefore thought fit and necessary to resolve as follows :

RESOLVED, That we were born free, have all the feelings of men, and are entitled to all the natural rights of mankind.

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RESOLVED, That by birth or incorporation we are all Britons, and whatever Britons may claim as their birth-right is also ours.

RESOLVED, That in the British Empire, to which we belong, the constitution is superior to every man, or set of men, whatever, and that it is a crime of the deepest dye in any instance to impair or take it away, or deprive the meanest subject of its benefits.

RESOLVED, That, that part of the American continent which we inhabit was originally granted by the Crown and the charter expressly from Charles the 2nd, makes its constitution dependence on the Crown only.

RESOLVED, That those who now would subject all America, or this province, to dependency on the Crown and Parliament, are guilty of a very dangerous innovation which in time will appear as injurious to the Crown as it is inconsistent with the liberty of the American subject.

RESOLVED, That by the law of nature and the British Constitution, no man can legally be deprived of his property without his consent, given by himself or his representative.

RESOLVED, That the Acts of the British Parliament, for raising a perpetual revenue on the Americans, by laying a tax on them without their consent, and contrary to their protestations, are diametrically opposite to every idea of property, to the spirit of the constitution, and at one stroke deprive this vast continent of all liberty and prosperity, and as such must be detested by every well wisher of Great Britain and America.

RESOLVED, That subsequent laws made with a view to enforce these acts, viz: the Boston Port Bill, and



Alteration of their Charter, the Act to carry beyond Sea for Trial, and what refines upon every species of cruelty, the Fishery Bill, are of such a complexion that we can say nothing about them for want of words to express our abhorrence and detestation.

RESOLVED, That the loyalty, patience and prudence of the inhabitants of New England, under their unparalleled pressure, having been construed into timidity, and dread of regular troops, a civil war, in support of acts extremely oppressive in themselves, hath actually been begun, and that there is too much reason to believe that plans have been in agitation big with everything horrible to other provinces, plans as rash, barbarous and destructive as the cause which they are intended to serve.

RESOLVED, That in these times of extreme danger, our Assembly not being permitted to sit, we must have either been a people without all thought or council, or have assembled, as we now are, in Provincial Congress, to consult upon measures which, under God, may prove the means of the perpetual union with the Mother Country, and tend to the honour, freedom and safety of both.

RESOLVED, That this province bears all true allegiance to our own rightful Sovereign, King George III, and always will and ought to bear it agreeable to the constitution of Great Britain, by virtue of which only the King is now our Sovereign, and which equally binds Majesty and Subjects.

RESOLVED, That we are truly sensible how much our safety and happiness depends on a constitutional connection with Great Britain, and that nothing but the being deprived of the privileges and natural rights of Britons could ever make the thought of a separation otherwise than intolerable.

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RESOLVED, That in case his Majesty, or his successors, shall at any time hereafter, make any requisition to the good people of this province, by his Representatives, it will be just and right that such sums should be granted as the nature of the service may require, and the ability and situation of this province will admit of.

RESOLVED, That this province join with the provinces of America now met by delegates in Continental Congress, and that John Houstoun and Archibald Bulloch, Esqs., the Rev. Dr. Zubly, Lyman Hall and Noble Wimberly Jones, Esqrs., be the delegates from this province for that purpose, and that any three constitute a quorum for that purpose.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to see to it that the resolutions of the Continental and Provincial Congress be duly observed, and that every person who shall act in opposition thereto have his name transmitted to the Continental Congress, and his misdeeds be published in every American paper.

RESOLVED, That with all such persons, except the indispensable duties that we owe all mankind, (bad men and enemies not excepted), we will have no dealings nor connection, and we extend this our resolution also to all such persons or corporations in Great Britain who have shown themselves enemies to America.

RESOLVED, That we will do what in us lies to preserve and promote the peace and good order of this province: and should any person become an innocent sufferer on account of these grievances, we will do whatever we justly may for his relief and assistance.

RESOLVED, That in such calamitous times as the present every possible indulgence ought to be given to honest

debtors; that it would be ungenerous (unless there appear intention of fraud) in any Gentleman of the Law to fee without previous notice, and any person so feed may apply to the Committee, and should it appear to them that the creditor is in no danger of losing his money, or can be properly secured, they shall interpose their friendly offices to persuade him to drop the prosecution, and every prosecuter that shall appear to take advantage of the confusion of the times to distress his debtor, ought to be publickly pointed out and held in abhorrence.

RESOLVED, That notwithstanding in a late Bill for restraining the trade of several provinces in America, this province is excepted, we declare that we look upon this exception rather as an insult than a favour, as being meant to break the union of provinces, and as being grounded on the supposition that the inhabitants of such excepted province can be base enough to turn the oppression of America into a mean advantage.

By order of the Congress.

A true copy from the Minutes.

GEORGE WALTON, Secretary.

TUESDAY, July 11, 1775.

John Houstoun and Noble Wimberly Jones, Esqrs., appointed to request the consent of Dr. Zubly's congregation for their permission for him to go to Philadelphia, reported that they had done so, and that the said congregation had voted that they were willing to spare their minister for a time, for the good of the common cause.

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Dr. Zubly then declared he was willing to go, and thanked the Congress for so signal a mark of honour and confidence.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee appointed to draw up an address to his Excellency, the Governor, from this Congress, reported that they had done so, and delivered it in to the President: which was ordered to be read,—and is as follows:

To His Excellency, Sir JAMES WRIGHT, Baronet, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Georgia, Chancellor and Vice-President of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Delegates of this Province, in Provincial Congress met, beg leave to address your Excellency.

In these very critical and alarming times, the good people of this Province find themselves under an absolute necessity to take some measures for the security and preservation of their liberties, and every thing that is near and dear to them; and they have accordingly chosen a large number of persons to meet together at Savannah, to consult on the means to obtain redress, under our many and very heavy grievances. These, being accordingly met, (to be distinguished from the usual representation,) have styled themselves a Provincial Congress, and from the number and character of their names, which your Excellency may see in our last Gazette, your Excellency will be convinced the Province was never more fully represented in any Assembly; though possibly this measure never would have taken place, had we not, from several successive prorogations or adjournments, too much reason to fear your Excellency had received very strong instruc-

tions not to suffer the Assembly to enter into any measures to secure the rights of America, or even to petition for relief, unless in terms which would have been giving up the rights of, and fixing lasting disgrace upon, the petitioners.

Although there is no doubt but a great majority of the inhabitants of this Province always looked upon the claim of Parliament to take away the property of Americans as illegal and oppressive, yet, from a variety of causes, not unknown to your Excellency, this Province in the American chain has hitherto been the defaulting link. We have now joined with the other provinces in the Continental Congress, and have sent a petition to his Majesty, appointed delegates to the American Congress, and entered into such resolutions—which we mean inviolably to adhere to—as will convince the friends and foes of America that we would not live unworthy of the name of Britons, or labour under the suspicion of being unconcerned for the rights and freedom of America. Extracts of some letters which are inserted in Parliamentary proceedings widely differ from what must appear to every unprejudiced person to be the real state of the Province.

We are not acquainted with an individual in Georgia that looks upon the claims of Parliament as just, and all men speak with abhorrence of the measures made use of to enforce them. Our fellow-subjects who formerly entered a dissent which we find was transmitted to the minister in terms that bespeak the great pleasure it gave the transmitter, now generally say that they never differed from America as to *reality* of grievances, but only in the *mode* of obtaining redress.

Though candour may allow these mutilated extracts laid before Parliament, they were probably rather designed by the minister to screen himself and justify his own

measures, than to give a just and true account of what information he might have received, yet we cannot help observing, the general purport of these letters seem to have a much greater regard to the designs of the minister, than to give an impartial account of the real state of things. Other Provinces, no doubt, if they find themselves mentioned in any part of them, will view them in what light they may think fit; but, as to any prejudicial informations they may contain against many persons in this Province, while it is not to be expected that they will give up their feelings as private men, your Excellency may be assured we shall always pay due respect to His Majesty's representative, and shall with great pleasure acknowledge every service your Excellency may hereafter render to Great Britain and America, whose interest we know, and whose connection we wish to be forever inseparable. Your Excellency may be assured, these are objects which we have greatly at heart, and shall ever do what in us lies, towards a reconciliation with our parent state, on constitutional principles, as well as endeavour to preserve the peace and good order of the province

RESOLVED, That the foregoing address be signed by the President, and be presented to his Excellency, the Governor, and that Stephen Drayton, Edward Telfair, William Le Conte, John Walton, George Houstoun, and Philip Box be a Committee to present the same.

WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1775.

The Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration ways and means to raise and sink ten thousand pounds sterling; and after some time spent therein, the President resumed the Chair.

RESOLVED, That the Congress being a full representation of the whole Province, the members of the same, their constituents, and all others resident or holding property within the same, are bound to contribute by an equal and general tax, towards the sinking the ten thousand pounds.

RESOLVED, That this Congress, while sitting, and the Council of Safety, in its recess, have power to issue certificates, from time to time, as occasion shall require, to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling, and that all such certificates shall be signed by the treasurers, and at least three of the members of the Council of Safety.

RESOLVED, That any person who shall not receive any such certificate in payment, will be guilty of a breach of the public faith, and ought to be considered as an enemy to the Province, and treated accordingly.

RESOLVED, That the said certificates be sunk in three years after a reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and the Colonies.

THURSDAY, July 13, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this Congress do approve of and adopt the Association entered into at Savannah on the fifth day of June last past viz.:

Association unanimously entered into by the Provincial Congress, at Savannah, in Georgia, on Thursday, the 13th of July, 1775.

GEORGIA, being persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depend, under God, on

the firm union of the inhabitants in its vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion which attend the dissolution of the powers of government, we, the freemen, freeholders and inhabitants of the Province of Georgia, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the Ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves; and do associate, under all the ties of religion, and honor, and love to our country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution whatever may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, appointed for preserving our constitution and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles, which we most ardently desire, can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee, appointed respecting the purposes aforesaid,—the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and private property.

RESOLVED, That John Smith, Basil Cowper, George Houston, Joseph Clay, William Young, Philip Box, Seth John Cuthbert, William O'Bryan, George Walton, William Le Conte, William Gibbons, Samuel Elbert, Edward Telfair and Oliver Bowen, be a Committee to present the Association to all the inhabitants of the Town and District of Savannah to be signed; in doing which, expedition is particularly recommended, and an account of all who decline signing shall be returned to the General Committee.

FRIDAY, July 14, 1775.

A motion was made and seconded, that a Committee be appointed to report their opinion, who shall be qualified to vote for delegates to sit in future Congresses, and the most equal method of representation; and the same being agreed to, a Committee was appointed accordingly.

Committee: Stephen Drayton, John Glen, and Joseph Clay, Esqrs.

RESOLVED, That in every case where a summons shall be applied for, the magistrate to whom such application shall be made do in the first place, and before the issuing of such summons, give notice thereof, either by personal information, message, or letter, to the party defendant, and also use his best endeavour to compromise and settle the matter; and unless the defendant has discovered circumstances of fraud or delay, and is ready and willing to give security for the debt, and shall actually offer to do so, payable in a reasonable time, no such summons ought to be issued. And in case a warrant in a civil case shall be applied for, the same ought not to be granted, unless there appear, to the satisfaction of the magistrate, that there are good and sufficient grounds besides the plaintiff's oath to apprehend the defendant means to abscond; but the same method ought to be observed as is recommended respecting summons.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee appointed to report their opinion who shall be qualified to vote for delegates to sit in future Congresses, reported as the opinion of that Committee, that every man contributing towards the general tax, shall be qualified to vote as delegates in future Congresses, and the following proportion will be the most equal representation, viz.: The Town and District

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of Savannah shall have seventeen members; District of Little Ogeechee, three; Vernonburgh, two; Acton, two; Sea Islands, three; Goshen and Abercorn, two; Parish of St. Matthew, seven; St. George, nine; St. Paul, nine; St. Philip, seven; St. John, twelve; St. Andrew, nine; St. David, three; St. Patrick, two; St. Thomas, two; St. Mary, two; St. James, two; Ceded Lands, three; and that the president and thirty-four members do constitute a Congress to proceed upon business.

RESOLVED, That the foregoing report be approved of, and that delegates be elected by the persons and in the proportion therein mentioned.

RESOLVED, That the following form of delegation be recommended to the inhabitants of the several parishes and districts throughout the Province, to prevent clashing and unequal powers being given by different parishes and districts, viz:

GEORGIA:—The affairs of the Continent of America being now brought to a truly alarming and critical situation, and there being no other method left, but that the whole body of the people unite as one, in opposing such acts as tend utterly to destroy the liberty, property, and birthright of America; and it having been thought necessary and convenient, in order to consult on proper ways and means for our Mutual security, to assemble and convene the people in each colony and Province, by their representatives, into one body or council, styled a Provincial Congress, who shall act in all cases whatsoever for the good of the common cause:

Now, therefore, be it known that we, the inhabitants of Parish (or district), being met together in order to choose such men as are capable of the important trust, do choose A, B, C, D, &c., being the number de-

terminated on in the Provincial Congress, held at Savannah, 4th of July, 1775, to represent us in the Provincial Congress, to be held at said town of Savannah, on the fourth of December next. And we do require you, the said A, B, C, to do, transact, join, and concur with the other delegates of this Province, so sitting as above recited, on all things, as shall appear eligible and fit at this alarming time, for the preservation and defence of our rights and liberties; and we further empower you to choose other delegates, if in your wisdom you think proper; or if any requisition in that case should be made, by the Grand Continental Congress, in order to join or succeed the delegates in that Congress, now chosen by the people of this Province. And we do bind ourselves solemnly under the sacred ties of religion, virtue, and honour, and love of our country, to abide by, enforce and carry into execution, or endeavour so to do, at the risk and peril of our lives and fortunes, whatsoever you with the other delegates shall resolve and agree upon to be necessary for the well doing and preservation of the violated rights of this Province and the Continent in general.

Signed by us this.....day of.....1775.

SATURDAY, July 15th, 1775.

A motion was made and seconded, that a Committee be appointed to report their opinion with respect to the better governing the Militia of this Province; which being agreed to, a Committee was appointed accordingly, to wit: Stephen Drayton, Samuel Elbert, Dr. Brownson, and Peter Tarlin.

A motion was made and seconded, that a Committee

be appointed to communicate to the inhabitants of this Province an account of the disputes subsisting between Great Britain and the colonies, and also the proceedings of this Congress; and the same being agreed to, it was ordered that the Rev. Dr. Zubly, Noble Wymberly Jones, William Young, and George Walton, be a Committee for that purpose.

RESOLVED, That this Congress shall expire on the 20th day of August next; that a new election be made at such times between the twentieth day of August and first of September, as the inhabitants of the several parishes and districts (except the town and district of Savannah) shall think fit respectively, and that the members so elected, with those who shall afterwards be chosen for the town and district of Savannah, do meet in General Congress at Savannah, on the fourth day of December next, or sooner, if the Council of Safety shall think it expedient to summon them.

RESOLVED, That the members of this Congress use every endeavour to give as public notice of elections as possible, and that each parish and district shall, at the time of such elections, likewise choose a sufficient number, as a parochial or district committee, to enforce the different resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congresses.

RESOLVED, That the inhabitants of the town and district of Savannah do meet at Savannah on Friday, the fifteenth day of September next, to choose seventeen delegates to represent them in Provincial Congress.

RESOLVED, That the several delegates for the town and district of Savannah, or a majority of them, together with all other delegates who shall happen to be in town, shall be a General Committee for the Province; that they shall

have power to superintend, direct, and advise all the Parochial or District Committees, and, in case of difficulty, to inform them of their duty. And any person who shall apprehend himself aggrieved by the decision of any of the Parochial or District Committees, may appeal to the said General Committee, who shall hear his case, and do justice according to the spirit and intention of this Congress; and in case such appellant shall still be dissatisfied, he may lay his case before the next Congress, provided there be no delay occasioned by any such appeal; but the sentence of each Committee shall take effect immediately after being pronounced.

MONDAY, July 17, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the Reverend Mr. Haddon Smith, by twice refusing to comply with the request of this Congress, and to join on a day of fasting and prayer appointed by the Continental Congress to be observed throughout all America, besides the day appointed by his Excellency the Governor, at the request of this Congress, has given too much reason to believe he does not wish that the happy event mentioned in the American Proclamation may take place, and that the said Mr. Haddon Smith has thereby incurred the censure of this Congress, and ought to be considered as unfriendly to *America*.

RESOLVED, *nemine contradicente*, That the delegates appointed by this Congress to go to Philadelphia, do apply to the Continental Congress to incorporate this Province with the United Provinces of North America, and that they pledge the faith of us and our constituents to contribute an adequate part of the expenses which have

or may accrue in defence of the violated rights of America.

RESOLVED, That the Council of Safety have full power, upon every emergency, during the recess of Congress, to give such information, and propose such measures, by way of advice, to our Continental delegates, as the circumstances of the case may require, and they shall think conducive to the public good.

RESOLVED, That it be strongly recommended to the friends of America in this Province, that they use their utmost endeavours to preserve peace and good order, and to cultivate harmony with one another, and always to avoid national reflections, which can only tend to produce divisions and jealousies among the inhabitants.

RESOLVED, That this Congress do adjourn to the nineteenth day of August next, and that the General Committee have power to call it at Savannah sooner, if they upon any emergency shall deem it expedient for the good of the Province.

By order of the Congress.

A true copy from the minutes.

GEORGE WALTON, *Secretary.*

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED
BY THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

SAVANNAH, *July 25th, 1775.*

To the Inhabitants of the Province of Georgia:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—We are directed to transmit to you an account of the present state of American affairs, as well as the proceedings of the late Provincial Congress.

It is with great sorrow we are to acquaint you, that what our fears suggested, but our reason thought impossible, is actually come to pass.

A civil war in America is begun. Several engagements have already happened. The friends and foes of America have been equally disappointed. The friends of America were in hopes British troops could not be induced to slay their brethren. It is, however, done, and the circumstances are such, as must be an everlasting blot on their character for humanity and generosity. An unfeeling commander has found means to inspire his troops with the same evil spirit that possesseth himself. After the starving, helpless, innocent inhabitants of Boston delivered up their arms, and received his promise that they might leave that virtuous, devoted town, he is said to have broke his word; and the wretched inhabitants are still kept, to fall a prey to disease, famine, and confinement. If there are powers which abhor injustice and oppression, it may be hoped such perfidy cannot go long unpunished.

But the enemies of America have been no less disappointed. Nothing so contemptible, in their eyes, like the rabble of an American militia; nothing more improbable

than that they would dare to look regulars in the face, or stand a single fire. By this time they must have felt how much they were mistaken. In every engagement the Americans appeared with a bravery worthy of men that fight for the liberties of their oppressed country. Their success has been remarkable; the number of the slain and wounded on every occasion exceeds theirs, and the advantages they gained are the more honourable, because, with a patience that scarce has an example, they bore every act of injustice and insult, till their lives were attacked, and then gave the fullest proof that the man of calmness and moderation in counsel is usually also the most intrepid and courageous in battle. You will doubtless lament with us the hundreds that died in their countries' cause: but does it not call for greater sorrow that thousands of British soldiers sought and found their deaths when they were active to enslave their brethren and their country? However irritating all these proceedings, yet so unnatural is this quarrel, that every good man must wish and pray that it may soon cease; that the injured rights of America may be vindicated by milder means; and that no more blood may be shed, unless it be of those who fomented, and mean to make an advantage of those unhappy divisions. From the proceedings of the Congress, a copy of which accompanies the present, you will be convinced that a reconciliation on honourable principles is an object which your delegates never lost sight of. We have sent an humble and manly petition to his Majesty; addressed his representative, our Governor; provided, as far as in our power, for internal quiet and safety; and delegates will soon attend the General Congress, to assist and co-operate in any measure that shall be thought necessary for the saving of America. His Excellency, at our request, having appointed the 19th inst. as a day of humiliation, and news being afterwards received that the Continental Congress had recom-

mended the 20th inst. to be observed as such, both days have been observed with a becoming solemnity; and we humbly hope many earnest prayers have been presented to the Father of Mercies on that day, through this extensive continent, and that He has heard the cries of the destitute, and will not despise their prayers. You will permit us most earnestly to recommend to you a steady perseverance in the cause of Liberty, and that you will use all possible caution not to say or do anything unworthy of so glorious a cause; to promote frugality, peace and good order, and in the practice of every social and religious duty, patiently to wait the return of that happy day, when we may quietly sit under our vine and fig-tree, and no man make us afraid.

J. J. ZUBLY,
N. W. JONES,
GEORGE WALTON.

The following is a copy of a petition from the inhabitants of Georgia, which was presented to the King on Friday, October 28, by Governor JOHNSTONE, and of letters which accompanied it.

SAVANNAH, July 14, 1775.

To George Johnstone, Esq.:

SIR—It is with singular pleasure that I am desired to transmit the accompanying papers to you, sensible that in a cause where the essential rights of so many millions are concerned, no endeavours on your part will be wanting to give them their full effect.

The many proofs which the people of this Province had of your magnanimity, justice and disinterested in-

tegrity in establishing the neighboring colony of West Florida, have rendered your name respected throughout America, and your subsequent conduct has endeared you still further to every lover of mankind in the Eastern and Western world.

These motives have determined the Congress in the application they now make. I am sensible, if the same counsels prevail, the task of conveying such disagreeable truths to the throne must prove very painful; but we believe there is no person who would undertake the office with less reluctance, or execute it with more becoming duty and respect to his Majesty.

I am, &c.,

.....

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, *July 14, 1775.*

SIR—When turbulent and wicked minds are employed solely to raise commotions in the State and disturb the tranquillity of the subject; when by their baneful influence, life, property, and freedom are inhumanly invaded, and the innocence and loyalty of thousands are unjustly questioned, we, the inhabitants of Georgia, by a just delegation from the different parishes being now convened in Congress in this town, have resolved to address a dutiful petition, setting forth our grievances and the bad tendency of the many wicked and treacherous proceedings against this Continent that have passed since the year 1763.

Although we know the fate of all other petitions on this head, and cannot flatter ourselves that we should meet with one different; yet, as the right of petitioning is the subject's, we beg leave to enclose this our prayer and remonstrance to you, hoping and trusting, on the

noble sentiments you entertain and support in favour of us, much injured Americans, that, countenanced by one of your great abilities, it may approach the throne.

We assure you, Sir, we are, and always were, firmly attached to his Majesty's family, nor can any thing shake our integrity. But when, by evil and wicked ministers, our birthright as Englishmen shall be violated, that integrity must urge us to hand down to our children a right so invaluable.

We conceive our immediate dependence on the crown can by no means hinder our doing that indispensable duty, in joining with the rest of America against acts that tend to enslave a people whose loyalty and faith were never even suspected, until the actions of the times wanted an excuse.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servants,

WILLIAM YOUNG,
DAVID ZUBLY, JR.,
JOHN GLEN,
STEPH. DRAYTON,

EDWARD TELFAIR,
DANIEL ROBERTS,
WM. EWEN,

A Committee of Intelligence.

To George Johnstone, Esq.

PETITION TO THE KING.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:—Though we bring up the rear of American petitioners, and, from the fate of so many petitions presented to your Majesty, from America, your great city of London, and others of your

European subjects, have a most melancholy prospect, we still hope that He by whom kings rule, and to whom monarchs are accountable, will incline you to pay some regard to our most humble and faithful representation. In times like these, when the edge of present feeling is blunted by the expectation of calamities still greater, we must take the liberty to speak before we die. We would acquaint our Sovereign with things which greatly affect his interest. We would endeavour to waken the feeling and pity of our common father.

Your Majesty is the rightful sovereign of the most important empire in the universe.

The blessings of Providence on your arms have put a country under you of greater importance and extent than several kingdoms in Europe. In this large extent of territory, by some late acts, popery is not only tolerated (which we conceive would have been an act of justice), but an indulgence has been granted, little short of a full establishment, to a religion which is equally injurious to the rights of sovereign and of mankind. French and arbitrary laws have there by authority taken place of the just and mild British Constitution, and all this has been done with a professed and avowed design to overawe your Majesty's Ancient Protestant and loyal subjects, some of whom had no small share in the merit of that conquest. Acts to raise a perpetual revenue on the Americans without their consent have been enacted, which, at one stroke, turn all your American subjects into slaves, and deprive them of that right which the most oppressive taskmaster does not deny to the servant bought with his money. Experience must now have shown, as it will clearer, should these acts be enforced, that instead of increasing the revenue, or lessening the burden of your European subjects, they can only serve to increase their taxation. Laws which we conceive fraught with so much

injustice have been attempted to be enforced by equal cruelty, and whenever we thought ourselves at the height of our troubles, your Majesty's ministers have stretched their unhappy ingenuity to find out new methods of distress, and, it is believed, methods have been more than thought of, too shocking to human nature, to be even named in the list of grievances suffered under a British king.

The goodness of God hath made your Majesty the father of a very numerous issue, on whom we place the pleasing hopes of a protestant succession; but your Majesty's arms in America now every day make mothers childless, and children fatherless. The blood of your subjects has been shed with pleasure rather than with pity. For an act which amounted to no more, even under the worst construction, than an irregular zeal for constitutional liberty, and without any step taken to find out the supposed guilty persons, the capital of your American dominions has been blocked up, deprived of its trade, and its poor of subsistence. Thousands, confessedly innocent, have been starved, ruined, driven from, or kept like prisoners, in their own habitations; their cries and blood innocently shed have undoubtedly, and daily, reached to His ears who hateth injustice and oppression.

Believe, us, great sir, America is not divided; all men (crown officers not excepted) speak of these acts and measures with disapprobation, and if there has been some difference of opinion as to the mode of relief, the rigorous experiments which your ministry thought fit to try on the Americans have been the most effectual means to convince these of the iniquitous designs of your ministry, and to unite them all as in a common cause. Your Majesty's ministers after introducing the deamon of discord into your empire, and driving America to the brink of despair, place all their dignity in measures obstinately

pursued, because they were once wantonly taken. They hearkened to no information but what represented Americans as rebels or cowards. Time will every day make it clearer how much they were infatuated and mistaken. Too long, we must lament, have these men imposed on your paternal affection. Deign now, most gracious Prince, in their room, to hearken to the cries of your loyal and affectionate subjects of this extensive Continent; let the goodness of your heart interpose between weak or wicked ministers, and millions of loyal and affectionate subjects. No longer let the sword be stained with the blood of your own children; recall your troops and fleets; and if any misunderstanding remains, let the Americans be heard, and justice and equity take place. Let us be ruled according to the known principles of our excellent Constitution, and command the last shilling of our property, and the last drop of our blood in your service.

Uncertain as to the event of this our humble representation, it affords us a relief that we may, unrestrained, apply to the great and merciful Sovereign of the whole earth, who will not despise the prayer of the oppressed; and to Him we most ardently pray that, the wicked being removed from before the king, the king's throne may be established in righteousness.

By order of the Congress, at Savannah, this 14th day of July.

A. BULLOCH, *President.*

At this session Archibald Bulloch, John Houstoun, Noble Wymberly Jones, George Walton and John Joachim Zubly were elected by the Provincial Congress to represent Georgia in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Mr. Zubly at first took his seat in congress, but, through weakness rather than dishonesty, betrayed his trust and became a loyalist.

It was also provided that an election should be held in all the parishes and districts at such time after the adjournment of the congress, not later than the first day of September, for delegates to a new Provincial Congress, as the people of each Parish or district might deem fit, and that the delegates thus elected should meet in Provincial Congress at Savannah on the fourth day of December following, or sooner if the Council of Safety should deem it advisable. When the elections were held persons favorable to the contentions of the colonies were elected in every parish and district. Because their annual supply of ammunition, usually furnished them by the British government, had failed to reach them, the Creek and Cherokee Indians, by whom Georgia was surrounded, urged on by Stewart and Cameron, the agents of the British government for Indian affairs in the south, began to manifest an ugly spirit and to contemplate a descent upon the inhabitants of the frontier parishes of Georgia and Carolina. Detained at home by apprehensions of danger from this source, the members elected to this new Provincial Congress did not succeed in organizing a House until the twentieth of January, 1776. When it did meet, the venerable and patriotic Archibald Bulloch was elected President of the Executive Council. President Ewen, of the Council of Safety, laid before the congress all the correspondence with the Councils of Safety in the other provinces, together with many other papers, showing the temper of the other provinces and the attitude of the British government towards the colonies, among them the address of the House of Commons to the King at the assembling of Parliament in the preceding October, in which that body assured his Majesty of its loyal and earnest support in his efforts to crush out the incipient rebellion by force of arms.

When this last document was read it fired the hearts

of the hesitating deputies and they at once resolved to meet force with force, and an order was issued for the arrest of Governor Sir James Wright and several members of his Executive Council.

On the eighteenth of January, two days before the convening of the Provincial Congress, Joseph Habersham, a member of both the Council of Safety and the Provincial Congress, accompanied by a small band of patriots who volunteered to go with him, arrested the Governor while in conference with his Council. The members of the Council fled precipitately and dispersed in every direction. The Governor was put on parole and ordered to confine himself to his own house and to have no communication with either his council or other officers of the King, or any person inimical to the cause of the people, and a guard was placed at his front door to prevent his escape. Governor Wright observed his parole of honor for a time, but after nearly four weeks of confinement broke it, and, escaping through a back door of his house, fled in the night time and made his way, under cover of darkness, to an armed British ship anchored in the harbor.

Two days after he reached the ship he, in violation of his parole, addressed the following communication to his Council in Savannah:

“HONORABLE GENTLEMEN—After using my best endeavours for upward of three weeks to prevail on those in whose hands the present ruling powers are, that the commanders of his Majesty’s ships here might obtain assurances that they might come to town and have free intercourse with me without receiving any insults from the people assembled in and about town; also that the King’s ships might be supplied with provisions on paying the full price or value of them; and finding that

the last message relative to these matters which I desired the representatives of the town of Savannah to deliver to the persons exercising those powers was so lightly treated and little regarded as that, although delivered on Tuesday morning the 6th instant, yet I received no kind of answer to it for five days, nor did I understand whether it was meant to give me any answer or not; and well knowing that it was essential to his Majesty's service and the welfare of this Province that I should have an interview with the King's officers here; for these reasons and many others which you were made acquainted with and approved of, I determined in all events to attempt coming down here, where I arrived at three o'clock yesterday morning. And after having examined and duly weighed and considered my several letters from England, and General Howe at Boston, and after having had a full conversation with his Majesty's Officers here, I have the great satisfaction to be able to affirm from the best authority that the forces now here will not commit any hostilities against this Province, though fully sufficient to reduce and overcome every opposition that could be attempted to be made and that nothing is meant or wanted but a friendly intercourse and a supply of fresh provisions. This his Majesty's officers have an undoubted right to expect, and what they insist upon: and this I not only solemnly require in his Majesty's name but also, as (probably) *the best friend the people of Georgia have*, advise them without the least hesitation to comply with, or it may not be in my power to insure them the continuance of the peace and quietude they now have, if it may be called so.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant me leave to return to England, and (whatever may be thought) my regard for the Province and people is such that I cannot avoid (and possibly for the last time) exhorting the people to save themselves and their posterity

from that total ruin and destruction which, although they may not, yet I most clearly see at the threshold of their doors: and I cannot leave them without again warning them in the most earnest and friendly manner, to desist from their present plans and resolutions. It is still in their power: and if they will enable me to do it, I will, (as far as I can) engage to give and endeavour to obtain for them full pardon and forgiveness for all past crimes and offences; and this I conjure you to consider well and most seriously of, before it's too late. But let things happen as they may, be it remembered that I this day in the King's name offer the people of Georgia the Olive branch, that most desirable object and inestimable blessing, the return of peace to them and their posterity.

“Captain Barclay has desired me to notify that he is willing and ready to give every assistance in his power to the captains of all such merchant ships as may be legally cleared out to enable them to proceed on their respective voyages. I am also to acquaint you that the detention of the schooner on Friday and Saturday last proceeded entirely from a mistake by the officer who commanded the armed sloop, and that if the owner will send down, the schooner will not only be delivered up, but any reasonable price will be paid for the damaged rice that was on board—part of which has been used to feed hogs and poultry—or they may take it away again. I am also to mention that the same armed sloop will be sent up tomorrow to Four Mile Point in order to get fresh water, and for no other purpose.

“This letter, which I consider as of the utmost consequence and importance to the whole people of Georgia, I must desire you will be pleased to communicate to the Assembly, if sitting, and if not, to those who are called the Council of Safety, and especially to the inhabitants of the town and Province in general, and acquaint them

that I shall expect their full and clear answer to every part of it in a reasonable time.

"I am, with perfect esteem, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

JAMES WRIGHT."

The congress adjourned without giving Governor Wright any answer to this letter. After the adjournment, and after the members had dispersed to their homes in the several parishes, the Governor and the naval officers in the harbor attempted to force their way into Savannah. This effort was vigorously resisted by the patriots. The British vessels were fired on from the shore by Major Joseph Habersham, and three of them were burned by Captain, afterwards Commodore, Bowen, and six were dismantled and only two escaped to sea.

It was at this juncture, when there was a probability that the town of Savannah might fall into the hands of the enemy, that the patriots prepared for a sacrifice but seldom, if ever, made by a people struggling for liberty. The Council of Safety passed an order that the houses of all the friends of liberty and of all widows and orphans in the town be appraised and a record made of the appraisement bills, no notice being taken of the houses of those who were in sympathy with the royal government, and that if the British forces should effect a landing and occupy the town the torch should be applied, so that the minions of the King would find themselves in possession, not of a town, but a heap of smoldering ruins. This proposition of the Council of Safety was submitted to a mass meeting of the property holders of the town who were adherents to the popular cause, and was approved by them without a dissenting voice, and Colonel McIntosh, who was in command of the little American force, was or-

dered to carry out the order. Fortunately, however, the emergency did not arise, the enemy having been driven away before he could effect a landing. Still this incident serves to show how devoted were the patriots of Savannah to the cause of liberty, and what sacrifices they were prepared to make should occasion require it.

Before its adjournment this congress, having put Georgia squarely in line with the other provinces, appointed Archibald Bulloch, John Houstoun, Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett and George Walton to represent the state in the Continental Congress, and provided for the organization of a regiment of troops on the continental basis to aid in the common defense, and appointed the following officers to command it: Lachlan McIntosh, Colonel; Samuel Elbert, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Joseph Habersham, Major. The militia was thoroughly organized and drilled, and active military operations preparatory to resistance to the continuance of British aggression were seen on every hand. Paper money was authorized to meet the necessary expenses, and penalties provided for those who refused to take it in trade at its nominal value, or otherwise so acted as to depreciate its purchasing power.

This action on the part of the congress was not premature, for when Governor Wright broke his parole and took refuge in the armed vessel "Scarborough," he found, among other communications awaiting him, a copy of an act of Parliament, passed late in December, 1775, prohibiting commercial intercourse between Great Britain and all of the American colonies, Georgia included, and a letter addressed to him, directing the confiscation of all of the property of the people of the colony excepting that of the adherents to the royal government. Thus, by the royal edict, a majority of the people of the colony

were reduced to beggary for daring to demand for themselves the rights guaranteed by the British constitution to every subject of the British King.

When the British war-ships made their appearance before Savannah early in March, the legislature adjourned to Augusta, where the body assembled on the eighth day of that month and elected John Wereat Speaker. Without a constitution, and without any sort of fundamental law to guide them, the members were at a loss to know how to proceed, and yet the revolution had reached that point at which it was imperatively necessary to provide the requisite machinery to keep the government going and prevent a state of anarchy. The colonial laws were all of force, but there were no officers, or at least but few, to enforce them, for, as was to be expected, most of the officers under the royal government sided with the King's party and their offices were vacant. Still, many of the members of the congress hesitated to act, because they had not been elected by their constituents, to alter any fundamental law, but to provide for the enforcement of the statute laws already enacted.

Finally, on the 15th of April, 1776, the Congress, realizing that no government could be carried on without some sort of fundamental law, adopted the following preamble and resolutions as "a ground-work of a more stable and formal government:"

"COLONY OF GEORGIA:—

"Whereas, the unwise and iniquitous system of administration obstinately persisted in by the British Parliament and Ministry against the good people of America hath at length driven the latter to take up arms as their last resource for the preservation of their rights and liberties which God and the Constitution gave them:

“And whereas an armed force, with hostile intentions against the people of this Province, having lately arrived at Cockspur, his Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, and King’s Governor of Georgia, in aid of the views of the administration and with a design to add to those inconveniences which necessarily result from a state of confusion, suddenly and unexpectedly carried off the great seal of the Province with him;

“And whereas, in consequence of this and other events, doubts have arisen with the several magistrates how far they are authorized to act under the former appointments, and the greatest part of them have absolutely refused to do so, whereby all judicial powers are become totally suspended to the great danger of persons and property;

“And whereas, before any general system of government can be concluded upon, it is necessary that application be made to the Continental Congress for their advice and directions upon the same; but, nevertheless, in the present state of things, it is indispensably requisite that some temporary expedient be fallen upon to curb the lawless and protect the peaceable;

“This Congress, therefore, as the representatives of the people, with whom all power originates, and for whose benefit all government is intended, deeply impressed with a sense of duty to their constituents, of love to their country, and inviolable attachment to the liberties of America, and seeing how much it will tend to the advantage of each to preserve rules, justice, and order, do take upon them for the present, and until the further order of the Continental Congress, or of this, or any future Provincial Congress, to declare, and they accordingly do declare, order, and direct that the following rules and regulations be adopted in this Province—that is to say—

"1st. There shall be a President and Commander-in-Chief appointed by ballot in this Congress, for six months, or during the time specified above.

"2d. There shall be, in like manner, and for the like time, also a Council of Safety, consisting of thirteen persons, besides the five delegates to the General Congress, appointed to act in the nature of a Privy Council to the said President or Commander-in-Chief.

"3d. That the President shall be invested with all the executive powers of government not inconsistent with what is hereafter mentioned, but shall be bound to consult and follow the advice of the said Council in all cases whatsoever, and any seven of the said Committee shall be a quorum for the purpose of advising.

"4th. That all the laws, whether common or statute, and the acts of Assembly which have formerly been acknowledged to be of force in this Province, and which do not interfere with the proceedings of the Continental or our Provincial Congresses, and also all and singular the resolves and recommendations of the said Continental and Provincial Congress, shall be of full force, validity, and effect until otherwise ordered.

"5th. That there shall be a Chief-Justice, and two assistant judges, an Attorney-General, a Provost-Marshal, and Clerk of the Court of Sessions, appointed by ballot, to serve during the pleasure of the Congress. The Court of Sessions, or Oyer and Terminer, shall be opened and held on the second Tuesday in June and December, and the former rules and methods of proceedings, as nearly as may be, shall be observed in regard to summoning of Juries and all other cases whatsoever.

"6th. That the President or Commander-in-Chief, with the advice of the Council as before mentioned, shall

appoint magistrates to act during pleasure in the several Parishes throughout this Province, and such magistrates shall conform themselves, as nearly as may be, to the old established forms and methods of proceedings.

“7th. That all legislative powers shall be reserved to the Congress, and no person who holds any place of profit, civil or military, shall be eligible as a member either of the Congress or of the Council of Safety.

“8th. That the following sums shall be allowed as salaries to the respective officers for and during the time they shall serve, over and besides all such perquisites and fees as have been formerly annexed to the said offices respectively :

“To the President and Commander-in-Chief	
after the rate per annum, of Sterling...£300	
To the Chief Justice.....	100
To the Attorney-General	25
To the Provost Marshal	60
To the Clerk of Court.....	50”

Archibald Bulloch was elected President and Commander-in-Chief of Georgia; John Glen, Chief Justice; William Stephens, Attorney-General, and James Jackson, Clerk of Court.

On the first of May, 1776, the Council of Safety sent the following congratulatory address to Mr. Bulloch, the first President of Georgia :

“May it please your Excellency.

“The long session of the late Congress, together with the season of the year, called particularly for a speedy recess: and the House having adjourned while you were out of town it becomes more particularly necessary for

us to address your Excellency. All, therefore, with unfeigned confidence and regard, beg leave to congratulate not only your Excellency on your appointment to, but your country on your acceptance of, the supreme command of this Province.

“It would be needless and tedious to recount the various and yet multiplying oppressions which have driven the people of this Province to erect that government which they have called upon you to see executed. Suffice it then to declare that it was only an alternative of anarchy and misery, and, by consequence, the effect of dire necessity. Your Excellency will know that it was the endeavor of the Congress to stop every avenue of vice and oppression, lest the infant virtue of a still more infant Province might in time rankle into corruption: and we doubt not that by your Excellency’s exertions all the resolutions made or adopted by Congress will be enforced with firmness without any regard to any individual or any set of men: for no government can be said to be established while any part of the community refuses submission to its authority. In the discharge of this arduous and important task your Excellency may rely on our constant and best endeavors to assist and support you.”

To this address the President replied as follows:

“HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,—I am much obliged to you for your kind expressions of congratulation on my appointment to the supreme command of this Colony. When I reflect from whence the appointment is derived, that of the free and uncorrupt suffrages of my fellow citizens, it cannot fail to stimulate me to the most vigorous exertions in the discharge of the important duties to which I am called by our Provincial Congress. While I have the advice and assistance of gentlemen of known integrity and abilities, I doubt not but I shall be enabled to enforce

and carry into execution every resolve and law of Congress. And, as far as lies with me, my country may depend I will, with a becoming firmness, and the greatest impartiality, always endeavor to cause Justice in mercy to be executed."

Thus Archibald Bulloch became, in fact, the first Governor of Georgia clothed with all the powers of Chief Executive, but required always to act under the advice and with the consent of the Council of Safety. President Bulloch at once went vigorously to work to strengthen the province and increase the military force organized for its defence, and to carry into effect a resolution of the Continental Congress issued the following proclamation:

GEORGIA, July 12, 1776.

By his Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esq., President and Commander-in-Chief of the said Province:

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, the present struggle for our invaluable rights and liberties in this Province makes it requisite to give every encouragement to all such persons who are willing to enter into the service of their country; and our Provincial Congress at their last meeting having taken the same under consideration, and being willing and ready to promote the welfare of every friend to the American cause, have thought fit to resolve, "That all persons inlisting in the service of this Province, who do faithfully serve in the present contest until a peace shall be concluded with Great Britain, or shall serve three years in the present war, shall be entitled to one hundred acres of land in this Province; and should any of the aforesaid men be killed in defence of this Province, his wife or family shall be entitled to the same."

I do therefore issue this my Proclamation, declaring that every man who shall enlist in any of the Troops of Horse, or Companies of Foot, raised for the defence of this Province, and shall serve agreeable to the terms above mentioned shall be entitled to a grant of one hundred acres of land as aforesaid, and in case of accident, his wife and family shall receive and enjoy the same emolument.

Given under my hand and seal at Savannah, the 12th day of July, 1776.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCH.

By his Excellency's command:

EDWARD LANGWORTHY, Secretary.

On the fourth of July, 1776, the Continental Congress at Philadelphia proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, and on the tenth day of August following an official copy of this declaration was received by President Bulloch through the hands of a special messenger sent by John Hancock, President of Congress. President Bulloch at once called the Executive Council together and read to them the ever memorable document, and a few days afterward, with the advice and consent of the Council, issued the following proclamation:—

“GEORGIA,

By His Excellency Archibald Bulloch, Esquire, President and Commander-in-Chief of the said State in Council.

WHEREAS it has been resolved by congress that it be recommended to the representative assemblies and conventions of the United States, where no government equal to the exigencies of their affairs has been established, to adopt such government as shall in the opinion

of the representatives of the people best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general. And whereas the Honorable the Congress of the United States has received no answer whatever to the humble petition of these states for the redress of grievances, and seeing the whole force of Great Britain, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be excited for the destruction of the good people of these states, have judged it necessary to dissolve all connection between Great Britain and the said United States and have accordingly declared them to be free and independent states. And whereas, we have received sundry dispatches from our delegates at Philadelphia, enclosing blank commissions for letters of Marque with copies of bonds and other matters of public business.

And whereas the term for which our state Legislature were appointed will expire on the last day of the present month of August and a new election is ordered to be held throughout this state between the first and the tenth days of September next, for the purpose of choosing representatives to meet in convention at Savannah on the first Tuesday in October. Taking these premises into consideration, I have thought fit, by and with the consent of the Council, to order the several parishes and districts within this State to proceed to the election of delegates between the first and tenth days of September next to form and sit in convention; and the delegates so elected are directed to convene at Savannah on the first Tuesday in October following when business of the highest consequence to the government and welfare of the state will be opened for their consideration.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCH."

By his Excellency's Command

EDWARD LANGWORTHY, Sec^y.

The elections were held and the delegates assembled in Savannah on the first Tuesday in October, 1776, and entered upon the work of framing a constitution for the state. The convention did not complete its work and adjourn until the fifth day of February, 1777. Unfortunately no journal of its proceedings is now in existence, and nowhere can even a list of the names of the men who sat in it be found. All the records of its work we now have, after the lapse of a hundred and thirty years, is the Constitution which it, without model or precedent, made for Georgia. It is here inserted, and is as follows:—

(From the State Archives.)

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

WHEREAS the conduct of the legislature of Great-Britain, for many years past, has been so oppressive on the people of America, that of late years they have plainly declared, and asserted a right to raise taxes upon the people of America, and to make laws to bind them in all cases whatsoever, without their consent; which conduct being repugnant to the common rights of mankind, hath obliged the Americans, as freemen, to oppose such oppressive measures, and to assert the rights and privileges they are entitled to, by the laws of nature and reason; and accordingly it hath been done by the general consent of all the people of the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Suffex on the Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, given by their representatives met together in General Congress in the city of Philadelphia.

And whereas it hath been recommended by the said

Congress on the fifteenth of May last, to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United States, where no government, sufficient to the energies of their affairs, hath been hitherto established, to adopt such government, as may, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general.

And whereas the independence of the United States of America has been also declared, on the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, by the said Honorable Congress, and all political connection between them and the crown of Great-Britain is in consequence thereof dissolved.

We therefore the representatives of the people, from whom all power originates, and for whose benefit all government is intended, by virtue of the power delegated to us, do ordain and declare, and it is hereby ordained and declared, that the following rules and regulations be adopted for the future government of the state.

I. The legislature, executive, and judiciary departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to the other. Departments of government to be distinct.

II. The legislature of this state shall be composed of the people, as is herein after pointed out: and the representatives shall be elected yearly, and every year, on the first Tuesday in December; and the representatives so elected shall meet the first Tuesday in January following, at Savannah, or any other place or places where the House of Assembly for the time being shall direct. On the first day of the meeting of the representatives so chosen, they shall proceed to the choice of a Governor, who shall be stiled *Honorable*; and of an executive council, by ballot, out of their own body; viz. two from each Election of Representatives. Of the Governor.

county, except those counties which are not yet entitled to send ten members. One of each county shall always attend where the governor resides, by monthly rotation, unless the members of each county agree for a longer or shorter period; this is not intended to exclude either member attending: the remaining number of representatives shall be called the House of Assembly: and the majority of the members of the said house shall have power to proceed to business.

Assembly to be annual. III. It shall be an unalterable rule, that the House of Assembly shall expire, and be at an end yearly, and every year, on the day preceding the day of election mentioned in the foregoing rule.

Ten members from each county except Liberty—it has fourteen. IV. The representatives shall be divided in the following manner; ten members from each county, as is herein after directed, except the county of Liberty, which contains three parishes, and that shall be allowed fourteen. The ceded lands north of Ogechee shall be one county, and known by the name of Wilkes.

Richmond. The parish of St. Paul shall be another county, and known by the name of Richmond.

Burke. The parish of St. George shall be another county and known by the name of Burke.

Effingham. The parish of St. Matthew, and the upper part of St. Philip, above Canouchee, shall be another county, and known by the name of Effingham.

Chatham. The parish of Christ Church, and the lower part of St. Philip, below Canouchee, shall be another county, and known by the name of Chatham.

Liberty. The parish of St. John, St. Andrew, and St. James shall be another county, and known by the name of Liberty.

The parish of St. David and St. Patrick shall be another county, and known by the name of Glynn. Glynn.

The parish of St. Thomas and St. Mary shall be another county, and known by the name of Camden. Camden.

The port and town of Savannah shall be allowed four members to represent their trade. Four members for the port & town of Savannah.

The port and town of Sunbury shall be allowed two members to represent their trade. Two for Sunbury.

V. The two counties of Glynn and Camden shall have one representative each, and also they, and all other counties that may hereafter be laid out by the House of Assembly, shall be under the following regulations, viz. At their first institution, each county shall have one member, provided the inhabitants of the said county shall have ten electors; and if thirty, they shall have two; if forty, three; if sixty, four; if eighty, six; if an hundred and upwards, ten; at which time two executive counsellors shall be chosen from them, as is directed for the other counties. Representatives of new counties apportioned.

VI. The representatives shall be chosen out of the residents of each county, who shall have resided at least twelve months in this state, and three months in the county where they shall be elected; except the freeholders of the counties of Glynn and Camden, who are in a state of alarm, and who shall have the liberty of choosing one member each, as specified in the articles of this constitution, in any other county, until they have residence sufficient to qualify them for more: And they shall be of the protestant religion, and of the age of twenty one years, and shall be possessed in their own right of two hundred and fifty acres of land, or some property to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds. Qualifications of representatives.

Assembly to
make all laws,
&c.

VII. The House of Assembly shall have power to make such laws and regulations as may be conducive to the good order and well being of the state; provided such laws and regulations be not repugnant to the true intent and meaning of any rule or regulation contained in this constitution.

May repeal
laws—Choose
its speaker and
other officers,
and direct writs
of election.

The House of Assembly shall also have power to repeal all laws and ordinances they find injurious to the people: And the house shall choose its own speaker, appoint its own officers, settle its own rules of proceeding, and direct writs of election for supplying intermediate vacancies; and shall have power of adjournment to any time or times within the year.

Method of pass-
ing laws, &c.

VIII. All laws and ordinances shall be three times read, and each reading shall be on different and separate days, except in cases of great necessity and danger; and all laws and ordinances shall be sent to the executive council, after the second reading, for their perusal and advice.

Qualification of
electors.

IX. All male white inhabitants, of the age of twenty one years, and possessed in his own right of ten pounds value, and liable to pay tax in this state, or being of any mechanic trade, and shall have been resident six months in this state, shall have a right to vote at all elections for representatives, or any other officers herein agreed to be chosen by the people at large; and every person having a right to vote at any election, shall vote by ballot personally.

Election by
ballot.

To be free and
open.

X. No officer whatever shall serve any process, or give any other hindrance to any person entitled to vote, either in going to the place of election, or during the time of the said election, or on their returning home from such election; nor shall any military officer, or soldier,

appear at any election in military character, to the intent that all elections may be free and open.

XI. No person shall be entitled to more than one vote, which shall be given in the county where such person resides, except as before excepted; nor shall any person who holds any title of nobility be entitled to a vote, or be capable of serving as a representative, or hold any post of honor, profit or trust in this state, whilst such person claims his title of nobility; but if the person shall give up such distinction, in the manner as may be directed by any future legislature, then, and in such case, he shall be entitled to vote, and represent, as before directed, and enjoy all the other benefits of a free citizen.

Electors to vote where they reside.

Nobility disqualified.

XII. Every person absenting himself from an election, and shall neglect to give in his or their ballot, at such election, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five pounds; the mode of recovery, and also the appropriation thereof, to be pointed out and directed by act of the legislature; provided nevertheless, that a reasonable excuse shall be admitted.

Fine for neglecting to vote

XIII. The manner of electing representatives shall be by ballot, and shall be taken by two or more justices of the peace, in each county, who shall provide a convenient box for receiving the said ballots; and on closing the poll, the ballots shall be compared in public, with the list of votes that have been taken, and the majority immediately declared; a certificate of the same being given to the persons elected, and also a certificate returned to the house of representatives.

Election of representatives to be by ballot.

XIV. Every person entitled to vote shall take the following oath, or affirmation, if required, viz.

Elector's oath.

‘I, *A. B.* do voluntarily and solemnly swear, or affirm, as the case may be, that I do owe true allegiance to this

state, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me God.'

Representa-
tives, how
sworn.

XV. Any five of the representatives elected, as before directed, being met, shall have power to administer the following oath to each other; and they or any other member, being so sworn, shall in the house administer the oath to all other members that attend, in order to qualify them to take their seats, viz.

their oath.

'I, *A. B.* do solemnly swear, that I will bear true allegiance to the state of Georgia, and will truly perform the trusts reposed in me; and that I will execute the same to the best of my knowledge, for the benefits of this state, and the support of the constitution thereof; and that I have obtained my election without fraud or bribe whatever. So help me God.'

Continental
delegates ap-
pointed annu-
ally. A part of
the Assembly.

XVI. The continental delegates shall be appointed annually by ballot, and shall have a right to sit, debate and vote, in the House of Assembly, and be deemed a part thereof; subject however to the regulations contained in the twelfth article of the confederation of the United States.

Who are inca-
pable of a seat.

XVII. No person bearing any post of profit under this state, or any person bearing any military commission, under this or any other state or states, except officers of the militia, shall be elected a representative. And if any representative shall be appointed to any place of profit or military commission, which he shall accept, his seat shall immediately become vacant, and he shall be incapable of re-election, whilst holding such office.

By this article, it is not to be understood that the office of a justice of the peace is a post of profit.

XVIII. No person shall hold more than one office of profit, under this state, at one and the same time. No person shall hold more than one office of profit.

XIX. The governor shall, with the advice of the executive council, exercise the executive powers of government, according to the laws of this state and the constitution thereof; save only in the case of pardons, and remission of fines, which he shall in no instance grant; but he may reprieve a criminal, suspend a fine, until the meeting of the Assembly; who may determine therein as they shall judge fit. Governor's & executive council's power.

XX. The governor, with the advice of the executive council, shall have power to call the House of Assembly together, upon any emergency, before the time which they stand adjourned to. May convene the Assembly.

XXI. The governor, with the advice of the executive council, shall fill up all intermediate vacancies that shall happen in the offices till the next general election: And all commissions, civil and military, shall be issued by the governor, under his hand, and the great seal of the state. Fill up vacancies and issue commissions.

XXII. The governor may preside in the executive council at all times, except when they are taking into consideration, and perusing the laws and ordinances offered to them by the House of Assembly. When the governor shall preside in council.

XXIII. The governor shall be chosen annually by ballot, and shall not be eligible to the said office for more than one year out of three, nor shall he hold any military commission under any other state or states. His election & eligibility

The governor shall reside at such place as the House of Assembly for the time being shall appoint. His residence

and oath?

XXIV. The governor's oath:

'I, *A. B.* elected governor of the state of Georgia, by the representatives thereof, do solemnly promise and swear, that I will, during the term of my appointment, to the best of my skill and judgment, execute the said office faithfully and conscientiously, according to law, without favor, affection, or partiality; that I will to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the state of Georgia, and the constitution of the same, and use my utmost endeavors to protect the people thereof in the secure enjoyment of all their rights, franchises and privileges; and that the laws and ordinances of the state be duly observed, and that law and justice in mercy be executed in all judgments. And I do further solemnly promise and swear, that I will peaceably and quietly resign the government to which I have been elected, at the period to which my continuance in the said office is limited by the constitution: And lastly, I do also solemnly swear, that I have not accepted of the government whereunto I am elected contrary to the articles of this constitution. So help me God.'

This oath to be administered to him by the speaker of the Assembly.

President's
oath.

The same oath to be administered by the speaker to the president of the council.

No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who has not resided three years in this state.

Election of
president & officers of the
council.

XXV. The executive council shall meet the day after their election, and proceed to the choice of a president out of their own body—they shall have power to appoint their own officers, and settle their own rules of proceedings. The council shall always vote by counties, and not individually.

XXVI. Every counsellor, being present, shall have power of entering his protest against any measures in council he has not consented to; provided he does it in three days.

Protest, how entered.

XXVII. During the sitting of the Assembly, the whole of the executive council shall attend, unless prevented by sickness, or some other urgent necessity; and in that case, a majority of the council shall make a board to examine the laws and ordinances sent them by the House of Assembly; and all laws and ordinances sent to the council shall be returned in five days after, with their remarks thereon.

Council to examine all laws & ordinances.

XXVIII. A committee from the council, sent with any proposed amendments to any law or ordinance, shall deliver their reasons for such proposed amendments, sitting and covered; the whole house at that time, except the speaker, uncovered.

Manner of proposing amendments.

XXIX. The president of the executive council, in the absence or sickness of the governor, shall exercise all the powers of the governor.

When the President shall act as governor.

XXX. When any affair that requires secrecy shall be laid before the governor and the executive council, it shall be the duty of the governor, and he is hereby obliged to administer the following oath, viz.

Governor may administer an oath of secrecy to the council.

‘I, *A. B.* do solemnly swear, that any business that shall be at this time communicated to the council, I will not, in any manner whatever, either by speaking, writing or otherwise, reveal the same, to any person whatever, until leave given by the council, or when called upon by the House of Assembly; and all this I swear without any reservation whatever. So help me God.’

The oath.

Also to the
secretary.

And the same oath shall be administered to the secretary and other officers necessary to carry the business into execution.

Continuation of
the executive
power.

XXXI. The executive power shall exist till renewed as pointed out by the rules of this constitution.

Transactions
between the
legislature, ex-
ecutive council,
and governor,
how regulated.

XXXII. In all transactions between the legislative and executive bodies, the same shall be communicated by message, to be delivered from the legislative body to the governor or executive council by a committee; and from the governor to the House of Assembly by the secretary of the council; and from the executive council by a committee of the said council.

Military title of
governor.

XXXIII. The governor, for the time being, shall be captain-general and commander in chief over all the militia, and other military and naval forces belonging to this state.

Militia commis-
sions, their du-
ration.

XXXIV. All militia commissions shall specify, that the person commissioned shall continue during good behaviour.

Battalions
formed.

XXXV. Every county in this state that has, or hereafter may have, two hundred and fifty men and upwards, liable to bear arms, shall be formed into a battalion; and when they become too numerous for one battalion, they shall be formed into more, by bill of the legislature; and those counties that have a less number than two hundred and fifty, shall be formed into independent companies.

Establishment
of superior
courts

XXXVI. There shall be established in each county a court, to be called a Superior Court, to be held twice in each year. On the first Tuesday in March in the county of Chatham;

The second Tuesday in March in the county of Effingham;

The third Tuesday in March in the county of Burke;

The fourth Tuesday in March in the county of Richmond;

The next Tuesday in the county of Wilkes;

And Tuesday fortnight in the county of Liberty;

The next Tuesday in the county of Glynn;

The next Tuesday in the county of Camden: The like courts to commence in October, and continue as above.

XXXVII. All causes and matters of dispute between any parties residing in the same county, to be tried within the county. Causes.

XXXVIII. All matters in dispute between contending parties residing in different counties, shall be tried in the county where the defendant resides, except in cases of real estates, which shall be tried in the county where such real estate lies. Where to be tried.

XXXIX. All matters of breach of the peace, felony, murder and treason against the state, to be tried in the county where the same was committed. All matters of dispute, both civil and criminal, in any county where there is not a sufficient number of inhabitants to form a court, shall be tried in the next adjacent county where a court is held. Trial of criminals, where.

XL. All causes of what nature soever, shall be tried in the Superior court, except as hereafter mentioned, which court shall consist of the chief justice, and three or more of the justices residing in the county; in case of Organization & jurisdiction of the superior court.

the absence of the chief justice, the senior justice on the bench shall act as chief justice, with the clerk of the county, attorney for the state, sheriff, coroner, constable, and the jurors. And in case of the absence of any of the aforementioned officers, the justices to appoint others in their room *pro tempore*. And if any plaintiff or defendant in civil causes shall be dissatisfied with the determination of the jury, then and in that case they shall be at liberty within three days to enter an appeal from that verdict, and demand a new trial by special jury, to be nominated as follows, viz., each party, plaintiff and defendant, shall choose six; six more names shall be taken indifferently out of a box provided for that purpose; the whole eighteen to be summoned, and their names to be put together into the box, and the first twelve that are drawn out, being present, shall be the special jury to try the cause, and from which there shall be no appeal.

Jury judges of law and fact. XLI. The jury shall be judges of law as well as of fact, and shall not be allowed to bring in a special verdict; but if all, or any, of the jury have any doubts concerning points of law, they shall apply to the bench, who shall each of them in rotation give their opinion.

Their oath. XLII. The jury shall be sworn to bring in a verdict according to law, and the opinion they entertain of the evidence; provided it be not repugnant to the rules and regulations contained in this constitution.

Special jury's oath. XLIII. The special jury shall be sworn to bring in a verdict according to law, and the opinion they entertain of the evidence; provided it be not repugnant to justice, equity and conscience, and the rules and regulations contained in this constitution, of which they shall judge.

Trial of captures by sea and land. XLIV. Captures, both by the sea and land, to be tried in the county where such shall be carried in; a special

court to be called by the chief justice, or in his absence, by the then senior justice in the said county, upon application of the captors or claimants; which cause shall be determined within the space of ten days. The mode of proceeding and appeal shall be the same as in the superior courts; unless after the second trial an appeal is made to the continental congress; and the distance of time between the first and second trial shall not exceed fourteen days: And all maritime causes to be tried in like manner.

XLV. No grand jury shall consist of less than eighteen, and twelve may find a bill.

Grand jury.

XLVI. That the court of conscience be continued as heretofore practised, and that the jurisdiction thereof be extended to try causes not amounting to more than ten pounds.

Court of conscience, its jurisdiction.

XLVII. All executions exceeding five pounds, except in the case of a court-merchant, shall be stayed until the first Monday in March; provided security be given for debt and costs.

Stay of execution.

XLVIII. All the costs attending any action in the superior court shall not exceed the sum of three pounds; and that no cause be allowed to depend in the superior court longer than two terms.

Costs, and continuation of causes in the superior courts.

XLIX. Every officer of the state shall be liable to be called to account by the House of Assembly.

Officers accountable to the Assembly.

L. Every county shall keep the public records belonging to the same, and authenticated copies of the several records now in the possession of this state shall be made out, and deposited in that county to which they belong.

Records to be kept in their proper counties.

LI. Estates shall not be entailed; and when a person dies intestate, his or her estate shall be divided equally

Estates not to be entailed.

Distribution.

among their children; the widow shall have a child's share, or her dower, at her option; And other intestates' estates to be divided according to the act of distribution made in the reign of Charles the Second, unless otherwise altered by any future act of the legislature.

Appointment of register of probates.

LII. A register of probates shall be appointed by the legislature in every county, for proving wills, and granting letters of administration.

Of county officers.

LIII. All civil officers in each county shall be annually elected on the day of the general election; except justices of the peace and registers of probates, who shall be appointed by the House of Assembly.

Erection of public schools.

LIV. Schools shall be erected in each county, and supported at the general expence of the state, as the legislature shall hereafter point out and direct.

Of court-houses and jails.

LV. A court-house and jail to be erected at the public expence in each county, where the present convention or the future legislature shall point out and direct.

Religious toleration.

LVI. All persons whatever shall have the free exercise of their religion; provided it be not repugnant to the peace and safety of the state; and shall not, unless they consent, support any teacher, or teachers, except those of their own profession.

Great seal, its device.

LVII. The great seal of this state shall have the following device: on one side a scroll, whereon shall be engraved, "The Constitution of the state of Georgia:" and motto, "*Pro bono publico*:" on the other side an elegant house, and other buildings; fields of corn, and meadows covered with sheep and cattle; a river running through the same, with a ship under full sail; and the motto, "*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit*."

LVIII. No person shall be allowed to plead in the courts of law in this state, except those who are authorized so to do by the House of Assembly; and if any person so authorized shall be found guilty of mal-practice before the House of Assembly, they shall have power to suspend them. This is not intended to exclude any person from that inherent privilege of every freeman, the liberty to plead his own cause.

Admission of
attornies.

LIX. Excessive fines shall not be levied, nor excessive bail demanded.

Fines and bail
not to be
excessive.

LX. The principles of the habeas corpus act shall be a part of this constitution.

Habeas corpus.

LXI. Freedom of the press, and trial by jury, to remain inviolate for ever.

Freedom of
the press and
trial by jury.

LXII. No clergyman of any denomination shall be allowed a seat in the legislature.

Clergy
ineligible.

LXIII. No alteration shall be made in this constitution without petitions from a majority of the counties, and the petitions from each county to be signed by a majority of voters in each county within the state; at which time the Assembly shall order a convention to be called for that purpose, specifying the alterations to be made, according to the petitions preferred to the Assembly by the majority of the counties as aforesaid.

Constitution,
not to be
altered.

Done at Savannah, in Convention, the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and in the first year of the independence of the United States of America.

On the 8th of August President Bulloch issued the two following proclamations:—

GEORGIA.

By his Excellency Archibald Bulloch Esquire President & Commander in Chief of the said Province

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the present awful Situation of the united States of America, at this important juncture, must call upon all good men to humble themselves before Almighty God, and to use their utmost endeavours so to conduct their lives & conversations, as to conciliate the divine favor & Protection: And whereas by the tumultuous meeting of Negro Slaves, in and about the Town of Savannah, & their Practice of buying & selling, the Lords day is entirely disregarded & profaned and whereas the Custom of prophane swearing & blaspheming is too frequently heard, even on the Sabbath in our Streets, to the disturbance of all peace and good order & to the great Offence of Almighty God, I Have, therefore, thought fit by and with the Advice & consent of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, strictly requiring all civil Officers to do their utmost to preserve the Public Peace, by taking Proper Notice of all Persons who shall be guilty of such heinous Offences, that they may be exemplary punished, according to Law —

Given under my hand & seal the eighth day of August, one thousand seven hundred & seventy six

ARCH^d BULLOCH (L. S.)

By his Excellencys Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD Secry

God Save the Congress—

GEORGIA:

By his Excellency Archibald Bulloch
Esq^r President & Commander in Chief of
the said Province

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS there are many persons in the Town & district of Savannah, that make a practice of retailing Spirituous Liquors to the great prejudice of the Health & Welfare of the Inhabitants, and whereas these Persons have no License or permission for doing the same. I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice & consent of the Council to issue this my Proclamation, strictly forbidding all Persons from retailing any spirituous Liquors, unless they first obtain a License for that purpose from some lawful Magistrate, properly authorized to grant the same and all Persons whatsoever are hereby strictly charged & required to Pay full Obedience to this Proclamation, as such Persons as do not, will answer the same, at their Peril.

Given under my Hand & seal this eighth
day of August, one thousand, seven Hun-
dred & seventy six

ARCH^d BULLOCH (L S)

By His Excellencys Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD Sec^{ry}

God Save the Congress—

On the 5th of July, 1776, a committee composed of Jonathan Bryan, John Houstoun and Colonel M^cIntosh, appointed by President Bulloch at the request of General Charles Lee to confer with him as to the condition of

Georgia, submitted to the President and the Council of Safety the following report:

The Deputies sent by desire of General Lee, from the Colony of Georgia, to confer with him upon the state of that Colony and the mode of putting it in the best posture of defence against all enemies, external and internal, are of opinion, that it is evident that Province is in a most weak and defenceless situation; and besides the intrinsic value of the lands and other property in the Province, its situation as a frontier, its fine inlets, harbours, and rivers, and plenty of provisions, make it of the utmost consequence, perhaps equal to any other on the Continent, in the great cause of America. That as it is not only liable to be attacked by sea on the east, in common with the other Colonies, but from the south and west, by the garrisoned Province of the Floridas, and the most numerous tribes of Savages in North America, and far less able than any of them to bear it: the Deputies sent from Georgia, by desire of his Excellency General Lee, to confer with him upon the state of the Colony, in order to devise the best method of putting it in a proper posture of defence, beg leave to represent, that from the weak and defenceless situation of the Colony, surrounded as it is with enemies, it stands in immediate need of assistance from the General Congress. And when they consider, that however small the Colony may be of itself, in a comparative point of view, yet that from the great plenty of provisions, numerous stocks of cattle, excellent inlets, harbours, and rivers, perhaps equal to any upon the Continent, with which the Colony abounds, and above all, the firm attachment of its inhabitants to the American cause, they are led to trust that the protection and security of that Colony will be held an object of considerable importance. Not one of the thirteen United Colonies is so weak within or so much exposed without.

To the east, the inhabitants suffer the ravages of British cruisers. Their negroes are daily inveigled and carried away from their plantations. British fleets may be supplied with beef from several large islands, well stocked with cattle, which line their coasts, and round which ships may sail. To the south, they have the Province of East Florida, the inhabitants and soldiers of which must of necessity make inroads upon Georgia for the article of provision with which they have heretofore chiefly supplied. Georgia here stands as a barrier to South Carolina, and effectually secures the Province against the like depredations. The southern parts of Georgia contain vast stocks of cattle, and our most valuable rice plantations lie that way. By some late computations, there are said to be upwards of thirty thousand head of black cattle in the Province, and hogs without number. We have certain accounts of there being at this time upwards of one thousand British troops in Saint Augustine. To the west, and almost down upon the Georgia line, are the most numerous tribes of Indians now in North America, viz: the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and a number of small tribes, in the whole at least fifteen thousand gunmen. All these nations have been much tampered with by the emissaries of Government, and without the utmost exertions of prudence on our side it is feared may be brought to act against us. They are so situated as to make it extremely convenient for our enemies to supply them, from East and West Florida, with ammunition and every thing that they want. Our last accounts from the Indians are rather unfavorable, and when we consider their natural principle of infidelity, and how much more able our enemies are to purchase their friendship by presents, &c., than we are, there seems to be the greatest reason to apprehend a rupture with them. In such a case the fate of Georgia may be easily conceived. Add to all these considerations the vast number of negroes we have,

perhaps of themselves sufficient to subdue us. In point of numbers, the blacks exceed the whites, and the ready channel and secure retreat which Saint Augustine affords, render them much to be dreaded. The conquest of Georgia would be considered a great acquisition by Great Britain. It is a most excellent provision country, abounds with ship timber and lumber of all kinds, and is conveniently situated for a place of rendezvous to their shipping. Under all these circumstances, it must certainly appear indispensably necessary that measures be immediately taken for the defence and security of that Province. But the low situation, in point of means or ability, of its inhabitants, puts it out of their power to do it of themselves, more especially as they have been already put to a very great expense in consequence of the late descent upon them. The great objects seem to be men, fortifications, and a good understanding with the Indians. We would therefore beg leave to propose—

1st. That his Excellency General Lee be requested to state the peculiar situation of the Province of Georgia to the General Congress, and to obtain directions from them to raise and take into Continental pay so many men as may be conceived to be sufficient to defend that Province. In our opinion, less than six battalions will not answer the purpose. But we do not conceive any of these men can be recruited in Georgia. We would apprehend it full as eligible, if that can be done, to order some of the regiments already raised, to march thither; and further, that the four troops of horse already raised be augmented to a regiment, and put upon the Continental establishment. Part of these battalions and troops may be so stationed as to serve equally for the protection of Georgia and South Carolina against the Indians; and above all, may entirely shut up the communication between them and our enemies to the southward, which, in our opinion, will be the most effectual means of preventing an Indian war.

2d. That the sum of.....sterling be granted by the General Congress for building fortifications and guardboats in the Province of Georgia. The reason why we conceive this ought to be a general charge is, because it is evident the same will serve against attacks from the south, and for cutting off the communication between East and West Florida and the Indians, upon which the peace of the back inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, depends. Besides, it seems to be a part of the plan of Administration to throw forces into the Indian country, where they expect to be joined by a considerable number of the savages; and in that event, there is no Province or place through which they could so conveniently pass as through Georgia.

3d. It is a fixed principle with the Indians to be paid for their good offices; and in this controversy we conceive they will expect to be well paid even for neutrality. The articles they prefer will doubtless be ammunition and clothing, but these we have not in our power to give them. We would then, propose cattle as a substitute, and are inclined to think, if the communication between them and our enemies was cut off they would soon be brought to be well satisfied with a present of this kind. It is therefore submitted to the General Congress whether it would not be worth while to give direction that..... head of cattle be purchased and distributed among the Indians by Commissioners. We are of opinion this step would answer many valuable purposes, and would have a tendency not only of attaching them to our interest from gratitude, but would also be a means of civilizing them, and by fixing the idea of property, would keep them honest and peaceable with us, for fear of reprisals.

One of the last official acts of President Bulloch was to issue the following proclamation:

GEORGIA

By His Excellency Archibald Bulloch
Esquire, President and Commander in
Chief of the said State

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Honorable the Continental Congress have recommended that a day of fasting and Humiliation be observed by the several United States of North America, on such day as the Assemblies or Conventions of the said States shall think Proper to appoint. And Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, to visit this Land with the dreadful Calamities of civil War, and being thereby sensible that it is our Indispensible duty, at all times, but in a more especial manner at this Juncture to humble ourselves before him and devoutly to implore his divine goodness to Protect and conduct us happily through this great conflict, and to restore our Adversaries to Reason and Justice, and thereby to relieve the United States from the distresses of an Unnatural War I do therefore in pursuance of a Resolve of convention issue this my Proclamation hereby appointing Saturday the first day of March, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of fasting and Humiliation, that all the inhabitants thereof may devoutly join in fervent Prayer to Almighty God to avert the Chastisement, we by our manifold Sins have deserved, to protect this and all other the United States; and to implore the Divine blessing upon the American Arms, both by Sea and land, in this just and necessary War, which the said several States have been obliged to enter into, in maintenance and defence of their Rights and Privileges and Saturday the said first day of March is thus accordingly appointed to be Kept and observed, of which all Clergymen, and others are

desired to take notice, and conduct themselves accordingly—

Given under my hand and Seal at Savannah the sixth day of February, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand, seven Hundred and seventy seven—

ARCH^d BULLOCH L S

By His Excellencys Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD, Sec^{ry}—

God Save the Congress—

Soon after the convention adjourned, about the last of February, Archibald Bulloch, President of the Executive Council, Chief Magistrate of the State, and perhaps its most valuable citizen, died. He had done more for the cause of liberty than any other Georgian, and was the leader of the patriots so long as he lived.

After the promulgation of the Constitution it was necessary that a legislature, elected according to its requirements, be assembled to carry its provisions into effect. Button Gwinnett, who had, upon the death of President Bulloch, been elected President and Commander-in-Chief by the Council of Safety, issued his proclamation ordering elections in all the counties for members of a legislature to convene in Savannah on the 8th day of May, 1777. Elections were accordingly held, and the legislature met at the time and place designated in the President's proclamation.

One of its first duties was to elect a Governor. Button Gwinnett, President of the Council, was a candidate and

was opposed by John Adam Treutlen. Treutlen was elected by a large majority. Prior to this, when it was resolved to raise a brigade for the continental service, Gwinnett had aspired to its command, but Col. Lachlan McIntosh was given the commission. Again, when Gwinnett, as President of the Council and Commander-in-Chief of Georgia, by virtue of this office, contemplated an expedition against East Florida, he claimed the right to command all the troops, as well the continental as those of the state, to the exclusion of General McIntosh, who held his commission from the Continental Congress, thereby virtually denying to McIntosh the right to command his own regiment. In consequence of these occurrences these two men, both valuable to the state, became inveterate enemies, and when Treutlen defeated Gwinnett for Governor, McIntosh manifested much gratification and said openly that Gwinnett was a scoundrel and that he was glad of his defeat. This coming to Gwinnett's ears he challenged McIntosh for a duel. The challenge was accepted and they met at a point, still pointed out, within the corporate limits of Savannah. Both fell at the first fire, severely wounded. McIntosh recovered, but Gwinnett died in a few days. Thus two parties were formed in Georgia, a McIntosh party and a Gwinnett party, much to the injury of the cause of liberty. At the same time that Treutlen was elected Governor, Noble Jones was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly and Jonathan Bryan, John Houstoun, Thomas Chisolm, William Holzendorf, John Fulton, John Jones, John Walton, William Few, Arthur Fort, John Coleman, Benjamin Andrew and William Peacock, members of the Executive Council.

The only proclamation of President Gwinnett, still preserved among the State Archives, is the following:

GEORGIA

By the Honorable Button Gwinnett Esq^r
President and Commander in chief of the
said State

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS in the present alarming situation of this State, it is absolutely necessary to do every thing in our Power to prevent any Intelligence, or Supplies being carried to our Enemies; I have therefore thought fit, by virtue of the Power vested in me to issue this Proclamation, hereby enjoining and requiring all and every Officer, concerned in cleaning out Ships and Vessels, in any of the Ports or Harbours of this State, not to give any clearance, to any Ship Vessel or Boat, within any of the Ports, or Harbours aforesaid; and I do also forbid, and Prohibit and all and every Master or Commander of any ship, Vessel or Boat within any of the Ports, or Harbours aforesaid, and all Pilots and other Persons whatsoever, to attempt to carry out to Sea any Ship, Vessel or Boat, until further Orders shall be given herein.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Savannah, the fifth day of March, one thousand, seven hundred and seventy seven

BUTTON GWINNETT (L S)

By His Honours Command

JAMES WHITEFIELD, Secretary.

God save the Congress

In the winter of 1776, while Gwinnett was President of Georgia, the legislature of South Carolina passed a resolution declaring that "the strength, wealth and dignity" of both would be promoted by a union of the two states of South Carolina and Georgia, and appointed a committee, of which William Henry Drayton was the spokesman, to go to Savannah where the Constitutional Convention of Georgia was in session and secure the assent of Georgia to the proposition. Mr. Drayton and his committee, early in January, 1777, repaired to Savannah and asked a hearing on the floor of the convention. The request was courteously granted and Mr. Drayton submitted his proposition to the body, supporting it by an earnest appeal, assigning a number of reasons why Georgia should agree to be absorbed by South Carolina, some of which were ridiculously absurd. But his argument failed to convince the Georgians, and they respectively declined his proposition. Button Gwinnett, President of Georgia, vigorously opposed the union, and to him Drayton attributed the failure of his mission and made scurrilous attacks on him, the convention and the other officials of Georgia. After Gwinnett's untimely death Drayton and his coadjutors, believing that the principal obstacle in the way of the success of their scheme had been removed, circulated a paper among the people of Georgia reflecting on the state officials, magnifying their grievances and their dangers, and urging them, since their officials would not do so, to take such action as would bring about the union of the two states. The Executive Council, to put a stop to such machinations to provoke discord and distrust in the minds of the people, advised Governor Treutlen to offer a reward of a hundred pounds for the arrest of Drayton and his allies, and accordingly the Governor issued the following proclamation:

“GEORGIA.

By his Honour JOHN ADAM TREUTLEN, ESQUIRE, Captain-General, Governour, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said State.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto me, that WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, of the State of South Carolina, Esq., and divers other persons, whose names are yet unknown, are UNLAWFULLY endeavouring to POISON the minds of the good people of this State against the Government thereof, and for that purpose are, by letters, petitions, and otherwise, daily exciting animosities among the inhabitants, under the pretence of redressing imaginary grievances, which by the said WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON it is said this State labours under, the better to effect, under such specious pretences, an union between the States of Georgia and South Carolina, all which are contrary to the Articles of Confederation, entered into, ratified, and confirmed by this State as a cement of union between the same and the other United and Independent States of America, and also against the resolution of the Convention of this State in that case made and entered into: THEREFORE, that such pernicious practices may be put an end to, and which, if not in due time prevented, may be of the most dangerous consequences, I HAVE, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this State, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, lawful money of the said State, to be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, or any other person or persons aiding and abetting him in such unlawful practices, upon his or their conviction: AND I Do hereby strictly charge and require all magistrates and other persons to be vigilant and active in

SUPPRESSING THE SAME, and to take all lawful ways and means for the discovering and apprehending of such offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to condign punishment.

Given under my Hand and Seal in the Council Chamber at Savannah, this fifteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

JOHN ADAM TREUTLEN. (L S)

By his Honour's Command,

JAMES WHITEFIELD, *Secretary.*

God Save the Congress—

Drayton and the Carolinians who were engaged in this effort to absorb Georgia were very indignant at this action and at Georgia because she refused to be absorbed. But the proclamation put a stop to their effort and the little province which refused to surrender its autonomy became in three generations "The Empire State of the South."

During this year, 1777, much alarm was felt in the state because of the scarcity of provisions for the support of the people and the army, and Governor Treutlen, to prevent actual want, prohibited by proclamation the exportation from the state of corn, rice, flour and all other provisions necessary to support human life.

Still preserved among the Archives of the State we find the following proclamation issued by Governor Treutlen.

GEORGIA

By His Honour JOHN ADAM TREUTLEN
Esquire, Captain General & Commander in
Chief in and over the said State

A PROCLAMATION

(L S)

JOHN A TREUTLEN

WHEREAS it hath been represented to me, by the General Assembly of this State, that a Proclamation, ought to be issued, to quiet the Minds of the Frontier Inhabitants of this State declaring the purposes for which the intended Congress with the Creek Indians is to be held; That the same has been called by the desire of the Continental Congress in order to establish a firm and safe Peace, between them the Creek Indians, and the United State; and this State in particular; that there is a very great prospect of concluding the same on proper terms; an Object which must be desirable, but more especially to those of our Inhabitants who are on our Frontiers; and consequently more immediately exposed to their Ravages, requesting and recommending their Co-operating and assisting the Assembly, and the executive Powers of the State as far as in them lies in their present Endeavours to conclude a Peace, with those Indians, when the utmost exertion of our whole Strength is wanted against our Southern Enemies, it being so necessary at this time assuring them that if a Peace on Proper Conditions Honorable to this, and the United States, cannot be established with the said Indians, but that a War must necessarily ensue, that, in such case the Inhabitants, residing on the Frontiers of this State, may be assured, that the said General Assembly will afford them the most early and effectual Assistance in their Power to defend and protect them from those merciless Savages

I have therefore thought fit, by and with, the Advice and Consent of the executive Council to issue this my Proclamation, notifying to all whom it may concern—

Given under my Hand and Seal at Savannah, the fourth day of June 1777

By His Honours Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD Sec^{ry}

God Save the Congress—

GEORGIA

By His Honor John Adam Treutlen Esquire Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the said State

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it hath been represented to me in Council, that a great scarcity of Corn is likely to ensue in this State and that the Price of that Article is and has been for some time past considerably above Two shillings and six pence £ bushel—I have therefore thought Proper, by and with the Advice of the Honorable the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby forbidding the exportation of Corn out of this State, and all and every Person or Persons whom so ever are required not to carry or convey out of this State, any quantity of Corn whatsoever, until leave for that purpose be first had and obtained from me, or others having power to grant the same

Given under my Hand and Seal at Savannah this 12th day of June 1777

JOHN A. TREUTLEN (L S)

By His Honours Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD Sec^{ry}

God Save the Congress—

GEORGIA

By His Honor John Adam Treutlen Esquire, Captain, General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aforesaid:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS number of persons pretend to hold, or have titles to Lands, within this State, either by allotment, grant or otherwise, but have left this State, and neglected to Settle and cultivate said lands—I have therefore thought fit by and with the Advice of the Honorable the Council to issue this my Proclamation, requesting all such Persons to return to this State, within six Months from the date of this Proclamation, and to settle and cultivate such Lands, otherwise the same shall be and is by an Act of Assembly passed the seventh day of this Instant June, deemed to be vacant, and liable to be granted to any Person or Persons applying for and entitled to the same

Given under my Hand and Seal at Savannah, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1777

JOHN A. TREUTLEN (L S)

By His Honours Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD Sec^{ry}

God Save the Congress.

GEORGIA

By His Honor John Adam Treutlen Esq^r Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said State

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS. Matters of the greatest importance to this State renders it absolutely necessary to call the Assembly together.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Honourable the Executive Council to issue this my Proclamation requiring the meeting of the said Assembly at Savannah, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of August next, then and there to deliberate upon, transact and manage Business, as they shall think is most Salutary and advantageous to themselves and Constituents

Given under my Hand and Seal, in the Council Chamber at Savannah this fifteenth day of July 1777—

JOHN A. TREUTLEN (L S)

By His Honours Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD Sec^{ry}

God Save the Congress—

GEORGIA

By His Honor JOHN ADAM TREUTLEN
Esquire Captain General, Governor and
Commander in Chief in and over the Said
State

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto me, that William Henry Drayton of the State of South Carolina Esq^r and divers other Persons, whose Names are yet unknown, are unlawfully endeavouring to poison the Minds of the good People of this State, against the Government thereof, and for that purpose, are by Letters, Petitions and

otherwise daily exciting Animosities among the Inhabitants, under pretence of redressing imaginary Grievances, which by the said William Henry Drayton, it is said, this State labours under, the better to effect under such Specious Pretences, an Union between the States of Georgia and South Carolina, all which doings, are contrary to the Articles of Confederation, entered into, ratified and confirmed by this State; as a Cement of Union, between the same, and the other united and independent States of America, and also against the Resolution of the Convention of this State—in that Case made and entered into Therefore, that such Pernicious Practices may speedily be put an end to, and which if not in due time prevented, may be of the most dangerous consequences I HAVE by and with the Advice and Consent of the executive Council of this State, thought fit to issue this Proclamation hereby offering a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, lawful Money of the said State, to be paid to any person or Persons who shall apprehend, the said William Henry Drayton, or any other Person or Persons, aiding or abetting him in such unlawful practices upon his or their Conviction—

And I do hereby strictly, charge and require all Magistrates, and other Persons to be vigilant and active in suppressing the same, and to take all lawful ways and means for the discovering and apprehending of such Offender or Offenders, so that He or they may be brought to Condign punishment

Given under my Hand and Seal in the Council Chamber at Savannah, this fifteenth day of July 1777—

JOHN A. TREUTLEN (L S)

By His Honours Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD Sec^{ry}

God Save the Congress.

GEORGIA

By His Honor John Adam Treutlen Esq^r
Captain General, Governor and Com-
mander in Chief of the State of Georgia

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS information hath been made, that divers persons in this State, and particularly those in the town of Savannah, are daily exporting divers goods, Wares and Merchandiz that have heretofore been imported into the same, which if permitted, will subject the Inhabitants of the said State to many difficulties and inconveniences; I have therefore, by and with the Advice and Consent of the executive Council of the State aforesaid, thought fit, to issue this Proclamation and do hereby strictly prohibit and forbid the Exportation of any such goods, wares and Merchandize from this State without leave first had and obtained for that purpose

And I do strictly charge and require all Officers and others to be vigilant and active in the discovery of any Offender or Offenders against this Proclamation

Given under my Hand and Seal in the
Council Chamber at Savannah, the twenty
first day of July, in the Year of our Lord
1777.

JOHN A. TREUTLEN. L S

By His Honours Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD Sec^{ry}

God Save the State.

GEORGIA

By His Honor John Adam Treutlen Esquire, Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of Georgia.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this State, have resolved, that all Persons, within the Same, who are indebted, to the inhabitants of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British West Indies Islands (Bermuda excepted) shall when required, by the Governor and Council of this State, render a true, and exact account, to the best of their knowledge, of the several Sums of Money, and ballances, upon Account, that may be by them, due and owing to the inhabitants as aforesaid. And also if required, to give good and sufficient Security in Proportion to the sums of Money they owe, to the said inhabitants, not to remit the same, or any part thereof, during the present contest, between Great Britain and America, without Leave first had and obtained for that purpose. I have therefore by and with the Advice of the executive Council of the State of Georgia aforesaid, thought fit, to make known the said Resolution, hereby charging and requiring, all and every Person and Persons, within this State, that are indebted to any of the inhabitants of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British West India Islands, within One Month from the date hereof, to render in, an exact account to the best of their Knowledge, of the several Sums of Money and ballances, upon Account, that may be by them due and owing to the Inhabitants as aforesaid, and also if required to give good and sufficient Security not to remit, or pay the said Sums of Money, or any part thereof, during the present contest, without leave first had and obtained for that purpose;

in default whereof, proper measures, will be taken to enforce the resolution of the General Assembly aforesaid

Given under my hand and Seal, in the Council Chamber, at Savannah, the twenty fifth day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1777

JOHN A. TREUTLEN (L S)

By His Honours Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD Sec^{ry}

God Save the State.

GEORGIA

By His Honor JOHN ADAM TREUTLEN Esquire, Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aforesaid

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, in Council, that divers persons have purchased, and are daily purchasing, the rights and titles of lands in this State, of the Soldiers, and others, engaged in the Service of their Country, and who hereafter may be intitled to Grants for the said Lands, for such Service, agreeable to their respective Ranks and Stations And whereas, such Measures, if allowed, will prevent, the increase of inhabitants, in the frontier parts of this State, and the better Settling thereof, and the salutary Means, intended by such future Gifts and Grants, frustrated by wicked and designing Men, to the great injury of the Inhabitants of this State, in General, and the safety and welfare thereof, and con-

trary to an Act of Assembly, in that case made and provided: I have therefore by and with the Advice, and consent of the Honorable the executive Council of this State, issued this proclamation, hereby strictly forbidding all persons from purchasing the pretended head right, or title of any Soldier, or other Person or Persons, as such Person or Persons, so purchasing such title, will not have any Tract, or body of land granted him of them from any such purchase, the same being contrary to, and in direct violation, of the said Act of Assembly, and other Regulations, in that case made and provided

Given under my Hand and Seal, in the Council chamber at Savannah, the seventeenth day of October, One thousand seven Hundred and Seventy Seven

JOHN A. TREUTLEN (L S)

By His Honors Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD Sec^{ry}

God Save the State.

GEORGIA

By His Honor John Adam Treutlen Esquire Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aforesaid

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary, to prevent the exportation of Salt and Cordage from this State, for a limited time: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice and consent of the Honorable executive Coun-

cil to issue this proclamation prohibiting and I do hereby accordingly prohibit the exportation of Salt and Cordage from any port or place within this State, to any other State or place, for the space of three Months, next ensuing the date hereof; and all Officers and others are hereby strictly charged and Commanded to pay due Obedience to this Proclamation, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril

Given under my Hand and Seal, in the Council Chamber at Savannah, the twenty first day of November, One thousand, Seven hundred, and seventy seven

JOHN A. TREUTLEN (L S)

By His Honors Command

JAM^s WHITEFIELD Sec^{ry}

God Save the State.

STATE OF GEORGIA

By His Honor John Adam Treutlen Esquire Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is recommended by the Honorable the Continental Congress, that Thursday the Eighteenth day of this Instant be Set apart for solemn thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for benefits received "And Forasmuch as it is the indispensable duty of all Men to adore the superintending providence of Almighty God, to acknowledge with gratitude their obligation to him

“for benefits received, and to implore such further blessings as they stand in need of; and it having pleased him, in his abundant mercy, not only to continue to us the innumerable Bounties of his common Providence, but also to Smile upon us, in the prosecution of a just and necessary War, for the defence and establishment of our unalienable rights and liberties, particularly in that He hath been pleased in so great a measure to prosper the means used for the support of our Troops and to crown our Arms with most Signal success”—

I do therefore issue this proclamation, with the Advice and consent, of the Honorable the executive Council of this State, hereby appointing “Thursday the Eighteenth day of this Instant december to be set apart for solemn thanksgiving and praise, that at one Time, and with one Voice the good people may express the grateful feelings of their Hearts and consecrate themselves to the Service of their divine benefactor; and that together and with their sincere acknowledgements and offerings, they may join the penitent confession of their manifold Sins, whereby they had forfeited every favour; and their humble and earnest supplication, that it may please God, through the merits of Jesus Christ, mercifully to forgive and blot them out of remembrance, that it may please him graciously to afford his Blessing on the governments of these States respectively, and prosper the Public Council of the whole, to inspire our Commanders, both by land and Sea, and all under them, with that wisdom, and fortitude, which may render them fit instruments, under the Providence of Almighty God, to secure for these United States the greatest of all human blessings, independence and Peace, that it may please him to prosper the trade and manufactures of the People, and the labour of the Husbandman that our Land may yet yield its increase, to take Schools and

“Seminaries of education, so necessary for cultivating
 “the principles of true liberty, virtue and piety, under his
 “nurturing Hand, and to prosper the means of religion
 “for the promotion and enlargement of that Kingdom,
 “which consisteth in *righteousness, Peace and joy in the*
“Holy Ghost.” And whereas the said Honorable Con-
 “tinental Congress further recommends that Servile
 “Labour, and such Recreation as (though at other Times
 “innocent) may be unbecoming the Purpose of this Ap-
 “pointment, may be omitted on so solemn an occasion;”
 of which all the Freemen, and others, are directed to
 take Notice, and Conduct themselves accordingly. And
 Thursday the said Eighteenth day of this Instant Decem-
 ber is thus appointed to be kept and observed, of which
 the Clergy in special, will, in the mean time, prepare dis-
 courses, suitable to the Occasion.

Given under my Hand and Seal, in the
 Council Chamber, at Savannah, the Elev-
 enth day of December, in the year of our
 Lord, one thousand seven Hundred, and
 seventy seven

JOHN A. TREUTLEN (L S)

By His Honors Command

JAMES WHITEFIELD Sec^{ry}

God Save the State.

This, the first legislature under the constitution, was
 in session almost continuously, with an occasional recess,
 ’till the middle of September, and enacted quite a num-
 ber of laws necessary to put the new government in op-
 eration and the state in the best possible posture of
 defense, the most important of which were

“An Act defining treason.”

“An Act to discourage desertion and to punish such persons as shall harbor or conceal deserters.”

“An Act for the expulsion of the internal enemies of this State.”

“An Act to open the courts of law and for the better settling and strengthening this state.”

“An Act to extend and enforce the authority of the several laws heretofore passed in the then province now state of Georgia to and throughout the territory thereof.”

“An Act to regulate Superior Courts.”

“An Act regulating pilotage.”

“An Act to enforce the collection of arrears due from persons keeping taverns, punch houses and billiard tables and retailers of spirituous liquors.”

“An Act to prevent gaming and horse racing.”

“An Act to regulate and extend the trade and commerce of this state and to establish an insurance office.”

“An Act to amend an act to establish a land office.”

“An Act obliging and making liable negro slaves to work on forts and other public works.”

“An Act to amend and to empower commissioners or surveyors to lay out, make and repair roads already laid out or may hereafter be necessary, and also to clear the rivers,” etc.

“An Act to regulate captures and seizures made in this state or on the high seas under and by virtue of the resolves and regulations of congress.”

“An Act to regulate the commissaries appointed by this state and to prevent abuses in the said departments.”

“An Act for raising sixty six thousand pounds for the use and support of the government of the state of Georgia for the year 1777.”

“An Act to appoint commissioners of the land office.”

All these Acts are published in our volume of Colonial and Revolutionary Acts.

The second legislature met at Savannah on the 6th of January, 1778. On the 10th John Houstoun was elected Governor for one year, as provided in the constitution.

Soon after Governor Houstoun's election he undertook, in connection with General Howe, an expedition against Saint Augustine, which was a place of refuge for the Tories and all the disaffected elements in Georgia and South Carolina, and a constant menace to Georgia. The expedition was, however, a disastrous failure, as had been a similar expedition undertaken by Gwinnett two years before.

Of Houstoun's legislature there is in existence no Journal, but there are, in the Archives of the State, one of his proclamations and a number of enrolled acts. The proclamation is as follows:

“GEORGIA By the Honourable John Houstoun Esquire Captain General Governor and Commander in Chief of the State aforesaid

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this State have Resolved that the Exportation of Salt be prohibited for a limited time, I do therefore with the advice of the Honorable the Executive Council Issue this Proclamation to make known the said Resolution and Do hereby Strictly forbid and Prohibit the Exportation of Salt from any Port or Place within this State without my Permission, for one Month from the date hereof, And all Officers and others are Strictly enjoined and Required to pay due Obedience hereto, as they will answer the Contrary at their Peril

	Given under my hand and Seal in the Council Chamber at Savannah
By his Honours Command	the 29 th day of January in the Year of our Lord
JAS MAXWELL, Sec ^y	One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight

JOHN HOUSTOUN (LS)"

Some of the most important of these acts are as follows:—

“An Act for attainting such persons as are therein mentioned of high treason, and for confiscating their estates, both real and personal,” etc.

“An Act to compel non-residents to return within a certain time, or in default thereof that their estates be confiscated,” etc.

“An Act for the better ordering and regulating the militia of this State.”

The first named act, approved March 1, 1778, is herein inserted, and is followed by the retaliatory acts passed by the royal legislature in Savannah after that city had been retaken by the British and Sir James Wright had returned and re-established, for a time, the royal government in that part of the State.

Subsequently, in May, 1782, after the British had been hemmed up in Savannah, the patriots having driven them from all other parts of the state, a second act of attainder was passed by the patriot legislature at Augusta. This act is also inserted here immediately after the two acts passed by the royal legislature of 1780. Thus the reader will see at a glance all the laws enacted by both the royal and the republican legislatures on the subjects of disqualification, treason, confiscation and banishment.

(State Archives.)

AN ACT

for attainting such persons as are therein mentioned of high Treason, and for Confiscating their Estates, both real and personal to the use of this State; for establishing boards of Commissioners for the sale of such Estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned.—

WHEREAS the king of Great Britain, did on the Nineteenth day of April which was in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, Commence a cruel and unjust War against the good people of America with intent to reduce them under subjection to a state of lawless sway and absolute despotism in Violation of the Antient Constitution and utterly subversive of the same: And Whereas the said King in order to

carry the said flagitious and destructive system of Government into full effect did send a body of his Troops on the aforesaid day and Year, which Troops did Wantonly Attack and Murder the peaceable Inhabitants of America Whereby the said King did forfeit and forefault every right and title to the Allegiance of the said people, and by other and Various methods did do away and destroy the great end of all Civil institutions, the public good; And Whereas the powers of Government incapable of Annihilation did devolve upon the people for exercise of the same, and the said people, did (as of right and Justice they ought) enter into a full exercise thereof for their common safety and happiness. And Whereas at a General Congress held at Philadelphia a declaration of the Antient and inherant rights of the people recognizing the above principles of Government and the Necessity of a final seperation and dissolution of all political connection with the King and Realm of England took place on the fourth day of July one thousand seven hundred and seventy Six, Asserting the thirteen United Colonies to be free, and Independent States, and in full and Absolute possession of every supreme power which free and Independent States and powers do and Ought of Right to enjoy, which declaration not only confirmed the powers of the Seperate States, but plainly and Manifestly recognized the Justice and political Necessity of Assuming and exercising the powers which reverted to, and devolved upon the people on the breach which was made by the said King of Great Britain on the said nineteenth day of April in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, in the original contract which subsisted between him and the people; And Whereas it is both just and Constitutional that all and every Allegiance and other duty which was due from the good people of America on the said Nineteenth day of April which was in the Year one thousand seven hundred and seventy five should be immediately transferred and Accordingly

were by means of the said breach transferred from the said King to the powers which Assumed the rights and exercise of Government in this State: And whereas various persons Inhabitants of this State in contempt of the said Allegiance And duty so transferred as afore-said did traiterously avoid the same, and led away by their wicked devices did contumaciously aid, abet, assist and comfort the Troops and Vassals of the said Britanick King then ravaging and plundering the Coasts and Towns of America, and by every savage and inhuman practice, murdering and destroying the good people of the same; and whereas it is but reasonable and just that the Estates both real and personal of all such persons residing within this State, on, or since, the said Nineteenth day of April who have refused their Allegiance to the Governing powers of the same should be forfeited and Confiscated, which forfeitures and confiscations are further Recommended by Congress to be carried into immediate execution. With intent therefore that effectual Justice may be done, and all such defections and treasons meet with their due punishments, and also that the same may be prevented in future.

Be it enacted by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the Same. That

Sir James Wright,
John Graham,
Henry Yonge J^r
William Moss,
Robert Smith,
James Hume,
William John Yonge,
Cha^s W^m M^cKennin,
George Barry,
Alexander Wyly,

William Johnson,
John Lightenstone,
John Mulryne,
Josiah Tattnall,
William M^cGillivray,
John Joachin Zubly,
George Kincaid,
John Hume,
Joseph Farley,
Robert Reid,

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Thomas Reid,	Sampson Williams,
John Bond Randell,	Garrit Vinsant,
Henry Yonge Sen ^r ,	George Vinsant,
Philip Yonge,	Daniel M ^c Gurth,
James Robertson,	James M ^c Gurth,
Ja ^s Brown school master,	George Proctor,
David Johnston,	James Shivers,
Alexander M ^c Goun,	Peter Dean,
William Simes,	Thomas Johnston,
John Inglis,	George Borland,
John M ^c Donald (Taylor)	James Johnston,
William Ross, (late of	James Downey,
Saint Andrews Parish)	William Trentfield,
Daniel M ^c Cleod,	George M ^c Caully,
Alexander Baillie,	John Jamieson,
Alexander M ^c Donald,	Andrew Hewitt,
David Ross,	George Baillie,
Daniel M ^c Donald,	George Webb,
Roderick M ^c Intosh,	John Love (of Effingham
Angus Bacon,	County)
Thomas Young,	Joseph Johnston,
Simon Munro,	John Johnston,
Simon Patterson,	George Wilds,
William Lyford,	William Love,
Rob ^t Baillie,	Charles Hall,
James Kitching,	James Moore,
Roger Kelsall,	Samuel Moore,
James Spalding,	John Hubbard,
Robert Porteous,	Matthew Marshal,
Alexander Creighton,	Joseph Marshal,
Robert Moodie,	Thomas Brown, late of
William Clark (late of S ^t	the ceded lands,
Andrews Parish)	Thomas Scott, (late of the
James Chapman,	ponds on Ogechee Wilkes
Charles Watts,	County)
William Bosomworth,	W ^m Fraser,

Timothy Hollingsworth,	William Oldes,
Valentine Hollingsworth,	William Colville (pilot)
William M ^c Donald,	John Murray,
John M ^c Donald,	Anthony Stokes,
John Speier,	John Wood, (late of Sa-
John Martin, (of Jekyl Isl-	vannah, Merchant)
and)	James Edward Powell,
John Frost,	Jermyn Wright,
William Frost,	Charles Wright,
Cornelius Dunn,	Thomas Eatton,
John Dunn,	James Tayler, (Merchant)
John Pettinger,	George Finch,
Robert Abrams, (hatter)	Philip Moore,
Joseph Rains (late of the	William Panton,
Parish of S ^t David)	John Simpson (Sabine
Basil Cowper Jun ^r ,	fields)
Thomas Stringer,	Charles M ^c Culloch, (late of
John Hopkins (Pilot)	Savannah)

be attainted and Adjudged guilty of high Treason Against this State, and they are hereby attainted and adjudged guilty of the same Accordingly.

And be it further enacted by the Authority afore-said that in case any or either of the persons above named, and who are herein and hereby attainted of high Treason shall hereafter Return to this State, or be taken in Arms against the Authority of this State, or the United States, and shall be brought within the limits of this State, such person or persons shall be subject to arrest, imprisonment and trial for the crime of high treason, and shall on conviction thereof in any Court of record where by the laws of this State, such person or persons shall be triable, Receive sentence and judgment of death, and shall suffer Accordingly.

And whereas such persons as have forfeited the per-

sonal protection of, and been Guilty of high Treason Against the State, Contrary to their duty and Allegiance to the same, do also incur the forfeiture of their property And possessions both real and personal, and it being highly reasonable that the Estates real and personal of traitors who are hereby Attainted should be discovered, and Applied to the use of the good people of this State, in the most speedy and effectual manner, and that due provision be made for the satisfaction of all just and lawful claims which any of the good friends of this State may have to, out of, or upon the Estates of such disaffected persons and Traitors;

Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that all and every the lands and heritages, debts or sums of money, and goods and Chattles whatsoever, and generally the goods Chattles and effects, heritable and moveable, real and personal, of what Nature or kind soever they be, within this State, whereof any person or persons, who, since the said Nineteenth day of April which was in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, is, or are hereby attainted and adjudged guilty of high Treason against this State for levying War against the same, or conspiring against its safety, or for any other high Treason whatsoever committed since the said Nineteenth day of April in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, within this State, or elsewhere, was, were, or shall have been seized or possessed of, or interested in, or intituled unto on the said nineteenth day of April in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five—or at any time afterwards, in his her or their own right, or to his her or their own use, or whereof, any other person or persons, was were or shall have been seized, and possessed of, or interested in or intituled unto, to the use or in trust for them, or any of them, shall According to the several and Respective

Estates, and interests, which the said person or persons attainted since the said Nineteenth day of April in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, or any in trust for them, or any of them, had or shall have had therein as aforesaid, or did, or might, or shall forfeit by such attainder, stand and be forfeited to this State, and shall be deemed vested, and Adjudged, and is, and are hereby declared and enacted to be in the real and Actual possession of the Government thereof without any office of Inquisition thereof hereafter to be taken or found, and without any declaration of forfeiture to be obtained.

And to the end that all the Estates of the said Traitors of what nature soever within this State hereby or otherwise vested, or hereby intended to be vested in this State, and the Yearly and other Values thereof, and all incumbrances thereupon, may be the better discovered, known and described, and Ascertained, and that the same may be secured, sold and disposed of, and that in the mean time, the rents issues and profits thereof may be recovered and brought in, for the use of and to defray the Greivous and heavy expences accrued in defending this state against the attacks of its cruel invaders; and that due examination be taken, and satisfaction be made of all just and lawful claims to, upon or out of the said Estates or any of them:

Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that five persons be appointed by the ballot of this House to act as a board of Commissioners in each County within this State, except as herein is hereafter excepted that is to say: For the County of Chatham George Walton, Thomas Stone, John M'Cleur, Edward Davis and Ambrose Wright: — For the County of Effingham John Postell, Henry Wood, Jacob Cronenberger, Joshua Peirce and Archibald Patterson: —

For the County of Burke, John Thomas, Abraham Jones, Blessingham Harvy, Joseph Gresham and William Livingston: — For the County of Richmond, Robert Walton, Seth John Cuthbert, Benjamin Few, William Glascock, and William Jackson:— For the County of Wilkes Solomon Nusum Jun^r, Richard Aycock, George Wells, Daniel Colman and Barnard Herd:— For the County's of Liberty, Glynn and Camden, Benjamin Baker, John Sandiford, Francis Brown, Moses Way and William Peacock:— And any three or More of such Commissioners in each County shall Constitute a board, and shall exercise the powers and duties by this Act given and required; And each board so Constituted and appointed as aforesaid is hereby authorized empowered, and required, to enquire into all such Estates both real and personal within their respective Counties, as are hereby, or otherwise Vested, or hereby intended to be vested in this State; and to cause all and every the rents issues and profits thereof, until sale shall be made, to be effectually levied and paid to the respective boards; and to levy, raise, secure and cause to be sold by the sheriff or such other person, as shall be appointed by the respective Boards of each County, all such Estates both real and personal, and other personal Chattels and Estates hereby or intended hereby to be vested in this State, situate and being within each County respectively; and all such rents, issues and profits, and all monies arising from such sales shall be paid to the respective boards, and by the respective boards shall be deposited in the Treasury of this State, to be disposed of, used, or employed to such purposes and uses as the Legislature of this State, shall order and direct; and all persons claiming, or pretending to claim any Estate, right, title, or Interest in, to, or out of the said Estates hereby, or intended hereby to be vested in this State, or being, or pretending to be Credi-

tors of any of the said persons hereby Attainted and Adjudged Guilty of high Treason, shall produce and exhibit the same to the respective Boards, within whose Jurisdiction such claims shall belong and be made, and the same shall be examined and enquired into by the Respective boards: And if they shall find that any of the claims so to be made as aforesaid, shall be well founded, and have good colour of Justice, and are not rendered fraudulent and void, by any part of this Act, that then the said respective boards shall admit such claims and Act Accordingly: but in case any of such claims shall not appear to be well founded, and to have good colour of Justice, and shall appear to be made fraudulent and Void by this Act, that then the said respective Boards shall refer all the papers and other testimonies, upon which such claims shall be founded, to the Attorney General for the State, for the time being, who is hereby Authorized and required to enquire into, and examine the said papers and testimonies, and to defend the right of the State, as well before the said boards, as in any of the Superior Courts against the same.

And be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the respective Boards so constituted and appointed as aforesaid shall and may meet, Act and proceed from time to time with or without Adjournment, within term time or without, and shall and may send their precept or precepts for any person or persons whatsoever to appear before them, and for all such books papers Writings and Authenticated Copies of Records, as they shall think necessary for their information in any Matters or things relating to this Act without any fee charge or reward to be paid for the same; and shall and may detain in their Custody, such books, papers, writings and Authenticated copies of records, so long as they shall have occasion for the same; and then return such books, papers, writings And Authenticated Copies of records to such persons to

whom they respectively belong, and shall and may administer Oaths for the better discovery of the truth of the enquiries by them to be made to any person or persons therein concerned, or to any other person or persons whatsoever; and all Sheriffs and their deputies, and Constables are hereby required to obey and execute such orders and precepts, as shall be sent to them by the respective boards; and the said respective boards are hereby empowered and required in a Summary way, and without the formalities of the proceedings in the Courts of Law to enquire and inform themselves by and upon the Testimony of Witnesses upon Oath, examination of persons interested upon their Oaths, inspection and examination of deeds Writings and records or by all or any of the said ways and means, or otherwise, according to their discretions as soon as may be; and to make a Register in books of the names of all such persons Attainted, and of all real and personal Estates, and interests whatsoever by this Act Vested, or hereby intended to be vested in this State, And by whom such estates, was and were forfeited or forfeitable, and what estate or Interest every such person Attainted or to be Attainted for high Treason as aforesaid had in any of the premises on the said nineteenth day of April in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, or at any time afterwards, and by what Tenures the same, or any of them respectively were holden, and of all incumbrances whatsoever, to which any of the said Estates forfeited or forfeitable for high Treason, were liable or subject before the said Nineteenth day of April in the Year one thousand seven hundred and seventy five or at any time afterwards. And in case any person or persons summoned to appear before the said Boards respectively for discovery of the premises shall neglect or refuse to appear or be examined as aforesaid then and in every such case, it

shall and may be lawful, to and for the said boards respectively to Commit the said person or persons so neglecting or refusing as aforesaid to the Common Jail of the County wherein such summons and neglect and refusal shall be made, there to remain without bail until such person or persons shall conform themselves and submit to be examined as aforesaid; And if any Officer or Officers shall refuse to give obedience to the precepts and Orders of the said Boards respectively, for the due execution of this Act, then and in every such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the said respective boards to impose on any such Officer or Officers, any fine not exceeding fifty pounds lawful money of this State for any one Offence, and to Commit any such Officer or Officers to Jail until such fine shall be paid. And for deterring and preventing all and every person and persons Whatsoever anyway indebted or liable to pay to any such forfeiting person or persons, any sum of money hereby or otherwise vested in this State as aforesaid, from concealing, with-holding, neglecting or refusing to pay the same to the said boards respectively.—

Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that all and every such person and persons so indebted or liable as aforesaid who shall neglect to discover and make known the same to the said boards respectively within sixty days after the passing, and publication of this Act shall forfeit double the Value of any such debt or debts, sum or sums of money, to be recovered by suit at law in the several Counties respectively to the Use of this State, as aforesaid, and all and every person or persons, who was or were, hath or have been possessed of any personal goods or Chattles of or belonging to any such person or persons attainted of high Treason as aforesaid when the same became forfeited or afterwards, or shall be thereof Possessed, are hereby strictly charged and re-

quired to discover and make known the same to the said boards respectively within the said time of Sixty days, next after the passing of this Act, and all and every such person or persons having such goods or Chattles in his her or their possession, Custody or power, and neglecting to discover the same before the expiration of the said time of sixty days shall for such offence forfeit double the value of such personal Goods and Chattles to be recovered for the use of this State as aforesaid; And the said boards respectively are hereby Authorized and empowered to make any such settlements and Agreements touching any such debts, or personal Goods and Chattles so as aforesaid, to be discovered as the said boards respectively shall in any such case, on due consideration on the nature thereof, or circumstances of the parties Concerned therein, think fit and reasonable which Settlements and Agreements to be valid in Law, so as they do not extend to any Abatement of the real Amount of any such debts, or a relinquishment of any such personal goods or Chattles and so as the monies payable on any such settlements and Agreements be paid to the said Boards respectively for the use of this State, within the respective times allowed by the respective boards for the payment thereof; and where any of the said debts are secured by bonds or Obligations with penalties, or are due and Owing upon open Accounts not Adjusted, the said Boards respectively are hereby Authorized to state settle and determine the same, or to cause suits to be commenced for the recovery thereof.—

And to the intent the debts and personal Goods and Chattles herein before or other wise Vested in this State may be disposed of, and the Amount and Value thereof applied to the Use of this State;

Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid

that the said respective boards as soon as conveniently may be, use their utmost endeavours to secure all such debts, goods or personal chattles, in such places, and in the Custody of such persons, as shall be thought most proper by the said Boards respectively, for preventing the perishing or any loss, or embezzlement thereof, and shall make or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory or Inventories thereof, Containing a true and particular Account of all such debts, Goods and personal chattles by whom they were forfeited, and when, and by whom delivered to the said respective Boards, or any person by them appointed to receive the same; and shall also cause a just appraisement thereof to be made upon the Oaths of any three persons to be appointed by the said boards respectively for that purpose; And the said boards respectively are hereby Authorized and required to cause the sheriff or such other person as they shall respectively appoint in the respective Counties after all claims shall be liquidated and settled in the manner as is herein after directed in respect to real Estates, to sell all and singular such goods and Chattles so inventoried and Appraised, according to their best skill and Judgment And for that purpose shall cause public Notice to be given for the space of thirty days at least, of the time and place of exposing to public sale any such goods and Chattles, and the several particulars then and there to be sold, at which time the sheriff or such other person as they shall respectively appoint, shall sell the same by Auction for the Money of this State only and to the Inhabitants being Actual Citizens and residents of, and within the same, and to none others. And the said Boards respectively shall Attend the sale of any such Goods or Chattles and shall cause an entry to be made in their respective books, of all and every the personal Goods or Chattles so sold, and of the buyers Names and places of Abode, and of the prices for which they sold; And for

the further Assurances thereof to the buyers, the said Boards respectively shall give a Certificate under the hand and seal of the Chairman unto the respective Buyers being Inhabitants, Citizens, and residents of this State as aforesaid and not Transient, and of and belonging to any other State or Government except as herein after is provided and excepted specifying the particulars by them bought the prices and time of sale; and every such buyer shall thereupon pay one fourth part of the Amount of every such purchase so made by persons within the description of this Act to the said boards respectively for the use of this State; and shall give good and sufficient security by Mortgage of the property so purchased, and Also personal Security to be Approved of by the said boards Respectively for payment of the remaining part of the purchase money within three Years after the day of sale, with Interest for the same at the rate of eight per Cent ₹ Annum to be paid in the following manner that is to say, one third part of such remainder, at the end of one Year; one other third part thereof at the end of two years; and the remaining one other third part at the end of three Years, together with the whole of the Interest at the end of each Year respectively to the use of this State, payable to the Governor of this State for the time being, and all such Bonds shall be recorded in the Secretarys Office of this State within Ten days after they shall be delivered to the Governor as aforesaid; and the said respective boards being satisfied with the payment of the said one fourth part which shall be deposited in the public Treasury to the use of this State and of the security given for payment of the remainder within the time aforesaid, shall forthwith order the particulars so bought, paid for, and secured, to be delivered to the buyer or buyers, his her or their Assigns; and in case any person or persons who shall be the highest bidder for any such

personal Goods or Chattles so exposed to sale as aforesaid, shall make any default in payment of the said one fourth part of the purchase money, or in giving approved security as aforesaid for payment of the remainder within the time aforesaid, the said boards respectively, shall and may order the respective sheriffs, or such other Person as they shall respectively appoint to proceed to a new sale of all and every such personal goods or Chattles for which such default shall be made unto any other person or persons, as if no sale thereof had before been made. Provided nevertheless, that no one person, or any person for his or her benefit or use shall have a right, or be permitted out of any or all the sale or sales which shall or may be made under and by Virtue of this Act more than twenty five Negroes above the Age of fifteen Years; and all purchases of a greater Number of Negroes above that age, by any one person, or any person for his or her use are hereby declared fraudulent and Void, and any and all Negroes above that age and number, which shall or may be sold contrary to the intent and meaning of this Act, shall be demanded and taken from any such purchaser and again exposed to public sale: Provided also that any of the Inhabitants and Citizens of any of the United States who shall Actually come within this State with notorious intent to settle in the same, may be allowed to become purchasers at any of such sales within the restrictions aforesaid. And provided further that no purchaser may be allowed or permitted to remove any such slaves so purchased as aforesaid without the limits of this State and that in case any person shall, Contrary to the intent and Meaning of this Act within twelve months after the passing and publication of the same, remove or carry from without the limits of this State any Negro or Negroes so purchased as aforesaid such person or persons shall for such offence forfeit double the Value thereof to be recovered by suit at Law to the Use of this State.

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And be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that all and every person or persons being friends to the Independency of this State who shall claim or pretend to claim any right title or interest, of, in, or to any such real Estate of any person herein and hereby Attainted in and by this Act, shall within Sixty days next after the passing and publication of this Act, by his her or their Attorney or otherwise prefer and exhibit the same to the said Boards respectively, and in case no Claim shall be preferred and exhibited within the said Sixty days, of, in, or to any such real estates of such persons attainted in and by this Act, all and every such estate or estates shall be deemed free of Incumbrances and Charge; and the said Boards respectively may and shall proceed to give public notice in Writing, or at least forty days for the sale of such Estates in like manner as is required in and by this Act in respect to the sale of personal Goods and Chattles: Provided nevertheless that in case it shall appear to any future Legislature that any Infant, or other person being friends to the Independency of this state from being under Age or from any other unavoidable obstacle could not prefer or exhibit his, her, or their claim or Claims of, in, or to any such real estates to the said respective Boards within the said sixty days, it shall and may be lawful to and for any such house of Assembly, to give and Grant to any such Aggrieved person or persons, such relief and redress as shall be deemed equal to the real Value of all and every such claim and claims, any thing contained in this Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding: And Provided also that all such claimants shall have and be entitled to every advantage of being heard by Counsel or otherwise before the said respective Boards as any such Claimants may think fit: And Provided further that all and every such claimant or Claimants who shall or may be discontented with the determination of any of the boards

respectively shall have the right of appealing from the same to any of the superior Courts of this State within the respective Counties.

And to the end that all such real Estates so sold as aforesaid may the more effectually be secured, Assured and confirmed to the respective buyers :

Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the said boards respectively, shall cause the respective Sheriffs or such other persons as shall be Appointed by the respective boards, immediately after good and sufficient security as aforesaid, shall be given and taken from the respective buyers, payable within five Years next after any and every such sale to the Governor of this State for the time being, such security to be approved of by the said Boards respectively, together with an Interest of six ~~7~~ Cent payable Annually to the Governor as aforesaid, that then the said respective Sheriffs or such other persons as shall be appointed by the said respective Boards, shall at the proper Costs and Charges of every such purchaser, sign seal and execute to every such purchaser, Good and sufficient deeds of Lease and release, for bargaining, selling, Assuring, releasing, Conveying, and confirming to every such purchaser his her or their heirs and Assigns forever, every such tract of land or plantation, so to be sold and purchased under and by Virtue of this Act, as herein before is mentioned and directed, which said deeds of Lease and Release shall be certified by the respective boards, by an Indorsement on the deed of release specifying the Actual sale of the premises, the Consideration, or purchase money, and the purchasers name.

And be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that all suits which shall or may be commenced, or cause to be commenced, in any of the Courts within

this State, by any of the said respective boards under and by Virtue of this Act, shall be in the name of the Governor in trust for, and on behalf of this State.

And be it Further Enacted by the Authority afore-said that all Bonds, Bills, Notes, Conveyances by lease and release, or other wise, transfers Exchanges, and settlements in trust or otherwise of any such Estates real or personal of or belonging to persons hereby attainted, made or entered into before or since the said nineteenth day of April, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five being fair and for *bona fide* and valuable consideration and not intended to secure and keep the same from forfeiture and confiscation shall be deemed and held Valid in Law any thing herein contained to the Contrary notwithstanding: Provided nevertheless that the said respective Boards shall have and exercise the powers of Examination and Enquiry by sending for persons papers and Authenticated copies of Records, by Administering Oaths and otherwise to discover any and all collusions and frauds, and all deeds and writings of what nature or kind soever, which shall appear to have been made with intent to secure any such Estate real or personal from forfeiture and confiscation, is and are hereby adjudged and declared fraudulent and Void.

AND WHEREAS the well managing of the said forfeited Estates is of the utmost consequence to the safety and preservation of this State.

Be it Further Enacted by the Authority afore-said that the several Commissioners nominated by this Act for the selling and disposing the said forfeited Estates shall each of them before they enter on the Execution of their Office take the following Oath before any Magistrate of the Respective Counties, not being a Member of any of the said respective boards.

I A. B. do solemnly swear that I will to the best of my skill and Judgment faithfully and honestly execute and perform the several respective duties required in and by An Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled An Act for Attainting such persons as are therein Mentioned &c As a Commissioner for the County of so help me God.

And for the more effectual securing the benefits Arising on such Estates: Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the said Commissioners and each of them, shall give good and sufficient security to the Governor for the time being in trust for the use of this State for the due and faithful performance of the trust reposed in them, in proportion to the Estates so intrusted to them in manner and form following that is to say: Each of the Commissioners for the County of Chatham, five thousand pounds. Each of the Commissioners for the County of Effingham Two Hundred pounds. Each of the Commissioners for the County of Burke one hundred pounds. Each of the Commissioners for the County of Richmond five hundred pounds. Each of the Commissioners for the County of Wilkes, one hundred pounds. Each of the Commissioners for the Counties of Liberty Glynn and Camden, five hundred pounds. Provided nevertheless that no one Commissioner shall be security for another Commissioner.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the respective Boards do and they are hereby required to correspond with each other, and to settle different and distant days for selling any of the Estates real or personal, which shall or may be sold under and by Virtue of this Act; and in order that all and every of the Inhabitants of the several Counties may attend any such sales.

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And to the end that all monies arising by Means of all and every the sale and sales rents issues and profits of any such Estates so vested in this State as aforesaid may be secured and applied to the uses and purposes directed by this Act.

Be it Therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the said respective boards shall and they are hereby directed and required to pay into the public Treasury of this State all and every sum and sums of Money which shall or may come into their hands respectively by means of any sale or sales, rents issues and profits as aforesaid within ten days after the receipt of all and every such sum of Money by the said respective Boards: And the Treasurers for the time being are hereby directed and required to make and subscribe three receipts for every such sum of Money of the same tenor and date, and to deliver one of such receipts to the Governor for the time being:— One to the said Respective Boards, and the remaining one shall be Lodged in the Secretary's Office of this State.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that in case any of the Commissioners appointed in and by this Act, shall die, or resign their appointment, refuse or neglect to Act in the recess of the Legislature then the Governor and Council for the time being, are hereby Authorized and empowered to appoint some proper and discreet person or persons to act in the room or stead of any such person or persons, who shall or may die, or resign, refuse or neglect to Act as aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS the Sheriffs of the different Counties, or such other person or persons who shall sell any part of the Confiscated estates will be put to considerable trouble in selling the several Estates, Ordered to be sold by this Act, and it is but just and right they should receive an Adequate compensation for the same.

Be it Therefore Enacted by the authority aforesaid that the several Sheriffs or such other person or persons who shall sell at public out cry the several Estates directed to be sold by this Act or any of them, or any part of them, shall be allowed for their trouble therein the following Commissions to wit, to the Sheriff or such other person or persons who shall sell the said Estates in the County of Chatham five shillings on every hundred pounds Value so sold, received and paid, and to the Sheriffs or such other person or persons who shall sell the said Estates, in the Counties of Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glyn and Camden fifty shillings on every hundred pounds value so sold received and paid in each of the said Counties to the Amount of Ten thousand pounds, and for all sums above the amount of Ten thousand pounds, five shillings on every hundred pounds Value so sold received and paid.

And to the end that all monies Arising from the said Sales be more effectually secured, and applied to the public Use.

Be it Therefore Enacted by the authority aforesaid that the respective Boards are required to demand a reasonable Security of the respective Sheriffs or other persons for the due and faithful performance of their offices, in selling the Estates both real and personal forfeited and Confiscated by this Act, and directed to be sold, which Security shall be made payable to the Governor for the time being, in trust for the State, and shall be filed in the Secretarys office of the same there to remain as matter of record.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the said respective Boards, be and they are hereby Authorized and empowered to Allow and Appropriate any part or parts of the Estate or Estates real or personal of every person or persons Attainted in and

by this Act, who hath or have left a Wife or Wives, Child or Children behind him or them, and who are yet and shall continue to remain within this State for the support and Maintenance of such Wife or Wives Child or Children. Provided that such Allowances and Appropriation do not exceed the one half part of any such Estate: Except in cases where the one half part of any such Estate shall be found to be insufficient for these purposes; That then and in every such Case it shall and may be lawful for the said respective boards, to Allow and appropriate to the purposes aforesaid any farther part or the whole of any such Estate or Estates.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority Aforesaid, and it is hereby enacted and declared that all sum and sums of money arising from all and singular the sales of both real and personal Estates so to be made as aforesaid, shall be employed towards calling in, and sinking the Certificates, and bills of Credit issued by this State for the public security and defence, and towards defraying and discharging the Quota of this State of the expences and disbursements of the United States in the present War with Great Britain; And the remainder of the same shall be appropriated as a fund for the future support of this State, subject to the disposal of the General Assembly of the same.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority Aforesaid that this shall be deemed a public Act, and may be given in evidence in any of the Courts of Record within this State without any special pleading, and in case any person shall be sued or impleaded for any thing done under this Act, and Judgment by Verdict or otherwise shall be passed against him; such person shall recover double costs.

By order of the House.

March 1st 1778.—

(From B. P. R. O., Board of Trade, Georgia, Acts Vol. 4, No. 162.)

AN ACT

To disqualify and render incapable the several persons herein after named from holding or exercising any office of trust honour or Profit in the Province of Georgia for a Certain time and for Other purposes therein Mentioned.

WHEREAS a most Audacious wicked and unprovoked Rebellion was lately raised and carried on against his Majesty in the province of Georgia, and several persons concerned therein, in a most violent, hostile and unlawful manner usurped the Government thereof, and erected themselves into a pretended independent State, where they exercised many Acts of Violence and Oppression, in contempt of his said Majesty and his Laws, and to the great distress and injury of his Loyal Subjects. And whereas the several persons herein after named were Active and concerned in the said unlawful proceedings or some of them. We therefore Pray your most sacred Majesty that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by his Excellency Sir James Wright Baronet Captain General Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his said Majesty's Province of Georgia by and with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Council and Commons House of Assembly of the said province in general Assembly Met, and by the Authority of the same, that immediately from and after the passing of this Act, and during the Continuance thereof, the same persons herein after named, that is to say,

John Houstoun late of this province Rebell Governor,

John Adam Treutlen, late of same, Rebell Governor

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Lachlan M^c Intosh late of the same, Rebel General,

George Walton late of the same, member of the Rebel Congress,

William Stephens, late of the same, Rebel Attorney General,

John M^c Luer late of the same, Rebel Major.

Joseph Clay late of the same, Rebel Paymaster General,

Noble Wimberly Jones late of the same speaker of the Rebel Assembly

Mordecai Sheftall late of the same Chairman of the Rebel Parochial Committee,

William O Bryen late of the same Rebel Treasurer

John Werriatt late of the same, Rebel Councillor

Edward Telfair late of the same Member of the Rebel Congress,

Edward Davis, late of the same Member of the Rebel Assembly,

Samuel Elbert late of the same a Rebel General,

Seth John Cuthbert late of the same Rebel Major,

William Holzfendorf late of the same, Rebel Counselor,

Richard Howley late of the same Rebel Governor,

George Galphin Rebel Superintendent of Indian Affairs,

Andrew Williamson Rebel General,

John White late of this province Rebel Colonel
Nehemiah Wade late of the same Rebel Treasurer,
John Twiggs late of the same Rebel Colonel,
William Few late of the same Rebel Counsellor,
Edward Langworthy late of the same Rebel Delegate,
William Glasscock late of the same Rebel Counsellor,
Robert Walton late of the same Rebel Commissioner
of forfeited Estates,

Joseph Wood Junior late of the same Clerk to the
Rebel Assembly

——— (sic) Piggens late of the same Rebel Colonel,

William Hornby late of the same, distiller,

Pierce Butler late of the same Rebel Officer,

Joseph Wood late of the same Member of the Rebel
Congress,

Reverend William Piercy late of the same Clerk,

Thomas Savage late of the same Planter,

Thomas Stone late of the same Rebel Counsellor,

Benjamin Andrew late of the same President of the
Rebel Council,

John Baker, Senior late of the same Rebel Colonel,

William Baker late of the same Rebel Officer.

Francis Brown late of the same Planter,

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Nathan Brunson late of the same Member of the Rebel Congress,

John Hardy late of the same Captain of a Rebel Galley

Joseph Oswald late of the same Planter

Thomas Morris late of the same Rebel Officer

Samuel Miller late of the same Rebel Assembly man

Thomas Maxwell late of the same, Planter

Joseph Woodruff late of the same Captain of a Rebel Galley

Josiah Powell late of the same Planter,

Samuel Saltus late of the same a Committeeman

John Sandiford late of the same Planter

Peter Tarling late of the same Rebel Officer,

Oliver Bowen late of the same Rebel Commodore,

Lyman Hall late of the same Member of the Rebel Congress

Andrew Moore late of the same planter,

Joshua Inman late of the same Planter

John Dooly late of the same Rebel Colonel

John Glen late of the same Rebel Chief Justice

Richard Wylly late of the same President of the Rebel Council,

Adam Fowler Brisbane late of the same Rebel Counsellor

Shem Butler late of the same, Rebel Assemblyman

Joseph Habersham late of the same, Rebel Colonel

John Stirk late of the same, Rebel Colonel

Raymond Demmere late of the same Rebel Cloathier

General Charles Odingsell late of the same Rebel Captain

William Peacock late of the same Rebel Counsellor

John Braddock late of the same Captain of a Rebel Galley

Joseph Reynolds late of the same Bricklayer

Rodolph Strohager late of the same Butcher

Charles Cope late of the same Butcher

Lewis Cope late of the same Butcher

Hepworth Carter late of the same Rebel Captain

Stephen Johnston late of the same, Butcher,

John M^cIntosh Junior late of the same Rebel Colonel,

James Houstoun late of the same Surgeon,

James Habersham late of the same Merchant

John Habersham late of the same Rebel Major,

John Milledge Junior, late of the same Rebel Assemblyman,

Levi Sheftal late of the same Butcher,

Philip Jacob Cohen late of the same Shop Keeper;

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John Sutcliffe late of the same Shopkeeper,

Jonathan Bryan late of the Same Rebel Counsellor,

John Spencer late of the same Rebel Officer,

John Holmes late of the same Clerk,

William Gibbons the elder late of the same Rebel
Counsellor,

Sheftall Sheftall, late of the same Rebel Officer,

Philip Minis late of the same Shopkeeper,

Coshman Pollock late of the same Shopkeeper,

Robert Hamilton late of the same Attorney at Law

Benjamin Lloyd late of the same Rebel Officer,

James Alexander late of the same Rebel Officer,

John Jenkins late of the same Rebel Assemblyman,

Samuel Stirk late of the same Rebel Secretary,

Philip Densler late of the same, Yeoman

Henry Cuyler, late of the same Rebel Officer

Joseph Gibbons late of the same, Rebel Assemblyman,

Ebenezer Smith Platt, late of the same shopkeeper,

Matthew Griffin late of the same planter,

Peter Deveaux late of the same Gentleman

Benjamin Odingsell late of the same Rebel Officer,

John Gibbons late of the same Vendue Master,

John Smith late of the same planter,

William LeConte late of the same Rebel Counsellor

Charles Francis Chevalier late of the same Rebel Counsellor,

Peter Chambers of Savannah Shopkeeper,

Thomas Washington late of this Province, Rebel Officer,

Elisha Maxwell late of the same, planter,

Thomas Maxwell Junior late of the same Rebel Major,

William Gibbons the younger late of the same Planter,

William Davis late of the same Rebel Officer,

John Graves late of the same Yeoman,

Charles Kent late of the same Rebel Counsellor,

John Bacon late of the same Marriner,

Job Pray late of the same Marriner.

Nathaniel Saxton late of the same tavernkeeper.

Philip Low late of the same Rebel Officer,

Samuel Spencer late of the same Marriner,

John Winn Senior late of the same Planter,

Devereaux Jarratt late of the same Rebel Assemblyman

Samuel West late of the same Gentleman,

Josiah Dupont late of the same, Planter,

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James Pugh late of the same planter,
Francis Pugh late of the same Planter
James Rae late of the same Planter
James Martin late of the same Planter
John Martin, late of the same Rebel Sheriff
Thomas Pace late of the same Rebel Officer,
Benjamin Few late of the same Rebel Officer,
Dionysious Wright late of the same Planter,
Chesley Bostick late of the same Shopkeeper
Littleberry Bostick late of the same planter
Leonard Marbury late of the same Rebel Officer,
John Sharp late of the same planter,
James Harris late of the same Planter
Henry Jones late of the same Rebel Colonel
Hugh M^cGee late of the same Rebel Captain
John Wilson late of the same Gentleman
George Wych late of the same Rebel Officer
William Candler late of the same Rebel Officer
Zechariah Fenn late of the same Planter,
William M^cIntosh late of the same Rebel Colonel
David Brydie late of the Same Surgeon,
Andrew M^cLean late of the same Merchant

Sir Patrick Houstoun late of the same Barronet

Macartin Campbell late of the same Merchant

James Gordon late of the same planter,

John Kell late of the same Gentleman

John M^cLean late of the same planter ;

Josiah M^cLean late of the same Planter

John Snider late of the same Planter,

John Elliott late of the same Rebel Officer,

Thomas Elliott, late of the same Rebel Officer

Richard Swinny late of the same Yeoman

Hugh Middleton late of the same Rebel Officer ;

and also all and every Other person and persons who at any time or times before the Passing of this Act, hath or have acted in the said Province of Georgia as Members of any Council Assembly or Committee, or as a Commission of trade, or of forfeited Estates or who have held any Commission, or appointment under the said usurpation, either in a Civil or Military Capacity, satisfactory proof with respect to the persons, not particularly named being first made thereof before the Chief Justice, or one of the assistant Justices, or before two Justices of the peace in the said Province, except such Persons as did before the first day of November last past, submit themselves to his Majesty's Government, and take the established Oaths, are, and each and every of them is hereby disqualified, rendered and made incapable, to exercise hold or enjoy any Office or place of honor, trust or profit, under his Majesty in this your province of Georgia and of serving upon Juries therein, in any Case

Whatsoever, and of Voting at Elections, for any Representative, or Representatives, to Sit in General Assembly in this province and of being chosen to Represent any parish or district of this Province, in any General Assembly, any Law usage Statute or Custom, to the Contrary in any wise Notwithstanding, Provided always Nevertheless, and it shall and May be lawfull to and for the Governor or Commander in Chief, of this province for the time being at any time or times during the Continuance of this Act, by and with the advice and Consent of the Honourable the Council of the said province, to Remove and take off the disqualification and incapacity by this Act imposed in the Whole or in Part, from all and every the Persons, herein before named, or any of them, and those herein before designed and intended, or any of them, so soon as they or any or either of them, shall signalize themselves, in favour of the Peace and Welfare of his Majestys said Government in the Province of Georgia aforesaid, or Otherwise discover, themselves deserving such indulgence, to the satisfaction and good liking of the said Governor or Commander in Chief and Council for the time being as aforesaid, and to Restore them, or any or either of them, to all the advantages privileges and immunities, they Respectively, enjoy'd before they engaged in the said Rebellion And in Order to prevent Rebellion and traitorous attempts in time to Come, and the Other Mischeefs Arriseing from the possession or Use of Arms, by Lawless, Wicked, and disaffected persons, who have submitted, or may submit themselves to his Majestys Government and inhabiting within this province, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that as well all and every the persons before named, and those before designed and intended as also all and every other Person and Persons, who have, since the first day of November last past or who May hereafter, during the Continuance of this act, separate

themselves from his Majestys Subjects, who are or may be in Arms, or in Rebellion against him, in the province aforesaid, or elsewhere, and submit to the Government of our said Lord the King, and Comply with the other Regulations directed by this Act, shall bring in and deliver up, within ten days after being duly summoned, to One of the Justices of the Peace, of the Parish or district, wherein such Person shall usually Reside all and singular his and their, Arms, Swords Cutlasses pistols, and other War like Implements, and Weapons for the use of his Majesty his heirs and Successors, to be forwarded by every such Justice to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being or to such Officer as he May think fit to Appoint to Receive the same, to be disposed of in such manner, as the said Governor or Commander in Chief, shall see fit, to and Amongst such of his Majestys Loyal Subjects, as are inrolled, or May be inrolled, in the Militia in the said province, and in case any of the Persons, herein before Named, and those designed and intended as aforesaid or any or either of them shall Neglect or Refuse, to bring in and deliver up their Arms, within the time Limmitted as aforesaid, or shall afterwards have or bear any arms, or Warlike Weapons or implements, in any part of the said Province every such person shall forfeit and Pay the Sum of twenty five Pounds, Sterling Money of Great Britain, for the Offence of not bringing in and delivering up their Arms Weapons and implements as aforesaid, and the Sum of ten pounds like Money for every time, any such Person, shall have or bear any, Warlike Arm, implement or weapon whatsoever And to prevent the secreting and Keeping back of any Arms swords Cutlasses Pistols or Other Warlike Implements or Weapons, or of powder ball or other Ammunition, Be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of this Province, or of any parish or district thereof, on

Information made on oath by any Creditable Person, or from his own Knowledge to issue his warrant under his hand and Seal directed to any Constable of his district, requiring him to search for such Concealed or retained Arms, Weapons, implements or Ammunition, and if any such Articles be found (the party having no license or permission for the same as herein After mentioned) to seize sell and dispose of, forthwith, and after deducting the expences of the Warrant, distress and Sale to divide the Residue, one half to the Informer or Informers, and the Other half to the Constable or Constables, searching after and Seizing the same, and in Case the Person or Persons who Secreted or retained or advised, or Concerned himself or themselves, in secreting or Retaining, such Arms Weapons, implements or Ammunition, can be discovered, the said Justices is directed to bind him her or them, in a recognizance, with two sufficient sureties, to Appear at the next Court of Sessions, and in case, he, she or they, shall not give such surety then forthwith to Commit, him her or them, to the Common Goal in Savannah, there to remain until he she or they, shall find such Surety, or shall be Otherwise discharged by due course of Law, and every such Person and Persons, so offending is and are hereby Subjected and made liable to be indicted for such Offence, as for a Misdemeanor and if Convicted to be sentenced by the said Court of Sessions, at their discretion, and as May be usual in Cases of Misdemeanors provided Nevertheless, that it shall and may be Lawful to and for the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majestys Honourable Council, at any time or times during the Continuance of this Act, to Grant licence and Permission in Writing to any of the person or Persons aforesaid to have, retain and Keep, in his and their any or either of their possession such Arms Ammunition, and Other Warlike Weapons

and implements as such Governor or Commander in Chief may think sufficient to Guard and Protect him and them, or any or either of them, from injury insult, and for defence against his and their, and every of their domesticks, and Against the savages, Any thing herein before Contained to the Contrary notwithstanding—

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all and every the persons herein before named, and those designed and intended as aforesaid, and all and every other Person and Persons, who since the first day of November, have seperated themselves, or shall hereafter seperate themselves, from his Majesty's Subjects, who are in Arms, or in Rebellion Against him, shall within ten days after his or their Coming or Arrival into any part of this province, repair before some one of his Majestys Justices of the Peace within the same, and enter into a bond or Recognizance to our Sovereign ^(sic) Lord the King his heirs and Successors, with two Sufficient Sureties the Principal in One hundred pounds, and the Sureties in fifty pounds each of Sterling Money of Great Britain, with Condition to be void if the principal shall, for twelve Months thereafter, behave and demean himself as a Good and Loyal Subject Keep the Peace and be of Good beheavour towards his said Majesty and all his liege Subjects, and shall discountenance to the utmost of his Power, all Rebellion, Rebellious practices, and treasonable misdemeanors, within this Province, and take and Subscribe, together with the state Oaths the Oath following Viz^t

I: A: B: do Swear that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King George the third, and I do Solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do believe in my Conscience that he is Lawful and Rightful King of the Realm of Great Britain and of the Dominions and Colonies thereunto belonging, that the British

Colonies in America of Right Ought to be Subordinate to and dependant upon the Crown of Great Britain, and that the People called the General Continental-Congress and all the bodies of Men and individuals exercising jurisdiction and Authority under them, are in Rebellion Against his Majesty their lawful Sovereign, and I do Renounce, and Refuse Obedience to them, and every one of them, and will not hold or carry on any Correspondence, by Writing, Message, or Otherwise, with any Person or Persons at war with, or in rebellion against his Majesty, without Licence and Permission first Obtained, from One of his Majestys Governors or Commanders by Sea, or Land, and that I will Use my Utmost Endeavours to disclose and made known to his Majesty and his Successors, or to them in Authority under him or them, all treasons and traiterous Conspiracies, which I shall Know to be Against the King or any of his Successors and all invasions which I shall Know or Suspect to be intended Against this Province, or any Other of his Majestys Dominions and I will faithfully and to the Utmost of my Power, enforce Maintain and defend his Majestys Government and Authority, in and over all his dominions, and especially in and Over the British Provinces and Plantations in America, and all this I do Swear Voluntarily, heartily truly and Sincerely without any Equivocation, evasion or Secret Reservation Whatsoever So help My ^(sic) God—Which bond or Recognizance and Oaths the said Justices Respectively are hereby directed to take and Administer, and to give a Certificate thereof, and in Case any of the said Persons shall Neglect or Refuse to appear and enter into such bond or Recognizance, and take and Subscribe, the said Oaths, within the time and Manner above limited, then every such Person Neglecting or Refusing shall be deemed a Suspected Person, and shall and May be immediately

Apprehended by any Justice of the Peace in this Province, and Committed to the Nearest Common Goal, there to Remain without Bail or Mainprize, for the space of three Months, unless such Person shall in the Mean time, Voluntarily Comply with the terms prescribed by this Act, *Or to* serve his Majesty as a Private Soldier for and during the Continuance of the Present American Rebellion, and in Case after the Expiration of the said three Months imprisonment, any such Person or Persons, shall decline or Obstinate Refuse to Comply with the directions of this Act, and enter into such bond or Recognizance, and take and Subscribe the said Oaths, then and in such Case, every such Person shall be Subject and liable to be impressed and carried into his Majesty's Sea Service, and is and are hereby disqualified and Rendered incapable of ever hereafter becoming a Resident of or inhabitant of this province

And It is Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the Justices of the Peace of every district and Parish of this Province, and also the Constables therein are hereby Required from time to time to Make diligent Search and inquiry after all and every Person and Persons, Who are or May Come within their respective districts whether included in this Act or not, and all those whom they shall suspect hath or have not Complied with the directions of this Act to Summon before him or them and unless such Person & Persons shall Produce a Certificate that he hath or they have, Complied with this Act, then the said Justice is hereby directed to demand and take the Bond and Recognizance aforesaid, and that being entered into, immediately thereafter, to tender him and them the Oaths aforesaid, and in Case he shall decline Or refuse to appear and give such Bond or Recognizance, and take and Subscribe the said Oaths, then the said Justice is hereby directed forthwith to Commit every such Person to the Nearest Common Goal; who, is here-

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by Subjected and made liable to the same imprisonment and Other punishments, restrictions, and disabilities by this Act imposed On those deemed Suspected Persons—

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the fines and forfeitures imposed by this Act shall be to his Majesty his heirs and Successors and applied in Aid of the General tax, and shall and May be sued for and Recovered in the General Court of this Province by Action of debt bill Plaint or Information,—

And Be it Enacted that all summonses mentioned in this Act shall be issued by a Judge of the Superior Court or by a Justice of the Peace for the district in which the delinquent resides, and in Case any Constable shall refuse or Neglect to receive and execute any Summons or Warrant directed by this Act, he shall be liable to the same Pains and penalties as for Neglecting or Refusing any other lawful Process issued by a Justice of the Peace—

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that this Act shall be and Continue in force for and during the Term of three Years from the Passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the Next Sessession ^(sic) of the General Assembly and no longer

Commons House of Assembly

July 1st 1780.

By Order of the House

SAMUEL FARLEY Speaker.

Assented to the first July 1780.

JAMES WRIGHT.

By Order of the Upper House

LEWIS JOHNSTON President.

*(From B. P. R. O., B. of T., Georgia, Acts Vol. 4,
No. 179.)*

AN ACT

To Attaint of high Treason the Several persons herein after Named if they do not render themselves to Justice by a Certain day and for other purposes therein mentioned—

WHEREAS a detestable and unnatural Insurrection and Rebellion were Levied and carried on in this province (as well as in Several Other of the British Colonies in North America, Many of which are still in Rebellion) Against your Majesty's Authority and Government, and in such Rebellion a Number of your Majesty's Subjects and Amongst others the Several Persons herein after Named Contrary to their duty and Allegiance, were Wickedly and Traiterously engaged, who not only Subverted our happy Establishment, deprived your Majesty's Subjects here of their Laws and Liberties, involved them in Blood and ruin, and attainted the Persons and Confiscated the Property of Such of your Majesty's Loyal Subjects as left this province, on Account of the Rebellion or Who refused to Abjure, their Lawful and Gracious Sovereign to Whom they had taken the Oaths of Allegiance, and Under whose Mild and just Government, this Province before the late Wicked Rebellion Made a Most rapid progress to Wealth and population; but those bad Men also, after they had Usurped the Powers of Government, Ruled their fellow Subjects here in the Most Arbitrary and oppressive Manner by imposing enormous Fines on and also imprisoning those, who Would Not take Arms Against your Majesty and by emitting immense Sums of Paper Money, which Must have inevitably ruined this Country had not the Reduction of

it, by your Majesty's forces, put a Stop to the Currency of Such Money: And Whereas many who were Concerned in the said Rebellion, have with the greatest Confidence and Assurance Returned here, and behaved in such a Manner as if they took Merit to themselves from being Rebels, In Order Therefore to Manifest, our just abhorrence of So Wicked and unnatural a Rebellion, and our Zeal and tender regard for the Preservation of your Majesty's Government and the Laws and Liberties of your Good Subjects here, and to the End that all Others in this province May by the Justice of the Legislature be for ever hereafter, deterred from Engaging in Rebellion We therefore pray your Most sacred Majesty that it May be Enacted—

And Be it Enacted by his Excellency Sir James Wright Baronet Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over this his Majestys province of Georgia by and with the Advice and Consent of the Honourable the Upper House and the Commons house of Assembly of the said province in General Assembly Met, and by the Authority of the same, that such of the several persons herein after named, who shall not Return into this province, and render themselves to the Chief Justice or One of the Assistant Justices of this province On or before the Ninth day of October Next ensuing the passing of this Act, and also abide their Legal Trial for their Treason and Offences, then every of them not Rendering themselves as aforesaid, or Not Abiding the Trial aforesaid, shall from and after the said Ninth day of October, stand, and be Adjudged Attainted of high Treason to all intents and purposes Whatsoever, That is to say

Richard Howley late Rebel Governor in this province,

George Walton, late of the same Rebel Governor,

Lachlan McIntosh late of this Province Rebel General,

Noble Wimberly Jones late Speaker of a Rebel Assembly
in this Province,

Lyman Hall Continental Delegate,

William O'Bryen Rebel Treasurer,

Jonathan Bryan late Rebel Commissioner of forfeited
Estates,

Thomas Stone late Rebel Commissioner of forfeited Es-
tates,

Samuel Elbert Rebel General,

John Baker Senior Rebel Colonel,

William Baker Senior Rebel Officer,

Joseph Wood Senior Rebel Assembly Man,

Oliver Bowen Rebel Commodore,

Joseph Clay Rebel Paymaster,

Nathan Brounson Continental delegate,

John Wereat, Rebel Counsellor,

John Twiggs Rebel Officer,

Richard Wylly President of a Rebel Council,

Edward Telfair Member of Congress,

Benjamin Few Rebel Officer,

Pierce Butler Rebel Officer,

Henry Lawrence late president of the Continental Con-
gress,

Thomas Savage Rebel Officer,

Stephen Bull Rebel General,

and also all and every other person formerly resident in this province, that held possessed or enjoyed any office or Commission either Civil or Military under the Rebel, Usurped Government, of the same, excepting such only As have Conformed to the Terms of the Act, Commonly Called the disqualifying Act—And shall suffer and forfeit as a person attainted of high Treason by the Laws of the Land ought to suffer and forfeit Provided Nevertheless that such of the said persons, above particularly named and Who may become attainted for Not Surrendering themselves and abiding their Trial aforesaid, shall respectively forfeit to his Majesty his heirs and Successors Subject to the Condition and proviso herein after Contained all and every their Lands, Tenements, hereditaments, Goods, Chattels, Rights, Credits, and Other real and personal Estate of what Nature or Kind soever they be in this province, whereof the several persons above Mentioned, Who May become attainted respectively were or any or either of them was at the time of the Treason committed or at any time afterwards or Now are or is Seized possessed of, interested in, or intitled unto, in Trust for the said Several persons above particularly named and who may become Attainted as aforesaid or any or either of them, on which they or any or either of them can or may forfeit by such Attainder and the said real and personal Estates and other the premisses above enumerated or described and hereby declared to be forfeited shall be deemed and Adjudged to be Vested, and are hereby declared and Adjudged to be Vested, and in the Actual and real Possession of his Majesty without any Office or Inquisition, thereof to be taken or found or any other proofs to be Used for that purpose Subject Nevertheless to all Suits and Actions Whatsoever, both

at Law and Equity, and also to all Attachments and Other process, and also, all Other just claims and demands of what Nature or kind so ever of any of his Majestys Liege Subjects, Which now are depending in his Majestys Courts of Justice, in this province, or which shall be commenced and prosecuted within eighteen Calender Months Next after the passing of this Act, as if the same had never been made, and the said real and personal Estates, and Other the premisses above enumerated or discribed, and hereby declared to be forfeited shall Nevertheless be liable to be levied on extended and Sold for the payment of all Just debts and demands Whatsoever due to any of his Majesty Liege Subjects any thing in this Act contained to the Contrary thereof in any wise Notwithstanding Provided Always and it is hereby declared, that if after any Levy and Sale made at the Suit of a Liege Subject by the Acting Provost Marshal for the time being or Other proper Officer an Overplus shall Remain After deducting the debt damages and Costs or the damages and Costs (as the Case may be) that shall be Recovered in any action or Suit of ^(sic) at the Instance of a Liege Subject, that is now depending or Which may hereafter be brought within Eighteen Calender Months, Next after the Passing of this Act, and such Acting Provost Marshal or other proper Officer shall have no Other Execution against such Lands or Other real or Personal Estate, then he shall not pay Over such Overplus Money to the Attainted or Banished person who formerly owned such property or to any other on his Account, but the said Acting Provost Marshal or Other proper Officer shall forthwith pay over unto the Treasurer of this province for the Use of his Majesty his heirs and Successors the said Overplus Money, upon pain that such Acting Provost Marshal or Other proper Officer, that shall Neglect or Refuse so to do, shall in every Instance of Neglect or Refusal be pro-

ceeded Against, as for a Contempt of his Majesty's General Court and the receipt of the Treasurer, shall in every such case be a Sufficient discharge and Indemnity to the said Acting Provost Marshal or Other proper Officer, for the Sum of Money he shall really and Bona Fide pay to the said Treasurer on any Occasion as aforesaid Provided also further that after payment and discharge of all Legal Claims and demands that may be Made within the time above Limited, on any of the before named persons, who may become Attainted under this Act, One third part of the Nett proceeds of the Residue of every such persons Real and personal property shall be Lodged in the Treasury of this province to the Benefit, Use and behoof of their Wives and Children severally and respectively to be detained in the said Treasury, and Not delivered over, until such Wives and Children respectively shall withdraw, themselves from places in Rebellion and return to their Allegiance and take the Oaths for the security of his Majestys person and Government any thing in this Act Contained, or any Law Statute Usage or Custom to the Contrary Notwithstanding Provided Always that all Monies paid to any Married Woman shall be in full satisfaction of all her Claims and demands Whatsoever on the real and personal Estate from the Sale of which such Monies are produced And such Monies shall be to her own Sole and Seperate use, and not Subject, or Liable to the Controul direction or Management of her Husband, or to his debts or Contracts—

And Be it Enacted that all and every person and persons, who Shall harbour and Conceal any or Either of the persons Who May become Attainted as aforesaid Such person or persons so offending and being thereof Lawfully Convicted shall be Adjudged guilty of Felony and shall Suffer and forfeit as in cases of Felony without benefit of Clergy—

And Be it Enacted that if any of his Majesty's Subjects of this province except such person as shall be Licensed for that purpose by his Majesty his heirs and unto his or their Sign, Manual, or by the Governor or Commander in Chief of this province for the time being, under his hand and Seal, shall hold entertain or keep any Intelligence or Correspondence in person or by Letters, Messages or Otherwise, with any or either of the persons herein before named who may be attainted as aforesaid or with any person or persons Employed by them or any or either of them, Knowing such person or persons to be so Employed every such person so offending, being thereof Lawfully Convicted, shall be adjudged Guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

And Be it Enacted That all fines penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act Not Otherwise disposed of, shall go to his Majesty his Heirs and Successors to be applied to the Use of this province and in Aid of the General Tax here—

By Order of the Common House of Assembly

SAM^l FARLEY Speaker

Council Chamber 9th April 1781.

Assented to

JA: WRIGHT.

By Order of the Upper House of Assembly.

LEWIS JOHNSTON.

(From B. P. R. O., B. of T., Georgia, Acts No. 185.)

AN ACT

To Amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to attain of High
"Treason, the several Persons therein named, if they
"do not render themselves to Justice by a Certain Day,
"and for other Purposes therein after mentioned.—

WHEREAS An Act was assented to on the ninth Day of April last past entitled, "An Act to attain of High
"Treason, the several Persons therein after named, if
"they do not render themselves to Justice by a certain
"Day, and for other Purposes therein mentioned": And
whereas in and by the same, it is enacted, "that such of
"the several Persons therein after named, who shall not
"return into this Province, and render themselves to the
"Chief Justice, or One of the Assistant Justices of this
"Province, on or before the ninth Day of October next
"ensuing the passing of the said Act, and also abide the
"legal Trial, for their Treason and Offences, then, every
"of them not rendering themselves as aforesaid, or not
"abiding the Trial aforesaid, shall from and after the
"said ninth Day of October, stand and be attainted of
"High Treason, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever."
And whereas it is judged expedient, that the said Act of
the General Assembly shall not take Effect, untill His
Majesty's Royal Pleasure is known therein, and also, that
the usual Savings of the Rights of Incapable Persons
should be saved and allowed—

Be it Therefore Enacted, by his Excellency Sir
James Wright, Baronet, Captain General, and Governor
in Chief, in and over this His Majesty's Province of
Georgia, by and with the Advice and Consent of the
Honourable the Upper House, and the Commons House

of Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, that the aforesaid Act, nor any Part or Clause thereof shall be of any Force or Effect, but the same is wholly suspended, untill His Most Sacred Majesty's Royal Approbation and Allowance thereof, shall be signified to the Governor or Commander in Chief, of this Province, for the Time being; And that the several Persons therein named and described, and each and every of them, shall have three Months to surrender themselves and abide their Trial, from the Time of receiving His Majesty's Royal Approbation and Allowance of the same; And publishing such Allowance thereof in the Gazette of this Province, any Thing in the said herein before recited Act to the Contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding

And Be it Further Enacted, that if any of the Persons in the aforesaid Act mentioned and described shall be Non Compos Mentis, or imprisoned, that such Person or Persons shall have six Months Time allowed them to surrender him or themselves, and take their Trial as aforesaid, from the Time of his, or their coming,—or being of sound Mind, and Enlargement out of Prison, any thing in the aforesaid recited Act, to the Contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding

By Order of the Commons House of Assembly.

SAM^l FARLEY, Speaker

Council Chamber, 19th May 1781.

Assented to

J^A. WRIGHT.

By Order of the Upper House of Assembly.

JOHN GRAHAM Presid^t

(From State Archives.)

AN ACT

For inflicting Penalties on, and confiscating the estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned.—

WHEREAS on the first day of March which was in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, An Act passed for Attainting certain persons therein mentioned of Treason, and Confiscating their estates, for the use and benefit of this State; which Act has not as yet been carried into full execution. And whereas it is Necessary that the names of the said persons so attainted by the said law should be inserted in a law with the names of Various other persons who have since the Aforesaid time been Guilty of Treason Against this State, and the Authority of the same; by traiterously Adhering to the King of Great Britain, and by Aiding, Assisting, Abetting and comforting the Generals and other officers Civil and Military of the said King to enforce his Authority, in and over this State and the Good people of the same. And Whereas the said Treasons have been followed with a series of Murders, rapine, and devastation, as cruel as they were unnecessary, whereby Order and Justice were banished the land, and lawless power established on high exhibited the melancholy picture of Indians inflicting dreadfull punishment on both old and Young of the faithful and peaceable Citizens of the State—Women and Children sitting on the ruins of their houses perishing by famine and cold, whilst others were compelled in the midst of a rigorous Season to depart this State being previously plundered of both their, and their Childrens Cloathing, and every other Necessary that might tend to mitigate the uncom-

mon severities exercised on the softer sex and their innocent babes, nor was this all. Whilst these days of blood and British Anarchy continued among us, and commanded executions of our Citizens taken in Arms in defence of their invaluable rights to take place.— Executions as unauthorised by the laws of Nations as they were cruel in themselves, and only to be exceeded if possible by the Abandoned profligacy of setting torches to temples dedicated to the service of the most high God. Whereby they completed a violation of every right human and divine; And Whereas the aforesaid treasons and other atrocious crimes justly merit a forfeiture of protection and property.

Be it Enacted by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same that all and each of the following persons. Viz.

FOR CHATHAM,

Sir James Wright Baronet,

John Graham,

Alexander Wright,

Lachlan M'Gillivray,

John Mulryne,

Josiah Tattnall,

Basil Cowper,

William Telfair,

Alexander M'Goun,

Thomas Talmash,

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Samuel Douglass,

Lewis Johnston Sen^r,

Lewis Johnston Jun^r,

William Johnston,

Thomas Johnston,

James Johnston,

Samuel Farley,

James Alexander,

Joseph Spencer,

James Butler,

John Wood,

Robert Reid,

John Storr,

Thomas Reid,

George Houston,

Phillip Delegall Sen^r his heirs devisee or Assigns,

Phillip Delegall Jun^r,

David Delegall,

John Glen,

John Bond Randolph,

James Mossman,

John Charles Lucena,

Nathaniel Hall,

Thomas Gibbons,

John Fox Jun.,

John Simpson (Sabine fields)

Mathew Stewart,

John Sutcliffe,

Benjamin Farley,

Thomas Ross,

John Joachin Zubly his heirs devisees or Assigns

David Zubly Jun^r,

George Bailey,

William Wylly,

Campbell Wylly,

Thomas Wylly,

Levi Sheftall,

James Harriott,

James Graham,

James Hume,

John Hume his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Thomas Goldsmith, his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Major James Wright,

James Robertson,

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Henry Young Jun^r,

Joseph Farley his heirs devisees or Assigns,

John Foulis,

Thomas Fleming,

Alexander Thompson,

Robert M^cCormick his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Thomas Forbes,

Col Thomas Brown,

James Thompson,

William Jones of Savannah,

Martin Jolly,

Donald Frazer,

Isaac Baillou,

Doctor John Irvine,

George Kincaid,

William Knox,

John Murray,

George Cuthbert,

William M'Gillivray,

William Stephens,

Benjamin Willson,

Peter Deane,

George Fox,

Moses Kirkland,

John Lightinstone,

William Liford,

Andrew Hewitt,

Alexander Inglis,

James Brisbane,

William Miller,

William Moss,

Phillip Moore,

William Panton,

Thomas Skinner,

John Mulryne Tattnall,

Charles William M'Kinney his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Alexander Rose,

Charles Wright Sen^r,

Robert Porteus,

Jermyn Wright his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Charles Wright son of Sir James,

John M'Gillivray,

Tim Barnard,

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Isaac Delion,
Peter Edwards,
Samuel Langley,
Samuel Ealy.

LIBERTY GLYN AND CAMDEN

Roger Kellsal,
Thomas Young,
Simon Munro,
Henry Munro,
James Spalding,
Robert Bailey,
Alexander Creighton,
Roderick M^cIntosh,
William M^cIntosh, Indian Trader,
Charles M^cDaniel, his heirs devisees or Assigns,
John M^cDonald,
Donald M^cDonald,
Daniel M'Cloud,
Daniel B. M^cIntosh,
John Pollson his heirs devisees or Assigns,
William Ross S^t Andrews,
John Wesley,

——— M^cCoy of S^t Andrews,

John Shave Jun^r,

Richard Shave,

Arthur Carney Sen^r his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Arthur Carney Jun^r,

William Dawson, of Newport ferry,

Charles Watts Ship Carpenter of Colonels Island,

——— Shepherd of Colonels Island,

James Carson of South Carolina,

William Clark,

*Sir Patrick Houstoun Baronet,

John Martin Jakill, his heirs devisees or Assigns,

James Kitchen,

John William Williams,

Reymond Demere Jun^r,

John Proctor,

Daniel M^cGirt;

James M^cGirt,

George Arons.

*It will be observed that Sir Patrick Houstoun, a member of the King's Council in Georgia, was proscribed by both sides. It is not difficult to realize the embarrassing and delicate situation in which the sturdy old loyalist found himself. He was one of the King's counsellors in Georgia, while his son, John, was one, and a prominent one, of the leaders of the rebellion. Sir Patrick was no doubt truly loyal to his King, but at the same time, as the father of a brilliant son who was winning laurels on the other side, he could but feel a pride in him, and, to a certain extent, sympathize with his cause. Duty made him loyal to the King; natural affection drew him to his son and his son's cause. Recognizing these facts, each side suspected him, and both sides proscribed him.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY

William Willis,

Abraham Mincey,

Henry Cooper Sen^r,

Henry Cooper Jun^r,

William Cooper,

Benjamin Lanier,

John Boyakin,

Joshua Pierce Jun^r,

William Pierce,

Stephen Pierce,

Phillip Dill Sen^r,

Philip Dill Jun^r

James Dill his heirs devisees or Assigns

John Goldwire,

James Pace Sen^r,

Christopher Frederick Trubnier,

Stephen Dampier,

Peter Blythe his heirs devisees or Assigns—

John Blythe,

Samuel Cooper,

George Weekley,

Wilderick Gruber,

Joseph Johnson,

John Johnson,

William Powell,

William Love,

John Love. Burke County.

John Thomas,

David Russell,

Mathew Lyle,

Robert Miller,

John Roberson,

Daniel Howell,

Alexander Carter,

Robert Wolsington,

Willoughby Tucker,

John M'Cormick his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Paul M'Cormick his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Robert Henderson his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Lud Mobley,

James Herbert,

James Moore his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Samuel Moore,

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Joseph Cornals,

Robert French,

William Balfour his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Isaac Downing,

Isaac Eaton,

Andrew M'Nely,

James Robertson,

James Lyle,

Joseph Marshal,

John Pigg his heirs devisees or Assigns,

John Brown,

Thomas Rutherford,

Cader Price,

John Hammitt,

David Green,

Philip Helveston,

William Hammonds,

George Johnson Sen^r

John Johnson,

William Corker,

Edward Corker,

John Corker,

Stephen Corker,

William Mangrum,

James Douglass,

William Durgan,

James Hunt,

John Young,

Robert Tillman,

William Young,

Mathew Moore his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Henry Sharp his heirs devisees or assigns,

Jacob Sharp,

Cordy Sharp,

William M^cNatt,

Samuel Montgomery,

Thomas Lamb,

Edward Pilcher,

Benjamin Brantley,

Henry Overstreet,

Elias Bonnell,

William Brown,

Augustus Underwood,

Absalam Wells,

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John Forguson,
William Reid,
Thomas Beatty.

WILKES COUNTY.

Thomas Waters,
Henry Williams,
John Douglass,
William White,
Samuel Williams,
John O Neal,
Avington Perkins,
Daniel Phillips,
James Gordan,
Abraham Wilkins,
Samuel Wilkins,
Jonathan Wilkins,
Luke Bynan,
William Tidwell,
Reuben Sherrell his heirs devisees or Assigns,
James Gordon —

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Col James Grierson his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Andrew Moore his heirs devisees or Assigns,

John Howard, his heirs devisees or Assigns,

William Manson,

James Ingram,

Edward Ashton,

James Seymore,

Martin Weatherford,

James Weatherford,

John Henderson,

John Weatherford,

George Phillips,

Alexander M^cLean,

Benjamin Howard, his heirs devisees or Assigns,

Thomas Howard, his heirs devisees or assigns,

Andrew Roberson,

Daniel Cameron,

John Jamison,

William Oats,

Thomas Scott,

Richard Bailey,

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John Corpinger,

Thomas Manson,

Jacob Watson,

Doctor Andrew Johnson,

Charles Weatherford,

John Furlow,

James Jackson of Augusta Merchant,

William Johnson,

Doctor Francis Folliott,

Doctor Thomas Taylor,

Simon Patterson,

Thomas Polhill,

Nathaniel Polhill his heirs devisees or Assigns,

John Maxwell,

Solomon Kemp.

Be, and they are hereby declared to be banished from this State forever; and if any of the aforesaid persons shall remain in this State sixty days after the passing of this Act, or shall return to this State, the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being is hereby Authorized and required to cause all the persons so remaining or returning to this State to be apprehended and committed to Goal, there to remain without bail or Mainprize until a Convenient Opportunity shall offer for transporting the said person or persons beyond the Seas to some part of the British Kings dominions, which the

Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being is hereby required to do, and if any of the said persons shall return to this State after such transportation then and in such Case he or they shall be adjudged and they are hereby declared to be guilty of felony and shall on Conviction of their having so returned as aforesaid suffer death without benefit of Clergy. —

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that all and Singular the Estate real and personal of each and every of the aforesaid persons, which they held possessed, or were entitled to in Law or Equity On the nineteenth day of April one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, or which they have held since, or do hold in possession, or others hold in trust for them, or to which they are or may be entitled to in law or equity, or which they may have held, or be possessed of in right of others, together with all debts, dues and demands of whatever Nature, that are or may be owing to the aforesaid persons, or either or them, be confiscated to and for the use and benefit of this State, and the monies Arising from the sales which shall take place by virtue of and in pursuance of this Act to be Applied to such Uses and purposes as the Legislature shall hereafter direct.

AND WHEREAS divers other persons Citizens of this State, and owing Allegiance thereto (whose names are not herein recited) did in Violation of the said Allegiance traiterously Assist abet and Participate in the aforesaid treasonable Practices. —

Be it Therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that all and every the person or Persons under this description shall on full proof and Conviction of the same in a Court of Law, be liable and subjected to, and they are hereby declared liable and subjected to all the

like pains penalties and forfeitures inflicted by this Act, on those Offenders, whose names are particularly Mentioned therein.—

AND WHEREAS there are divers Estates and other property within this State belonging to persons who have been declared Guilty, or Convicted in one or other of the United States of Offences, which have induced a confiscation of their Estates, or Property within the State of which they were Citizens.—

Be it Therefore Enacted by the Authority afore-said that all and singular the Estates both real and personal of persons under this description of whatsoever kind or Nature together with all rights or titles which they may, do or shall hold in law or equity, or otherwise in trust for them. And Also, all the debts dues and demands (except debts and demands due or owing to British Merchants or others residing in Great Britain, which shall be Appropriated as herein after mentioned) Owing or Accruing to them, be Confiscated to and for the use and benefit of this State, in like Manner and form of forfeiture as they were subjected to in the States of which they respectively were Citizens of,—and the monies arising from the sales which shall take place by virtue of and in pursuance of this Act to be applied to such uses and purposes as the Legislature shall hereafter direct.—

And Be it Further Enacted that all debts dues or demands due or Owing to Merchants or others residing in Great Britain be and they are hereby Sequestered, and the Commissioners Appointed by this Act, or a Majority of them are hereby empowered to recover, receive, and deposit the same in the Treasury of this State in the same manner and under the same regulations as debts Confiscated there to remain for the Use of this State, untill otherwise Appropriated by this or any future house of Assembly. —

AND WHEREAS there are various Persons Subjects of the King of Great Britain Possessed of, or entitled to estates Real and Personal which Justice and sound policy require should be applied to the benefit of this State.

Be it Therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all and Singular the Estates Real and Personal belonging to Persons being british subjects of whatever kind or Nature they may be Possessed of (except as before excepted) or others in trust for them, or that they Are or may be intitled to in law or equity, and also all debts dues or demands owing or Accruing to them be Confiscated to and for the use and benefit of this State, and the Monies arising from the sales which shall take place by Virtue of and in Pursuance of this Act, to be Applied to such uses and purposes as the Legislature shall hereafter direct. —

AND WHEREAS Several fraudulent Sales, Grants, devises, transfers, bargains, exchanges, or other titles and conveyances may have been made by some or other of the aforesaid persons heretofore with intent to defraud the State, and to commit treason against the same with impunity. —

Be it Therefore Enacted by the Authority Aforesaid, that every Sale, Grant, devise, transfer, bargain, exchange, or other title or Conveyance, which has been made or executed by any of the aforesaid persons Or by his or their Attorney or Attorneys, Agent or Agents since and after the Nineteenth day of April which was in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, shall be deemed and held null and Void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. —

AND WHEREAS there are several Just claims and demands which may be made by the good and faithful Cit-

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izens of this State, or others of the United States, Against the Estates of persons Confiscated by this Act. —

Be it Therefore Enacted by the Authority afore-said that any person or persons well affected to the Independency of the United States having debts owing to them, from the persons named or described in this Act, or who have any other Just claim or claims in law or equity against Any of the said Confiscated Estates, that every such person or persons, shall bring his or their Claim, or enter his or their Action within the space of twelve Months from the passing of this Act, or in default thereof he or they shall be forever debarred of deriving any benefit from the same.

And Be it Further Enacted that all persons having claims or demands against any of the Confiscated Estates be at his or their option to lay a state and proofs of the said demands before the said Commissioners or a Majority of them, on or before the fourth day of May next, and the said Commissioners or a Majority of them are hereby empowered and required to examine into the Justice and Validity of the said demands, and make a Report thereof to the General Assembly at their next meeting, after the said fourth day of May next, to the end that the Legislature may direct with respect to such Creditors what to justice shall appertain. And if the said Legislature shall not liquidate the said demands, Agreeable to the Claimant, such claimant shall have an Action Against the said Commissioners or a Majority of them, and the Amount of Sales of the Estates of the persons Mentioned in this Act shall be respectively liable to satisfy the said demands and all other Creditors except those who are unfriendly to American Independence, and where any Claimant shall so chuse, he or they shall have recourse to his or their Action at law. And if a Verdict of the Court where the same shall be tried

shall pass for him or them, then on certifying the same to his Honor the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, his honor the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, shall issue a certificate for the sum verified by the Verdict to every such Claimant. which Certificate shall be made payable, and to be paid in twelve months after date thereof with Interest for the same, at the rate of seven pounds Per Cent Yearly, and shall be admitted and received in payment in every purchase which such person or persons may make at the sales of the forfeited Estates at the expiration of the said twelve Months: Provided Always that the Judges of the Superior Courts in the respective Counties be empowered and Authorized to proceed in a summary Manner to determine in cases where the Cause of Action shall not exceed fifteen pounds: And to the end that this Act may be carried into effectual execution for the benefit of this State.

Be it Further Enacted by the Authority Aforesaid, That there be a board of Commissioners Appointed by ballot of this house, to Consist of two persons out of each of the Counties within this State, except Glyn and Camden, for which there shall be one chosen which said Commissioners or a Majority of the said thirteen Commissioners so Chosen, shall be and they are hereby empowered, Authorized and required to take into their custody and care all and every the Estates real and personal which are confiscated by this Act; and they are hereby empowered and Authorized to do all Acts And things, which are Necessary for carrying the same into execution. —

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority Aforesaid that the said Commissioners or a Majority of them be empowered and required and they are hereby empowered and required to proceed to, and begin the

sales of the said forfeited Estates both real and personal in forty days from and after the passing of this Act on the following terms and Conditions to wit, Seven Years Credit to be given to purchasers of the landed or other Real Estates; and four Years credit to be given to purchasers of the personal Estates; That the said sales be public, and held on or between the hours of Ten O Clock in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, with Power of Adjournment from day to day or otherwise, in such place or places as the said Commissioners or a Majority of them shall Judge most Convenient, That the said Commissioners or a Majority of them do and shall issue thirty days Notice previous to the Commencement of the said sales, and that the highest bidder, be deemed and considered a purchaser. That the said Commissioners or a Majority of them, shall take a personal obligation from every purchaser of any part or parts of the real or landed Estates, with a Mortgage of the same; for the payment of the purchase money at the time appointed by this Act, together with sufficient security for the payment of Interest Annually at the rate of seven pounds Per Cent Per Annum, which payment of principal and Interest shall be rendered in Mexican dollars or other Monies in Gold or Silver. That the said Commissioners or a Majority of them shall take the bonds in the name of his honor the Governor or Commander in Chief of the State for the time being and his successor in office; and that the said Commissioners or a Majority of them be fully empowered And Authorized, and they are hereby empowered Authorized and Required to execute sufficient titles and Conveyances for vesting the Estates Real and personal in the persons who shall respectively purchase the same, their heirs Executors, Administrators or Assigns respectively for the terms for which they were sold. That the said Commissioners respectively, shall previous to their entering into the execution of their Office, give Security to the Amount of three thousand pounds specie

to his honor the Governor or Commander in Chief of the State for the time being And take the following Oath of Office. I. A. B. do solemnly Swear that I will diligently, truly, and impartially execute the duty of a Commissioner for the sale of the forfeited estates, Agreeable to the directions of the Act, for the benefit of this State. *So help me God*

AND WHEREAS notwithstanding the Scenes of Cruelty and distress which the Wives and Children of Numbers of the good and faithful Citizens of this State underwent humanity dictates that a reasonable support and Maintenance should be allowed to the Families that may have remained among us belonging to persons whose estates are Confiscated by this Act. —

Be it Therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the said Commissioners or a Majority of them be hereby empowered and authorized, and they are hereby authorized and required to grant a reasonable and temporary maintenance to the families of such persons as are banished by this Act untill the Legislature shall hereafter direct or order a fixed Support for the said families. —

AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the public benefit that all embezzlements, removals, or concealments of the forfeited Estates should be prevented.

Be it Therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that any person or persons who shall from and after the passing of this Act, wilfully or intentionally Conceal or embezzle any part or parts of the personal property Confiscated by this Act, from the Commissioners appointed by this Act for taking the same into their Custody or Care or who shall Convert the same to their own use and behoof with intent to defraud the State, and pre-

vent the Commissioners from selling or otherwise disposing of the same, that all and every person or persons so offending as aforesaid shall be guilty of felony and on Conviction thereof shall suffer death. —

AND WHEREAS doubts may arise whether the Inhabitants of this State who Possess no Grants for the lands formerly purchased of the British Commissioners in Wilkes County, commonly called and known by the name of the ceded lands are enabled to give landed security where the same is required by this Act. —

Be it Therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the said inhabitants are and they are hereby declared capable of offering and giving such ungranted lands as security to the Commissioners for the sales of the forfeited Estates in every of these cases where security is required by this Act.

AND WHEREAS from the irruption of the Enemy and the devastation which followed, various of the good people of the State may have lost their Grants or titles to their lands.

Be it Therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that all and every person under this description and who are publickly known to be possessed of the lands the titles or grants of which are so lost or destroyed, shall be capable of Giving such lands in Security, And such security shall be received in all and every of those cases where landed Security is required by this Act.

AND WHEREAS several sales of Real Estates, forfeited and Confiscated by the Act of Attainder and Confiscation which was passed on or about the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, took place, the terms of which sales were not complied with.

Be it Therefore Enacted by the Authority afore-said, that all and every sale of any part or parts of the said real Estates, the terms of which were not strictly complied with, and fulfilled on the part of the purchaser or purchasers, in the manner and form prescribed and required in the Rules and Regulations for selling the said real Estates, be deemed and held null and Void, and such sale or sales are hereby declared to be null and Void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. And the Commissioners Appointed by this Act, are empowered and required to take the said Real Estates into their Custody and care, and to be subjected to sale under the Power and Authority of this Act. —

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority afore-said that the said Commissioners or a Majority of them be empowered and required, and they are hereby empowered and required to proceed to the sales of the forfeited real Estates, which have been settled heretofore, or which by public notoriety, are known or Generally understood to contain a Certain or supposed Number of Acres, under the description, which the said Lott, Plantation, or tract of Land, Island or Islands as the case may be, Generally bears: And also to the sales of all such other unsettled Real Estates as the said Commissioners or a Majority of them can receive a well informed knowledge of from wise and faithful Citizens who are or may be Acquainted with such unsettled tracts of land.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority afore-said, that the State will and do Guarantee and defend the Commissioners appointed by this Act or a Majority of them in all their proceedings for Carrying the Powers and Authority given them by the same into full effect; and will also warrant and forever defend all and every sale or sales which the said Commissioners or a Majority of them shall make to any purchaser or purchasers of

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any part or parts of the Real and personal Estates Confiscated by this Act.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority afore-said that the said Commissioners be allowed a Commission of one and a half Per Cent on all sales of the real and personal Estates; besides all Reasonable and Just expences incurred in carrying this Act in Execution.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority afore-said that the Commissioners shall and they are hereby required from time to time, once in two months make Out returns of all their proceedings, and deliver the same to his Honor the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, with the Inventories of the different Estates; and all such Account of Sales as may be finished, and also all bonds and Securities and sums of Money Received by them.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority afore-said that this Act shall be a public one, And Judicially taken notice of as such; and that the same, shall have the most full, liberal and General Construction for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, in the most beneficial Manner; and if the said Commissioners or any of them be impleaded or sued, or any person Acting under their Authority for any matter or thing done by Virtue of this Act, they, or he may plead the General issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in evidence and on Verdict or Judgment against the Plaintiff, or on his non suit, or discontinuance, the person or persons so sued shall recover treble Costs.

Signed by Order of the House

State of Georgia	}	SAMUEL SALTUS Speaker of the General Assembly
Augusta		
May 4 th 1782.		

On the 29th of December, 1778, seven days before the expiration of the term for which Governor Houstoun had been elected, the British captured Savannah and the state government was dispersed, and for many months a condition of anarchy prevailed in Georgia, no department of the government being in the discharge of its constitutional functions. None of our historians have ever made it clear how this condition was brought about. McCall, our first historian, falls into palpable error. He says, "after the metropolis of the state had fallen into the hands of the enemy, the legislature had dispersed without appointing a Governor for the succeeding year," thus conveying the idea that the legislature was in session when the attack was made, whereas it was not in session, and had not been for a month at least. The constitution provided that "it shall be an unalterable rule that the House of Assembly shall expire and be at an end yearly, and every year, on the day preceding the day of election mentioned" (in the constitution). The day mentioned in the constitution on which members of the legislature must be elected "yearly and every year" was the first Tuesday in December. The term of the legislature of 1778, Governor Houstoun's legislature, therefore expired and was at an end "on the day before" the first Tuesday in December, 1778. It therefore could not have been in session when Savannah was attacked, for its term of service had expired. Its successor, the legislature for 1779, had been elected, but the constitution provided that "the representatives shall meet on the first Tuesday in January following" their election. Hence this legislature, the legislature chosen in December, 1778, could not meet in regular session and organize until the first Tuesday in January, 1779. It is true that the constitution provided that "the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council shall have power to call the House of Assembly together in any emergency," and if an emergency had

arisen he would have called the members elected for 1779, not the old legislature of 1778, for its term had expired. But there is no evidence that either was called, and it is therefore almost a certainty that no legislature was in session at the time Savannah was attacked and captured.

Bishop Stevens, in his excellent history of Georgia, did not attempt to account for the anomalous condition, but says there existed "a confusion in civil affairs which the historian with his present imperfect materials cannot fully unravel"; while Colonel Jones does not attempt to elucidate the subject, but passes it over without comment.

The real causes of this period of anarchy were these: under the Constitution of 1777, the Governor was elected by the legislature for a period of one year, and in his oath of office he was required to swear that "I will peaceably and quietly resign the government to which I have been elected at the period to which my continuance in said office is limited by the constitution." The President of the Executive Council, upon whom alone the executive duties devolved in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, was also elected at the same time for one year and took the same oath as the Governor; consequently each of these officers went out of office at the expiration of one year from the date of his election, there being no provision in the constitution for their holding over till their successors were elected, this provision never having been incorporated in the organic law until 1798. Thus the office of Governor became vacant, and there was no legislature in session to fill the vacancy. An election for members of a legislature to convene in Savannah on the first Tuesday in January, 1779, had been held on the first Tuesday in

December, 1778; but seven days before it would have met and elected Governor Houstoun's successor the city was captured by the enemy, and it was therefore impossible for it to meet there. When Savannah was menaced by the British in December, 1778, the House of Assembly, in which alone the power to remove the seat of government was lodged, not being in session, Governor Houstoun's Executive Council, a few days before the expiration of their term, assumed the responsibility of ordering the temporary removal to Augusta, but the British commander pushed a column of soldiers to that place and occupied it before the government could be established there.

Repeated efforts were made to convene the legislature, elected the preceding December, to elect a Governor and reorganize the state government, but it was impossible to secure the attendance of a quorum, the members elected being scattered, some refugees in other states, some within the enemy's lines and some, but not enough to make a quorum, in that part of the state still held by the patriots.

Thus, when Savannah fell, Georgia was left without a Governor, without a legislature, without an Executive Council, and without even a temporary seat of government. The last meeting of Governor Houstoun and his Council, as appears from their book of minutes still preserved and printed in Volume II of our compilation of Revolutionary Records, was held in Savannah on the 26th of December, 1778. Immediately following this minute, on the same page, is the following entry in the handwriting of their Secretary:—

“The town of Savannah being taken by the British on the 28th of December put a final end to public business of a civil nature.” This was the end of Governor Houstoun's administration and of organized government in Georgia for a long period of time, but not of the efforts

of the patriotic men who had been elected to the legislature for the year 1779, but who had not organized before the fall of Savannah, and could not have organized, under the terms of the constitution, had the town not been taken, before the first Tuesday in January, 1779, the day fixed in the constitution for the regular annual meetings of the legislature and the election of a governor. Immediately after the fall of Savannah, Augusta having been designated by the Executive Council as the temporary seat of government, some of the members elect attempted to convene the legislature there for the purpose of electing a Governor and reorganizing their state government, and to this end repaired at once to that place, arriving there in advance of the British troops sent by Colonel Campbell, British commander at Savannah, to occupy the town.

Immediately following the last entry in the book of the Minutes of Governor Houstoun's Council, quoted above, is this entry:—

"The members chosen on the 7th of this instant by the Honorable House of Assembly for a Council of this State, met at the house of Matthew Hobson, in Augusta, and proceeded to the choice of a President and adjourned till the meeting of the next convention."

It will be observed that the name of the President elected is not given, and we are left to conjecture as to who was chosen. The next entry in the book is as follows:—

"GEORGIA.

January 9th, 1779.

Agreeable to resolve of the Convention of the Representatives of the State of Georgia in Assembly met, which resolve is as follows, viz—

RESOLVED, that the members chosen for a Council, or a majority thereof, act as a committee, empowered by this convention to recommend every thing they may deem expedient in the place of a Council for this State, until the convention meet again to clothe them with power to act as an Executive Council."

These entries clearly show that everything that was done by the patriots, struggling to maintain the semblance of a state government, was irregular. "The Honorable House of Assembly" which on the 7th of January nominated an Executive Council, was not a legal legislature, but a mere irregular assemblage of a minority of the members elected in the preceding December. Had the assemblage constituted a majority of the members elect, they would have at once organized in due form by electing a Speaker and have chosen a Governor to succeed Governor Houstoun. But they did not do this. They were not in fact a legislature, but only a minority of the members elected to the legislature. Realizing this they did not assume to be a legislature, but called themselves a "convention" and as such, having before them a list of the names of all the persons who had been elected to this legislature, those absent as well as those present, they nominated from the list before them the requisite number to constitute an Executive Council, but while the number thus nominated to be an Executive Council was sufficient, and while all of them were probably present, they were not called an Executive Council, but a "Committee," because the body which nominated them, being a mere minority of the House of Assembly, was not competent to select an Executive Council. Hence the body naming them was not called a "House of Assembly" but a "Convention," and the body named was called a "Committee," not an Executive Council.

Finally, on the 27th of July, 1779, about twenty-five



WITHOUT ORGANIZED GOVERNMENT. 403

members of the legislature, elected in the preceding December, met in Augusta, the British having previously evacuated that place, and in conjunction with a number of leading patriots, not members, formed a convention which, to avoid further continuance of the anarchy which prevailed, adopted, signed and promulgated the following document appointing a body of nine persons of the highest character for patriotism and integrity, all members-elect to the legislature, to act as a "Supreme Executive Council," clothing them with all the powers conferred by the constitution on the Executive Department, and admonishing them to adhere strictly to the spirit of the constitution.

"STATE OF GEORGIA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

"WHEREAS, from the invasion of the British forces in this State great evils have arisen and still exist to disturb the civil government of the said State, and which, in a great measure, have prevented the Constitution of the land from being carried into such full effect as to answer the purposes of government therein pointed out: And whereas, it becomes incumbent and indispensably necessary at this juncture to adopt such temporary mode as may be most conducive to the welfare, happiness, and security of the rights and privileges of the good people of the said State, and the maintenance and existence of legal and effective authority in the same as far as the exigence of affairs requires, until a time of less disquiet shall happen and the Constitution take its regular course; to the end therefore that government may prevail and be acknowledged, to prevent as far as may be anarchy and confusion from continuing among us, and fully to support the laws of the land derived under the Constitution thereof: We therefore, the representatives of the people of the Counties of Wilkes, Richmond, Burke, Effingham, Chatham,

Liberty, Glynn, Camden, and other freemen of the State, having convened and met in the County of Richmond in the State aforesaid for the purposes of considering the present disturbed situation of the State, and for applying as far as is in our power some remedy thereto, and having maturely and seriously considered the same, do recommend that the following persons be appointed by the good people of this State to exercise the supreme authority thereof, who shall, before they enter on the execution of their office, take the following oath, viz: I, A. B., elected one of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Georgia, do solemnly swear that I will, during the term of my appointment, to the best of my skill and judgment, execute the said office faithfully and conscientiously, without favor, affection, or partiality; that I will, to the utmost of my power, support, maintain, and defend the State of Georgia, and use my utmost endeavors to support the people thereof in the secure enjoyment of their just rights and privileges; and that I will, to the best of my judgment, execute justice and mercy in all judgments: so help me God.

“And we, and each of us, on our parts, as free citizens of the State of Georgia aforesaid, do for ourselves nominate, authorize, empower and require you, John Wereat, Joseph Clay, Joseph Habersham, Humphrey Wells, William Few, John Dooly, Seth John Cuthbert, William Gibbons, senior, and Myrick Davies, Esquires, or a majority of you, to act as the Executive Supreme Council of this State: and to execute from Tuesday, the twenty-seventh instant, to the first Tuesday in January next, unless sooner revoked by a majority of the freemen of this State, every such power as you, the said John Wereat, Joseph Clay, Joseph Habersham, Humphrey Wells, William Few, John Dooly, Seth John Cuthbert, William Gibbons, senior and Myrick Davies, Esquires, or a majority

of you shall deem necessary for the safety and defence of the State and the good citizens thereof; taking care in all your proceedings to keep as near the spirit and meaning of the Constitution of the said State as may be.

“And you the said John Wereat, Joseph Clay, Joseph Habersham, Humphrey Wells, William Few, John Dooly, Seth John Cuthbert, William Gibbons, senior, and Myrick Davies, Esquires, or a majority of you, hereby have full power and authority, and are authorized, empowered, and required, to elect fit and discrete persons to represent this State in Congress, and to instruct the delegates so chosen in such matters and things as will tend to the interest of this State in particular, and the United States of America in general: the said delegates taking care, from time to time, to transmit to you, the said Council, or other authority of the State for the time being, an account of their proceedings in Congress aforesaid: to regulate the public treasury of the said State, to borrow or otherwise negotiate loans for the public safety: to regulate the militia, and appoint an officer, if necessary, to command: to appoint, suspend, and discharge all civil officers if it shall be found expedient; to demand an account of all expenditures of public money, and to regulate the same, and, where necessary, order payments of money: to adopt some mode respecting the current money of this State, and for sinking the same: to direct and commission the Chief Justice of the State, or assistant Justices, or other Justices of the Peace, and other officers of each County: to convene courts for the trial of offences cognizable by the laws of the land in such place or places as you shall think fit: always taking care that trial by jury be preserved inviolate, and that the proceedings had before such courts be in a summary way so that offenders be brought to a speedy trial and justice be amply done as well to the State as to the individuals.

“You, or a majority of you, the said council, have full power and hereby are requested, on conviction of offenders, to order punishment to be inflicted extending to death; and when objects deserving mercy shall be made known to you, to extend that mercy and pardon the offence, remit all fines, mitigate corporal punishments, as the case may be, and as to you or a majority of you shall seem fit and necessary. And you, the said Council or a majority of you, at all times and places when and where you shall think fit, have hereby full power and competent authority to meet, appoint your own President, settle your own rules, sit, consult, deliberate, advise, direct, and carry in execution all and every act, special and general, hereby delegated to you, and all and every such other acts, measures, and things as you or a majority of you shall find expedient and necessary for the welfare, safety, and happiness of the freemen of this State.

“And in case any of the persons herein appointed to exercise the supreme authority as aforesaid shall refuse to act, die, or depart this State, or shall by any other means be prevented from exercising the same, then, and in such case, you the said Council hereby chosen, or a majority of you, shall, and you are hereby authorized, empowered, and required to fill up such vacancies by choosing fit and discrete persons or person to act in their or his room and stead, which person or persons so chosen is or are hereby invested with every power and authority in as full and ample manner as if they had been appointed by this present instrument of writing.

“And we do hereby declare all officers, civil and military, and all persons, inhabitants of this State, subject to and answerable to your authority, and will ratify and confirm whatever you may do for or concerning the public weal, according to the best of your judgment, knowledge, and ability. And further, we do hereby promise you our support, protection, and countenance.

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord 1779."

The Supreme Executive Council elected John Wereat President of the body, and he at once assumed the duties of Governor and discharged these duties as best he could under the unfavorable circumstances which surrounded him. Among other things he issued the following proclamation:

"AUGUSTA, IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

November 4, 1779.

"Whereas, from the invasion of the State by the enemy, in December last, the absence of many of the members elected to represent the different counties in the House of Representatives for the present year, with unavoidable causes, several ineffectual attempts have been made to convene a Legal House of Representatives: and whereas, it is essential to the welfare and happiness of the State that a Legal and Constitutional House of Assembly should be convened: We, therefore, earnestly recommend to such of the citizens of this State as have preserved their fidelity to the cause of America, and were inhabitants of the counties of Chatham, Liberty, Glynn, Camden, and Effingham prior to the reduction of these counties by the British forces, to repair to such place within this State as to them shall appear most safe and convenient, on the first Tuesday in December next, that being the day appointed by the Constitution for a general election throughout the State, in order to elect persons to represent those counties in the General Assembly for the ensuing year, that a full, free, and equal representation may be had to proceed on business of the utmost importance to the community; and it is the opinion of this Board, that this town would be the most eligible, in the present situation of

affairs, for the meeting of the Assembly, which will be the first Tuesday in January next, agreeable to the Constitution of the State.

JOHN WEREAT, *President.*"

"By order of the Board."

In the meantime George Walton, George Wells, Richard Howley, and their partisan friends, violently assailed the Supreme Executive Council, charging that they were usurpers and that at least some of them were disloyal and in sympathy with the Tories, and, finally, by a bold stroke of usurpation, held impromptu elections in Augusta in which refugees from the lower counties, and many others, voted and elected members to an unconstitutional body which they called a legislature, all the partisan friends of Walton, Howley and Wells. These men, together with a few members elected at the December election who had not participated in the convention that appointed the Supreme Executive Council, at once assembled at Augusta, organized by electing William Glasscock, Speaker, and on the 4th of November elected Walton Governor and appointed from their own body an Executive Council. Thus there were, for the remainder of the year 1779, two Executive Councils and two persons, Walton and Wereat, exercising the executive powers at the same time. Wereat and those who elected him their President seem to have been actuated by motives of pure patriotism and an earnest desire to save the distracted and devastated state from the further evils of anarchy; Walton, Wells and Howley, by jealousy, inordinate ambition and a desire for power and place. Walton's legislature continued in session for the remainder of the year and its actions, especially those in reference to General McIntosh, reflected no credit on it.

When the first Tuesday in December, 1779, came the

people elected members for a new legislature in accordance with the proclamation of President Wereat, and the provisions of the constitution. This legislature met in Augusta on the 4th day of January, 1780, and elected Richard Howley Governor, and selected from their own body a new Executive Council, according to law, and constitutional government was again, for a brief period, restored after a year of discord, faction and anarchy.

But it was only for a brief period. In May, 1780, Charleston was captured and occupied by the British, and a month later Augusta was occupied by Brown and Grierson, the two notorious Tory leaders, and British soldiers were scattered all over both states. Prior to this, the General Assembly, aware of the defenseless condition of Augusta, and "deeming it unsafe and impolitic for the Governor and Council to remain thus exposed, designated Heard's Fort, in Wilkes County, as a suitable place of meeting for transacting the business of the government of this State."

The Executive Council, acting on this suggestion, adjourned on the 5th of February to meet at Heard's Fort. Governor Howley went to Philadelphia to take his seat in the Continental Congress to which he had been elected, and the executive powers and duties were entrusted to George Wells, the President, and three other members of the Executive Council. In a few days after he assumed the duties of Chief Executive, President Wells was killed in a duel by James Jackson, and Stephen Heard was chosen President of the Council. When Mr. Heard "retired to North Carolina" Myrick Davies was elected President. Thus, during nearly all the year 1780, the executive powers were exercised by three members of the Council, Wells, Heard and Davies, in a Fort near where the town of Washington now stands. The entire

state had been overrun and was held by the British except two counties, Richmond and Wilkes, and the cause of the patriots seemed lost beyond recovery. A pall of gloom hung over the devastated land until June, 1781, when the British commander at Augusta, together with the entire force under his command, was captured by General Pickens and Colonel Lee, and that important post restored to the patriots. This was the beginning of the end of British rule in Georgia. Most of the state was recovered, and in August a Legislature was assembled at Augusta. Whether this legislature was elected on the first Tuesday in December, 1780, at the regular time provided in the constitution, or at a special election after the enemy had been driven from the upper and middle parts of the state, there are no records to show; but it is probable that the members were chosen at special elections after the capture of Augusta, for the entire state, except two counties, being in the hands of the enemy in December 1780, it is not probable that elections could have been held at that time in any counties other than Richmond and Wilkes, if indeed in them.

As to who ordered these special elections we are left to conjecture, for under the constitution and the law no one had authority to do it, the terms of office of both Governor Howley and his executive Council having expired in January, 1781. It is probable, however, that, inasmuch as the semblance of civil government remaining in the state had been exercised during the year, 1780, by three or four members of Howley's Council at Heard's Fort, they ordered it. No matter when, or by whom it was ordered, it was held, and a legislature elected which assembled at Augusta in August, 1781. It organized by electing John Jones, Speaker, and on the 16th it elected Doctor Nathan Brownson Governor for the remainder of the year. Edward Telfair, William Few, Noble Wym-

berly Jones and Samuel Stirk were chosen delegates to the Continental Congress. This legislature enacted several important laws, among them the following:—

“An act declaring certain persons who are therein described citizens of this State, and for burying in oblivion certain high crimes and misdemeanors.”

“An Act to continue the several acts heretofore made in the then province of Georgia, and also all acts made and passed by the several conventions, congresses and Houses of Assembly of the State of Georgia.”

“An Act for the prevention of internal conspiracies and for empowering certain committees therein named to examine into the conduct of certain suspicious persons.”

On the first Tuesday in December, 1781, the day fixed in the constitution, members of the legislature for 1782, were elected in the several counties. This legislature met in Augusta on the first day of January, and on the second, John Martin was elected Governor.

In this running review of occurrences during the progress of the struggle for independence we have now arrived at the period from which we have been able to find Minutes of the Executive Department and Journals of the Legislature which are printed in the next and succeeding volumes of our compilation. To these we refer the reader for information concerning the civil government of the state during the remainder of the Revolutionary period, and bring this introductory narrative to a close.

Under the Act of May 4, 1782, providing for the confiscation of the estates of persons who had, during the struggle, been disloyal to the state, and the selection by the House of Assembly of a Commission consisting of two persons from each county, except Glynn and Camden from which there should be one commissioner, to take possession of and sell, for the benefit of the State, all the property, both real and personal, of the disloyal, a Commission was organized and began its work on the thirteenth day of the following June. Among the archives of the State is found the following imperfect Journal of the transactions of this Commission.

At a Board of Commissioners held at the Town of Ebenezer in the County of Effingham, for the Sales of Confiscated Estates in the county of Chatham on the 13th day of June 1782

		Present		
		John Baker	Thomas Lewis	
		Josiah Powel	Peter Paris	
		Charles Odingsells	James Martin	
		Thomas Washington	Daniel Coleman	
		John M ^c Lean		
1782	JOHN WARD		D ^r	
June	13 th	To 1000 Acres Land late the property of W ^m Knox and known by the Name of Knox-borough @ £ 5 : 8 / p ^r . Acre }	5400 :	0 : 0
M				
		To 250 Acres of Land late the property of James Graham on Hutchinson Island @ £ 13 : 13 / per Acre }	3412 :	10 : 0
M				
		To 140 Acres of Land late the property of Sir James Wright on Great Ogechee known by the River plantation @ £ 21 : 7 / per Acre }	2989	
		To 500 Acres of Land late the property of Sir James Wright pine land, and known by the name of Fort Argyle Tract @ 6 / per Acre }	150 :	0 : 0
			£ 11951 :	10 : 0

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 415

1782		PER. CONTRA.	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number -32	£ 2989 :	0 :	0
		By Ditto N ^o -33	3412 :	10 :	0
		By Ditto N ^o -34	5400 :	0 :	0
		By Ditto N ^o 35	150 :	0 :	0
		The above Bonds were delivered to hishonorthGov ^r . & Council the 22 ^d Aug ^t . 1782 as per Receipt.			
			£11951	10 :	0

D^r

June	13 th	To 700 Acres of Land late the property Wil- liam Knox on Savan- nah River @ L5: 2/ p ^r Acre	L 3570	0:	0
M			L 3570		
SAMUEL ELBERT			D ^r		
June	13	To 140 Acres on G. Ogeechee late Sir James Wright's known by the Point plantation at £21: 1 per Acre	£ 2947		
M					
1783					
Jan ^r	3 ^d	To 8 Acres on Tybee late John Graham at £5: 1 per Acre	40	8	
M			£ 2987	8	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 417

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 13 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r : in Council as per Receipt 11 th December 1782	£ 3570	0 : 0	
			£ 3570		
		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 52 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 January 1783	£ 2947:		
1783					
Jan ^y	3	By Bond Number 53 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r : in Council as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y . 1783	40.	8	
			£ 2987	8	

MESS^{rs} CLAY, OBRYEN & HOWLEY FOR GEN-
ERALS GREENE & WAYNE.

1782

D^r

June	13 th	To 1000 Acres Land late the property of Alexander Wright on Savannah River @ £ 3: 8/ p ^r Acre }	3400		
		To 847 Acres Land late the property of John Graham & known by the Name of New Settlement (@ £ 3: 5/ p ^r Acre }	2752	15	0
		To 1224 Acres of Land late the property of John Graham known by the name of Mul- berry Grove @ £ 3: 11/ p ^r Acre }	4345	4	0
		To 300 Acres of Land late the property of Sir James Wright on Great Ogechee known by the Name of Mul- berry Grove @ £ 15: 1/ p ^r Acre }	4515	0	0
			£ 15512	19	0
		M ^{rs} HANNAH GIBBONS			
		500 Acres late Nathan- iel Hall's (known by Morton Hall) at £ 8: 2 per Acre — }	4050		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 419

1782

PER CONTRA

C^r

	<p>By a resolve of the House of Assembly General Greene was voted £5000 and Gen^l. Wayne £4000</p>	<p>9000 :</p>	<p>0 :</p>	<p>0</p>

1782

JACOB READ

D^r

June	13 th	To 560 Acres of Land on Ila Island late the property of Green- wood & Higginson £ 13 p ^r A.	7280		
M					
M		To 100 Acres of Land opposite the above Tract	349		
M		To 500 Acres of Land late the property of Sir James Wright on G. Ogechee pine Land, joins Savage, Feaster & Cherry @ 1/6 p ^r A	37 :	10	
M		To 300 Acres of Land property as above joins Jacob Read @ 1/6 p ^r A.	22 :	10	
		one Moiety or half part of a House & Lot on the Bay in Savannah late the property of W. Wyllly and Camp- ble Wyllly-----	355		
			710 :	0	
			£ 8399	0	0
		N. B first Tything Ryn- alds Ward. formerly Margaret Cages's—			

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 421

1782	PER	CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 29 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r & Council } 22 August 1682 as per Rec ^t }	7689 :	0 :	0
		The house and Lot } Coll: Rich ^d Wyllly has claimed which was } the reason Mr. Read did not comply }	710 :	0 :	0
		By M ^r Seth John Cuth- bert Rec ^t dat ed 10 th June 1785 for	355		
			£ 8399	0	0

1782

WILLIAM SKIRVING

D^r

June	13 th	To 200 Acres of Land late the property of William Thompson on Savannah River @ 14: 5/ p ^r A. }	2850 :	0 :	0
M		To 800 Acres of Land on Great Ogechee op- posite Capt. M ^c kays the property of Tho ^s Gibbons at £ 8:5/ p ^r Acre }	6600		
			£ 9450	0 :	0

1782

COLL: JOHN M^cINTOSHD^r

June	13 th	To 450 Acres of Land late George Kingcade on Savannah River called the upper plan- tation @ £ 9. 1/ p ^r Acre }	4072 :	10 :	0
			£ 4072	10	
	13 th	To 600 Acres late Sam- uel Douglass on Au- gustins Creek at £ 2: 2 p ^r Acre }	1260		
1783			£ 5332 1	10	
Jan ^y	3	To 100 Acres on White Marsh Island British property N ^o 3 at £ 4: 6 per Acre }	430		
			£ 5762 :	10	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 423

1782	PER CONTRA	C'		
	By Bond Number 4 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r & Council the 22 ^d August 1782 as p ^r Rec ^t }	2850 :	0 :	0
	The 800 Acres M ^r Joseph Gibbons lays a claim to, which until it is divided M ^r Skirvin would not comply			
1782	PER CONTRA	C'		
	By Bond Number 12 deliver'd to his honor the Gov ^r & Council as per Receipt 11 th December 1782	4072 :	10 :	0
		£ 4072	10	
	By Bond Number 42 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r and Council as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	1260		
		£ 5332 :	10	
	By Bond Number 2 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Rect. 27 th Jan ^y 1783 }	430		
		£ 5762	10	

1782

COLL: A. W. WHITE

D^r

June M	13 th	To half the Island of } S ^t Catharines . . . }	45 ⁰⁰		
		LUCIA MURRAY	D ^r		
June M	13 th	To a house and Lot in } Savannah late Saml : } Farleys	£ 7 ⁰⁰		
1782		MAJOR RICH ^d CALL	D ^r		
June M	13 th	To 500 Acres of Land } on Savannah River } late the property of } George Kingcade @ } £ 8 : 5 p ^r Acre }	4125		
		To 450 Acres on Great Ogechee late Sir James Wrights known by Sandy hill at £ 9 : 10	4275		
			£ 84 ⁰⁰		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 425

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
		By Bond Number 37 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r & Council as per Rec ^t 11 th December 1782	4500		
		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 51 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782	£ 700		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 19 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r & Council the 22 ^d August 1782 as per Rec ^t	4125 :	0 :	0
		By Bond Number 11 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	4275		
			£ 8400		

1782

JOSEPH WOODRUFFE

D^r

June	13 th	To 500 Acres of Land late the property of Lewis Johnson join- ing Kingcades @ 7/ p ^r Acre	175		
M					
1782		JOHN MORELL	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 250 Acres of Land late the property of Sam ^l Douglass on Sa- vannah River known by the Name of Tweed Sides @ £ 9: 1/ p ^r Acre	2262 :	10 :	0
M					
M		To 500 Acres of Land on Great Ogechee Neck late the property of John Mullyrne @ 11/ p ^r Acre	275 :	0 :	0
M					
M		To a House and Lot in Savannah late where Reid & Stor lived	531 :	0 :	0
M					
M		To a House and Lot in Savannah late the property Lewis John- ston	680 :	0 :	0
			£ 3748 :	10 :	0
		JN ^o M ^c QUEEN			
		To half the Island S ^t Cath- arines late Rob ^t Porteus & Alexander Rose	4500		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 427

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 17 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r & Council as per Receipt 11 th December 1782	175		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 27 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r & Council as per Receipt 22 August 1782	3748	10	
			£ 3748	10: 0	

1782		PETER DEVEAUX	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 400 Acres of Land on Savannah River, late the property of Basil Cowper, known by the Name of the Grange @ 2 : 1/ p ^r Acre	820		
M			£ 820		
1782		EDWARD DAVIES	D ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	To 130 Acres of Land late Basil Cowpers, about two Miles from Savannah at £ 4 : 1 per Acre	£ 526 : 10		
			£ 526	10	
		JOHN KEAN	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 200 Acres of Land on Hutchinsons Island late the prop- erty of Capt. W ^m M ^c - Gillivray at £ 13 : 10 p ^r Acre	2600 :	0 :	0
		To 200 Acres of Land on hutchinsons Island late the property of Lach ⁿ M ^c Gillivray @ £ 13 : 10/ p ^r Acre	2700 :	0 :	0
			£ 5300		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 429

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 24 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r & Council as per Receipt the 22 August 1782	820		
			£ 820		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Octob ^r	21 th	By Bond Number 50 delivered his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	526 : 10		
			£ 526	10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 9 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r & Council as per Rec ^t the 22 ^d August 1782	5300 : 0 : 0		
			£ 5300		

1782		THOMAS STONE	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 200 Acres of Land on hutchinson Island, late 1 ^a . M ^c Gillivrays lower plantation at £ 14 p ^r . A. }	2800 :	0 :	0
M					
		To 500 Acres of Land late Alex ^r Wyllly's on Great Ogechee neck adjoining lands of Stiles and Savage @ 5/ p ^r . Acre }	125 :	0 :	0
1783			£ 2925 :	0 :	0
Jan ^y	3	To 300 Acres of Land on White Marsh N ^o 4 known by Jenkins point at £ 6 : 1 per Acre	1815		
		To a Phaeton at Belfast late John Glen's	49		
			£ 4789		
1782		THOMAS WASHING- TON	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 100 Acres Land late the property of John Murray known by the Name of the Hermitage @ £ 3 : 7/ p. A.	335 :	0 :	0
M		A house and lot in Sa- vannah late W ^m . Wyllys near Truans	410		
M		A house and lot on the Bay in Savannah late the property Jn ^o . Wands	430		
			£ 1175	0 :	0

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 431

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 10 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r & Council as per Rec ^t 22 ^d Au- gust 1782 }	2925		
			£ 2925		
1783 Jan ^y	3	By Bond Number 28 de- livered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 January 1783	1815		
		By Bond Number 77 de- livered to his honor the Governor in Council as receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	49		
			£ 4789		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 9 de- livered to his honor the Gov ^r & Council, as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782	1175 :	0 :	0
			£ 1175		

1782		SAMUEL STIRK		D ^r	
June	13	To 200 Acres Land on Hutchinson Island late Ja ^s Mossmans at £ 13 per Acre }	2600		
		To 200 Acres joining the above property as above £ 14: 2 p ^r A }	2820		
		To a house and Lot on the Bay property as above	1180		
M		To 150 Acres of Land late Sir James Wrights and adjoining the Trustees Farm £ 14: 8 p ^r A }	2160		
			£ 8760		
1782		JOHN WEREAT		D ^r	
June	13 th	To 40 Acres of Land known by the name of Flemmings Island £ 4 p ^r A }	160:	0:	0
		To a house and lot in Savannah property Tho ^s Flemming known by Mahonys Tavern }	475		
		To 300 Acres of Land on Skidoway late Sut- cliffs }	270		
			£ 905		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 433

1782	PER	CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 15 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782 }	6600		
		By Bond Number 55 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 11 th December 1782 }	2160		
			£ 8760		
1782		PER. CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 22 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782 }	270		
		By Bond Number 24 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782 }	635		
			£ 905		

1782

JOSEPH CLAY

D^r

June	13 th	To 60 Acres of Land } near Musgrove Creek, late the property of } J ^{no} Joachim Zubly } at £ 12 : 13/ p ^r Acre }	759		
M					
M		To a lot at Yamacraw } property as above }	75		
		To a Lot. D ^o ----- D ^o	30		
		To 500 Acres of Land } late the property of } G. Fox on little Oge- } chee at 31/ p ^r Acre }	775		
		To 500 Acres of Land } between Ogechee and } Canauchee property } of Sir James Wright } at £ 5 : 3/p ^r Acre }	2575		
June	13	To 445 Acres late } Lach ⁿ M ^c Gillivrays, } called (Spring Field) } at £ 3 : 1 p ^r Acre }	1357	5	-
M		To 300 Acres late } Tho ^s Wyllly's on } Black Creek at 10/ } p ^r Acre }	150	-	
M		To 1000 Acres late } Lach ⁿ McGillivray's } called Vale Royal at } £ 6. 4 p ^r A }	6200		
			£ 11,921 :	5	-

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 435

1782		PER	CONTRA		C ^r
June	13 th	By Bond Number 15 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 11 th December 1782		150	
		By Bond Number 16 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782		1357 :	5
		By Bond Number 18 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782		10414	
				£11,921 :	5

1782		WILLIAM O BRYEN	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 500 Acres of Land, late Thomas Young's adjoining Kilkany at 36/ p ^r A	900 :	0 :	0
M		To 500 Acres of Land known by the Name of the Ship Yard at £ 2 : 2/ p ^r Acre	1050		
M		To 500 Acres late Grif- fith Williams British property at 14/ p ^r Acre	350 :		
			£ 2200	0	0
1782		MESS ^{rs} O BRYEN & STIRK	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 200 Acres late Lightinstons on Skidoway at 25/ p ^r Acre	250		
M		To a lot on the Bay in Savannah late Tisdale's	420		
M		To a house and Lot late Rob ^t Smith's	465		
M		To a house and lot late Hume's	665		
		To a brick house and Lot at Yamacra late Rev ^d Zubly's -----	485		
M		To a Lot, Stores and Wharf late Sam ^l Dou- glass	655		
M		To a Lot late Jn ^o John- stons -----	200		
		To a house and Lot late Jn ^o Simpsons	325		
			£ 3465		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 437

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 56 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Rec ^t 11 December 1782	2292 :	10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By bond Number 7 delivered his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782	3140		
		By M ^r Lewis producing her Titles to the Lot sold for Jn ^o Simpsons before the Commissioners, they agreed it was her Lawfull property therefore Mess ^{rs} Clay & O Bryen declined giving this Bond	325		
			£ 3465 :		

1782

HAMPTON LELLIBRIDGE D^r

June	13 th	To 150 Acres of Land late Sir James Wright's middle plantation at £ 15 : 18 p ^r A.	2385		
M					
M		To 500 Acres on G. Ogechee Neck Brit- ish property adjoin- ing lands G. Williams at 12/ p ^r Acre	300		
			£ 2685		
1782		COLL: JA ^s JACKSON	D ^r		
June	13 th	To half a lot with im- provements opposite Sam ^l Farleys late Jo- siah Tatnell	855		
M		To 150 Acres late Sir James Wrights lower plantation at £ 14 : 13/ p ^r Acre	2197 : 10		
			£ 3052	10	
1782		DOCTOR BEECROFT	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 200 Acres of Land known by Ottalin- goes Island in S ^t Augustine Creek, late Collin Campbells	230		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 439

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 1 delivered his honor the Governor in Council as per receipt 22 ^d August 1782	2385		
		By Bond Number 26 delivered his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782	300		
			£ 2685		
1782		PER CONTRA	C		
June	13 th	By a resolve of the honorable house of Assembly, makeing Coll: Jackson a compliment of Tatnells Lot for his Services rendered the State	855		
		By Bond Number 10 delivered his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782	2197: 10		
			£ 3052: 10		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 5 delivered his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782	230		

1782		PETER TAARLIN	Dr	
June	13 th	To 250 Acres late Rob ^t Porteus called Pembroke at 21/ p ^r Acre }	262 :	10
M		To a house and Lot in Savannah late David Zublys Jun ^r	260—	
			£ 522	10
1782		RICHARD WYLLY	Dr	
June	13 th	To 30 Acres late Tatnells near the Town of Savannah at £ 11 : 11 / p ^r A.	346 :	10
M				
M		To 600 Acres formerly the property of M ^{rs} Russell and now Josiah Tatnel at £3. 3 p ^r Acre }	1890	
		To a house and lot in Savannah late the property of Alexander Wyllly were doctor Irvine formerly lived }	420	
			£ 2656	10
1782		JAMES DIWODIE	Dr	
Oct ^r	21 st	To 1 pair hand millstones late Sir James Wrights	10	
			£ 10	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 441

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 20 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782	522 :	10	
			<u>£ 522</u>	<u>10</u>	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 1 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782	2310		
		By Bond Number 8 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782	346	10	
			<u>£ 2656</u>	<u>10</u>	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Octob ^r	19	By Bond Number 5 delivered to his honor the Governor, as per Receipt 9 th April 1783	10		
			<u>£ 10</u>		

1782		JOHN HABERSHAM		D ^r		
June M	13	To 750 Acres late John Mullrynes at 28/ p ^r Acre }	1050 :	0 :	0	
		To 400 Acres late Benj ⁿ Farleys at £ 4 : 12 }	1840			
		To a house and Lot in Savannah both Ben Farleys were M ^r Tho ^s Bailie formerly lived }	140			
			£ 3030	0	0	
		To a house and Lot at Yamacra late John Glenn's }	430			
			£ 3460			
1782		JOHN WILKINSON		D ^r		
June	13 th	To 150 Acres late John Mullrynes known by Thunderbolt at £ 3 : 2/ p ^r Acre }	465			
1782		PETER PARIS		D ^r		
June	13	To 200 Acres late David Johnston on White Bluff at £ 3 : 7 p ^r A }	670			

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 443

1782	PER CONTRA		C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 18 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Rec ^t 22 ^d August 1782 }	3460		
			£ 3460		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 14 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 22 Au- gust 1782 }	465		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	the said tract was given up by M ^r Paris to Da- vid Johnston he being taken off the Confisca- tion Act			

1782		JOHN HOUSTOUN	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 50 Acres late Rob ^t M ^c cormicks at White bluff at 51 p ^r Acre---	127 :	10	
		To half a Lot in Savan- nah late Chapmans	67 :	10	
1782		W ^m PEARCE & NATH ^l PENDLETON	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 700 Acres late Tho ^s Johustons at 28/ p ^r } Acre	980		
1782		THOMAS NETHER- CLIFFT	D ^r		
June	13	To 400 Acres late Tho ^s Reids adjoining Tho ^s } Johnstons at 21/ p ^r A. }	420		
		To 500 Acres, known } by Green Island at } 18/ per Acre	450		
		+Page 25 the 400 Acres settled for by Cha ^s Odingsells	870		
M		To 500 Acres on Sa- vannah late Rob ^t } Porteus joining Raes } Creek and M ^{rs} } Youngs at £ 5 : 11 } p ^r Acre	2775		
			£ 3645		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 445

1782	PER CONTRA		C ^r	
June	13 th	By Bond Number 54 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782	127: 10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
June	13 th	By Bond Number 31 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 22 ^d August 1782	980	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
June	13	By Bond Number 73 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782	£ 870	
		By Bond Number 74 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782	2775	
			£ 3645	

1782		JAMES MARTIN	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 200 Acres of Land on G. Ogechee late Jn ^o Fox's Jun ^r at 19/ p ^r Acre }	190		
M		To a lot in Savannah, late Sir James Wrights adjoining Mordeica Sheftalls }	170		
			£ 360		
1782		JOHN WAUDIN	D ^r		
June	13	To 500 Acres, late Sam ^l Douglass on little Ogechee a 11/ p ^r Acre }	275 :		
		A house and Lot in Savannah late James Johnstons }	365 :		
			£ 640		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 447

1782	PER CONTRA		C ^r		
Oct ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 3 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipts 13 th July 1783 } The 200 Acres on Oge- chee is given up by James Martin, James Thompson claiming said Tract as his prop- erty	170		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 16 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 22 ^d Au- gust 1782	640		

JOHN LUCAS

D^r

June	13 th	To 500 Acres, late Lewis Johnson Jun ^r on G. Ogechee Neck @ 15/ p ^r A }	375		
M					
M		To 600 Acres, British property on Little Ogechee joining Jn ^o Fox Jun ^r at 11/ p ^r Acre }	330		
M		To a house and Lot in Savannah late Jn ^o Simpson near the burying Ground }	100		
		To a house and Lot late Henry Yonge jun ^r }	475		
			£ 1280		
1782		JOHN HARDY	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 150 Acres Land, late Thomas Goldsmiths adjoining Jn ^o Jenkenson Great Ogechee Neck at £3. 4/ p ^r Acre }	480 :	0 :	0
M					
M		To 500 Acres on Great Ogechee Neck British property, adjoining Griffith Williams at 13/ p ^r A. }	325-		
M		To 1000 Acres of Land, a back Tract on Great Ogechee Neck and known by Governor Reynold's at 10/ p ^r Acre }	500-		
			£ 1305		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 449

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 5 } delivered his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 22 ^d Au- gust 1782	575		
		By Bond Number 4 de- livered his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782	705		
			£ 1280		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 20 } delivered to his honor the Governor in Coun- cil as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782	£ 1305		
			£ 1305		

1782

FRANCIS CODDINGTON

D^r

June	13 th	To 500 Acres of Land late Tho ^s Goldsmith on Great Ogechee Neck and known by the Name of Greenes Tract at 11/ p ^r Acre }	275		
			275		
1782		JOHN M ^c LEAN	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 250 Acres of Land on Great Ogechee Neck, late Donald Frazers adjoining Lands of M ^{rs} Jackson and Peter Lavier at 31/ p ^r Acre }	387 :	10	
		Page 17. Rich ^d Howleys Bond for 800 £			
1782		GEORGE CUBBAGE	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 500 Acres of Land on Great Ogechee Neck late Thomas Young's, called Kil- kany at 25/ p ^r Acre }	£ 625 :	0 :	0
			£ 625 :	0 :	0

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 451

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 17 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782 }	275		
			£ 275		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 62 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 27 Jan ^y 1783 }	387 : 10		
		PER CONTRA			
June	13 th	To Bond Number 19 de- livered to his honor the Governor in Coun- cil as per Receipt 11 th December 1782	£ 625		
			£ 625		

1782		JOHN BAKER	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 900 Acres of Land on Great Ogechee Neck, adjoining the Ship Yard Tract Brit- ish property at 12/ p ^r Acre	540		
1782		RICHARD HOWLEY	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 1500 Acres of Land on Great Ogechee late the property of Ja ^r But- ler, called the White Oak at £ 4 : 1 p ^r Acre	6075 :		
M			£ 6075		
		To 200 Acres of Land late Isaac Boileau's about 5 Miles from Sa- vannah at £ 4 p ^r Acre	800		
			£ 6875		
1782		WILLIAM LE CONTE	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 1500 Acres of Land late James Butlers called Hickory hill at £ 3 : 5 p ^r Acre	4875		
			£ 4875		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 453

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 59 delivered to his honor the Governor in Coun- cil as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	540		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 21 de- livered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 11 December 1782	6075		
			£ 6075		
		By Bond Number 61 delivered to his honor the Governor in Coun- cil per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	800		
			£ 6875		
		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 7 de- livered to his honor the Governor in Coun- cil as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782	£ 4875		
			£ 4875		

1782		JOSEPH DAY	D ^r	
June	13 th	To 450 Acres late Sir James Wright on Great Ogechee called Orange Grove £11: 11 p ^r Acre }	5197: 10	
1782		JAMES GUNN	D ^r	
June	13 th	To a House and Lot late Levi Sheftals, near Government house }	385	
1782		DOCT ^r WILLIAM READ	D ^r	
June	13	To 200 Acres, river Swamp late Sir James Wrights on Great Ogechee, called Laurel Hill at £14 p ^r Acre }	2800	
M		To a House and Lot in Savannah, late the Estate of Phillip Del-egall's }	580	
			£ 3380	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 455

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 1 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	£ 5197	:	10
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	To Bond Number 11 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782	385		
			£ 385		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 19 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	3380		
			£ 3380		

1782

JOHN JENKENS

D^r

June	13 th	To 500 Acres of Land on Great Ogechee and Canauchee late Sir James Wrights called the white house at £ 5 : 6/ p ^r A }	2650		
			£ 2650		
1782		PHILLIP LOWE	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 250 Acres of Land late Doctor Irvines, formerly Roche's at 11/ p ^r Acre }	137 :	10	
		To a Lot opposite James Habershams Esq ^r in Savannah }	385		
			522	10	
1782		WILLIAM HOUSTOUN	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 500 Acres, late George Houstons on Great Ogechee at 30/ p ^r Acre }	750		
			£ 750		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 457

1782	PER CONTRA		C ^r		
June	13 th	To Bond Number 13 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Re- ceipt 22 ^d August 1782	2650		
			£ 2650		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	To Bond Number 21 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Re- ceipt 22 ^d August 1782	522 : 10		
			£ 522 : 10		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 2 de- livered to his honor the Governor in Coun- cil as per receipt 22 ^d August 1782	750		
			£ 750		

1782

SETH JN^o CUTHBERTD^r

June	13 th	To 300 Acres late } Robert Reids on } Skidoway Island at } 22/ p ^r Acre }	330		
M					
M		To a Wharf Lot and } improvements for- } merly occupied by } Pooler and Parkin- } son late the property } of Grey Elliott }	610		
			£ 940		
1782		GEORGE THREAD- CRAFT	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 500 Acres, late } Samuel Douglass on } Skidoway at £ 2 p ^r } Acre..... }	1000		
M					
			£ 1000		
1782		ABRAHAM JONES	D ^r		
June	13	To a house and Lot on } the Bay in Savannah } late Samuel Douglass }	715		
M					
			£ 715		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 459

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 12 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Re- ceipt 22 ^d August 1782 }	94 ^o		
			£ 94 ^o		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 22 delivered to his honor the Governor in Coun- cil as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782 }	1000		
			£ 1000		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 30 delivered to his honor the Governor in Coun- cil as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782 }	715		
			£ 715		

1782		BENJAMIN LLOYD	D ^r	2	
June	13 th	To a lot late the prop- erty of Robert Wil- liam Powel ----- }	177		
M					
M		To a Corner Lot near the Court house late Isaac Boileau's }	215		
		To a Lot joining the above late I. Boileaus }	195		
			£ 587		
1782		PETER HENRY MOREL	D ^r		
June	13	To a wharf and Lot in Savannah late John Wands ----- }	60		
M					
M		To 400 Acres of Land late William Jones formerly N. Haners at 21/ p ^r Acre }	420		
			£ 480		
1782		BENJAMIN FISH- BURN	D ^r		
June	13 th	To a lot in Savannah, } late Jn ^o Grahams near the Council House .. }	150		
			£ 150		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 461

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Edward Davies & Ben. Lloyd's Bond delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council 27 th Jan ^y 1783 N ^o 8 }	177		
		By Bond N ^o 9 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council, as per Receipt 27 Jan ^y 1783 }	410		
			£ 587		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 58 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782 }	480		
			£ 480		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 27 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 11 th December 1782 }	150		
			£ 150		

1782		EDWARD JONES	D ^r	
June	13 th	To a Lot in Savannah late John Grahams	121	
M		To a house and Lot, late Alex ^r Creightons—	516	
		To ½ Lot late John Gra- hams	75	
			£ 712	
1782		ANN STEWART	D ^r	
June	13 th	To a house and Lot } late Mathew Stewarts } in Savannah }	610	
			£ 610	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 463

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 6 } delivered to his honor the Governor in Coun- cil as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782 }	516		
		By Bond Number 57 de- livered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782	196		
			£ 712		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 25 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782 }	£ 610		
			£ 610		

1782		JOHN MARTIN	D ^r	
June	13 th	To 6032 Acres, late Jn ^o } Grahams on Augus- } tins Creek called } Monteath @ 18/6 p ^r } A.	5579: 12	
M			£ 5579	12
1782		THOMAS MILLS	D ^r	
June	13 th	To Long Island in } Skidoway Narrows } late the property of } Phillip Moore }	236	
M			£ 236	
1782		RAYMOND DEMERE	D ^r	
June	13 th	To 500 Acres, late } David Johnstone on } White bluff at 15/ p ^r } Acre }	375	
		To a house and half lot } on the Bay in Savan- } nah in possession of } Tho ^s Mills British } property }	525	
			£ 900	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 465

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 1 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 9 th April 1783	5579 :	12	
			£ 5579 :	12	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 8 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782	236		
			£ 236		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 14 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 11 th Dec ^r 1782	900		
			£ 900		

1782		BENJ ⁿ ANDREW SEN ^r	D ^r		
June	13 th	To half a Lot and house late Hendersons	350		
M			£ 350		
1782		ANDREW M ^c LEAN	D ^r		
June	13 th	To 500 Acres, late Samuel Douglass on Savannah River called the Retreat, purchased by Dennis Burke and transferd to M ^r M ^c Lean £ 6 : 6 p ^r A	3150		
M			£ 3150		
1782		WILLIAM M ^c INTOSH	D ^r		
June	13 th	To a house and lot late Levi Sheftals on the Common near Jn ^o Richards	400		
M					
M		To a house and half lot late Tho ^s Flemings in Broughton Street	200		
1783			£ 600		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 300 Acres on White Marsh British property N ^o 2 at £ 4 : 5 per Acre	1275		
			£ 1875		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 467

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By bond Number 23 delivered to his honor the Governor, in Council as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782	350		
			£ 350		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 63 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 11 th December 1782	3150		
			£ 3150		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 41 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 11 th December 1782	600		
			£ 600		
1783		By Bond Number 58 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	1275		
Jan ^y	3 ^d		£ 1875		

1782

ELIJAH CLARK

D^r

June	13 th	To a house and half lot in Savannah late James Alexander	100		
		CHARLES ODING- SELLS	D ^r		
June M	13 th	To 400 Acres on Skid- oway Island late the Estate P. Delegalls at 36/ p ^r Acre	£ 700		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 469

		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 78 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	£ 100		
		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 3 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 27 Jan ^y 1783	£ 720		

1782		ROBERT HOLM'S	D ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	To 500 Acres, late } John Hume, on the } Newington Road at } 36/ p ^r Acre }	900		
			£ 900		
1782		JAMES FIELDS	D ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	To 500 Acres, late James } Hume's on the New- } ington Road £3: 12/ } p ^r A. }	1800		
			£ 1800		
M		To 300 Acres on G. } Ogechee late Jn ^o But- } ler Maxwells known } by Cherry hill at £20 } per Acre }	6000		
			£ 7800		
1782		FRANCIS LEWIS	D ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	To 500 Acres, late Wil- } liam Jones of Savan- } nah, on Great Oge- } chee adjoining M ^{rs} } Reids at 25/ p ^r A. }	625:		
			£ 625		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 471

1782		PER CONTRA	C'		
June	13 th	By Bond Number 59 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 11 th December 1782	900		
			£ 900		
1782		PER CONTRA	C'		
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 60 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 11 th December 1782	1800		
			£ 1800		
		By bond Number 12 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	6000		
			£ 7800		
1782		PER CONTRA	C'		
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 61 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 11 December 1782	625		
			£ 625		

1782

FREDERICK SHICK

D^r

Octob ^r	21 st	To a lot joining Clark the Taylors opposite the Government house late John Gra- hams }	£ 260		
			£ 260		
1782		PATRICK WALSH	D ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	To a house & half Lot in Broughton Street opposite Clarendons late Sam ^l Douglass }	700		
		To a house and half Lot adjoining the above late Sam ^l Douglass ----- }	437		
		To a house and lot in possession Widow Loyer British prop- erty ----- }	961		
			£ 2098		
1782		JN ^o PETER WAGNON	D ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	To $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Lot and Wharf with Stores late Inglis and Jen- kens }	2050		
M			£ 2050		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 473

1782	PER CONTRA		C ^r	
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 51 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 th January 1783	260	
			£ 260	
1782	PER CONTRA		C ^r	
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 38 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council	1137	
		By Bond Number 62 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 11 th December 1782	961	
			£ 2098	
1782	PER CONTRA		C ^r	
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 52 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 11 December 1782	2050	
			£ 2050	

1782

NEHEMIAH WADE

D'

July	2 ^d	To a house and Lot in Savannah on the Bay late Rob ^t . M ^c Cor- micks }	1245		
			£ 1245		
1783		EDWARD LLOYD	D'		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To a house and lot in Broughton Street } late Cornicks	1350		
			£ 1350		
1783		JOHN HOWEL	D'		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 300 Acres on Great Ogechee late Sir James Wright's known by Sage Field plantation at £ 13 :8 per Acre }	£ 4020		
			£ 4020		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 475

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 3 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 22 ^d August 1782	1245		
			£ 1245		
1783		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 4 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	1350		
			£ 1350		
1783		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 5 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 Jan ^y 1783	£ 4020		
			£ 4020		

ROBERT GRIER

D^r

Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 500 Acres on White Marsh Island where Rogers lived N ^o 1 at £4 : 2 per Acre }	£ 2050		
			£ 2050		
		MORDECAI SHEFT-ALL	D ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 150 Acres of Land late Alex ^r Wyly near Joseph Clays Esq ^r at 6/6 per Acre }	£ 48	15	
			£ 48	15	
		JOSEPH FOX	D ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 150 Acres on Skidoway Island late Doctor William John Young at £4 : 5 per Acre }	£ 637 :	10	
			£ 637	10	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 477

PER CONTRA			C ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 88 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 January 1783	2050		
			£ 2050		
PER CONTRA			C ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 22 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	£ 48 :	15	
			£ 48	15	
PER CONTRA			C ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 49 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783	£ 637 :	10	
			£ 637	10	

1782		JAMES STALLINS	D ^r	
June	13	To 5 Small Negroes } late Lachlan M ^c Gil- livrays }	£ 103	
			£ 103	
1782		JOHN MORRISON	D ^r	
June	13 th	To a family of Negroes Fellow, Wench and Child late Lachlan M ^c Gillivrays	£ 290	
			£ 290	
1782		LEMUEL LANIER	D ^r	
June	13 th	To 2 Negroes a fellow, and Wench late Lach- lan M ^c Gillivrays	£ 200	10
			£ 200	10

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 479

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By bond Number 71 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Receipt 27 Jan ^y 1783	£ 103		
			£ 103		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13	By Bond Number 73 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	33 ¹		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	13 th	By Bond 74 delivered to his honor the Governor in Council as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	£ 200 : 10		
			£ 200 10		

BENJAMIN STILES

	500 Acres land on G. Ogechee Neck late Cox and Hughes join- ing lands of Stiles and M ^{rs} Baudies at 7/ per Acre	175		
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Sales of Confiscated Estates, held at the White Oak plantation, late James Butlers on Great Ogechee, on Wednesday the 19th June 1782, for the county of Liberty

Commissioners Present

John Baker ----
Charles Odingsells
Abraham Ravott
Caleb Howel
Josiah Powel

Thomas Washington
John M°Lean
Hugh Lawson
James Martin
Peter Paris

1782		JANNET M ^c KAY	D ^r		
June	19 th	To 200 Acres of Land late Daniel B. M ^c In- tosh at 18/ per Acre }	180		
		To 500 Acres late Charles M ^c Donalds at £1.1 per Acre }	525		
			£ 705		
1782		RICHARD HOWLEY	D ^r		
June	19 th	To 200 Acres late Jn ^o Glenns near Sunbu- ry at £3 :7 per Acre }	670		
M					
M		To a House and Lot in Sunbury N ^o 9	816		
			£ 1486		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 483

1782		PER CONTRA	C'		
June	19	By Bond Number 34. delivered to his hon- or the Governor as per Receipt 11 th De- cember 1782	705		
			£ 705		
1782		PER CONTRA	C'		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 64 delivered to his hon- or the Governor in Council as per Re- ceipt 27 th January 1783	1486		
			£ 1486		

1782

BENJAMIN ANDREW D^r

June	19 th	To 500 Acres late Doc- tor Lewis Johnstons near Sunbury at 10/ per Acre }	250		
M					
		To 500 Acres late Thomas Youngs on the Colonels Island at 47/ p ^r A. }	1175		
M		To 500 Acres late Tho ^s Youngs on the Colo- nells Island known by half Moon bluff at 8/6 per Acre }	212	10	
		To a Lot in Sunbury N ^o 13	575		
		To D ^o D ^o N ^o 14	575		
M					
October	21 st	To 400 Acres on the Colonels Island know by Butterfields point late Tho ^s Youngs at £3 : 13 per Acre }	1460		
			£ 4247 :	10	

1782

JOHN COWPER

D^r

June	19	To 1300 Acres of Land near the Public land- ing late Roger Kel- sall at £3 : 11 per Acre }	4615		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 485

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 41 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 23 ^d August 1782 }	2787 :	10	
Oct ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 87 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 27 th January 1783 }	1460		
		NB. the 500 acres opposite @ 47/ relinq ^d The two Lotts, prop ^y of M ^r Fisher— }			
			£ 4247	10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 32 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Receipt 11 th Dec ^r 1782 }	4615		

1782

JOHN DOLLAR

D^r

June	19 th	To 150 Acres near Newport Ferry late William Dawson at 13/6 per Acre	101 :	5	
		To a Lot in Sunbury N ^o 361 -	32 :	0	
			£ 133	5	
1782		JOSEPH OSWELL	D ^r		
June	19 th	To 500 Acres late Thomas Youngs above Newport Ferry at £ 1 : 5 per Acre	625		
			£ 625		
1782		STEPHEN HAU- THORN	D ^r		
June	19 th	To 150 Acres late Tho ^s Youngs known by Burnets old Field at 4/ per Acre	30		
			£ 30		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 487

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 33 as per Rec ^t from his Honor the Governor }	133 :	5	
			£ 133	5	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 44 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 27 th January 1783 }	625		
			£ 625		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 35 delivered to his Honor the Gov ^r as per Re- ceipt 11 th Dec ^r 1782 }	30		
			£ 30		

1782		PHILLIP LOW	D'		
June	19	To one Lot in Sunbury N° 11.	355		
M		To 300 Acres late Williams a British Subject at £1 : 15 per Acre	525		
		To 250 Acres late David Delegals at £3 : 5 per Acre	812 :	10	
			£ 1692 :	10	
1782		SAMUEL WEST	D'		
June	19 th	To 500 Acres late Grey Elliotts joining Newport ferry at £3 : 9 per Acre	1725		
		To 1 Lot in Sunbury N° 37	240		
		To 1 D° D° N° 2	410		
		To 1 D° D° N° 130	100		
		To 1 D° D° N° 200	105		
		To 1 D° D° N° 201	100		
		To 1 D° D° N° 202	100		
		To 1 D° D° N° 203	105		
		To 1 D° D° N° 204	105		
		To 1 D° D° N° 267	100		
		To 1 D° D° N° 268	105		
			£ 3195		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 489

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 39 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783 }	1692 :	10	
			£ 1692 :	10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 38 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Re- ceipt 23 ^d August 1782 }	3195		
			£ 3195		

1782		ROGER SANDERS		D'	
June	19	To 3000 Acres late Rob ^t Bailie in several Tracts at £4: 11 per Acre.	13650		
			£ 13,650		
1782		ROBERT ADAMS		D'	
June	19 th	To 150 Acres late James Butlers on Cana- nauchie at 4/ per Acre	30		
		To 250 Acres late Roger Kelsall's fork Canauchie at 14/ per Acre	175		
			£ 205		
1782		THOMAS CATER		D'	
June	19 th	To 250 Acres late Roger Kelsalls on Tom's Creek near Canauchie at 11/ per Acre	137:	10	
		To 150 Acres late Roger Kelsall on Canauchie at 4/ per Acre	30		
			£ 167	10	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 491

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
June	19 th	By Bond Number 42 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 23 ^d August 1782 }	13,650	
			£ 13,650	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
June	19 th	By Bond Number 48 } delivered to his hon- or the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783 }	205	
			£ 205	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
June	19 th	By Bond Number 36 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 11 th December 1782 }	167 :	10
			£ 167	10

1782		JOHN HARDY	D'		
June	19 th	To 150 Acres late } Thomas Goldsmith } at £ 2 : 15 per Acre }	412 :	10	
M					
M		To 1 Lot in Sunbury N ^o } 23 late Simon Munroe }	395		
			£ 807	10	
1782		ROBERT GRIER	D'		
June	19 th	To one Lot in Sunbury } N ^o 16 }	510		
			£ 510		
1782		JOHN BAKER	D'		
June	19	To a Lot in Sunbury N ^o } 22 Simon Monroe }	450		
M					
M		To $\frac{1}{3}$ of 500 Acres } late Roger Kelsalls } known by the distil- } lery near Sunbury at } £ 2 per Acre }	333 :	6 :	8
M					
M		To $\frac{1}{3}$ of 500 Acres } late Roger Kelsalls } at £ 2 : 6 per Acre }	382 :	11	4
			£ 1165	18	0

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 493

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 29 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 23 ^d August 1782 }	807 : 10		
			£ 807	10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 46 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 27 th January 1783 }	510		
			£ 510		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 13 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 27 Jan ^r 1783 }	1165	16	
			£ 1165	16	

1782		JOHN JENKINS	D ^r		
June	19	To a Lot in Sunbury N ^o 38	165		
		To a D ^o D ^o N ^o 93	140		
			£ 305		
1782		THOMAS BAILLEY	D ^r		
June	19 th	To a Lot in Sunbury N ^o 281	75		
			£ 75		
1782		JAMES FIELDS	D ^r		
June	19 th	To 1 Lot in Sunbury N ^o 282	31		
			£ 31		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 495

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19 th	By Bond Number 37 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 23 ^d August 1782	305		
			£ 305		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19	By Bond Number 31 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t } 11 th December 1782 }	75		
			£ 75		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
June	19	By Bond Number 36 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Re- ceipt 23 ^d August 1782 }	31		
			£ 31		

HIPWORTH CARTER

		100 Acres late James Westley at 19/6 per Acre	97	10	
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Liberty County Sales commenced at Savannah 21st
October 1782

1782		THOMAS WHITE	D ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	To 300 Acres late Thomas Youngs pine Land known by Newport Ferry at £ 1 : 10 10 per Acre	45 ^o		
			£ 45 ^o		
1782		JAMES JEFFRIES	D ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	To 250 Acres late Williamson's, a British Subject, joining Major Low's at 15/ per Acre	187 : 10		
			£ 187 : 10		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 499

PER CONTRA

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1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 37 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783	450		
			£ 450		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 43 delivered to his honor the Governor, as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783	187 : 10		
			£ 187 : 10		

1782		FREDERICK RIDGLEY		D ^r	
Oct ^r	21 st	To 800 Acres late Grey Elliotts in the deserts at 21/6 per Acre }	860		
1782		WILLIAM M ^c INTOSH Jun ^r	D ^r		
Oct ^r	21 st	To 600 Acres late Tho ^s Youngs on Lewis Island Altamaha at £2 : 2 per Acre }	1260		
			£ 1260		
1782		JOHN M ^c INTOSH	D ^r		
Oct ^r	21 st	To 500 Acres on Bull Town Swamp British property at 26/ per Acre }	650		
			£ 650		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 501

1782	PER	CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 64 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 11 th December 1782 }	860		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 42 } delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Receipt the 27 Jan ^y 1783 }	1260		
			£ 1260		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^t	21 st	By Bond Number 18 } delivered to his honor the Governor, as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783 }	650		
			£ 650		

ROBERT SALLENS

D

Dec ^r	30 th	To 1 Brown Bay Horse } late Alexander } Creightons }	21 :	8	
		To 6 head of Cattle at £3 : 1 per head	18 :	6	
			£ 39 :	14	
1783		JOSIAH POWEL	D ^r		
Jan ^r	3 ^d	To 1000. Acres Land Late the property of Stead a Brittish Subject @ 47/ p. A.	£ 2350		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 503

PER CONTRA

C_r[illegible]

At a Board of Commissioners held at the Town of Ebenezer, for the Sales of Confiscated Estates in the County of Effingham on Tuesday the 2^d July 1782

Commissioners Present

John Baker	Elijah Clarke
Josiah Powel	James Martin
John M ^c Lean	Peter Paris
Daniel Coleman	Thomas Lewis
Thomas Washington	Charles Odingsells

[illegible]

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 505

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 46 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 23 ^d August 1782 }	62 :	10	
			£ 62 :	10	

1782

CHARLES ODINGSSELLS

D^r

July	2 ^d	To 50 Acres late Chris ^r F. Triebners, a mill seat, near Ebenezer at 5/ per Acre }	12 :	10	
		To 100 Acres late John Goldwire were he resided. at 14/ per Acre }	70 :	0	
		To 100 Acres late John Goldwires at 2/ per Acre	10		
		To 300 Acres late Abraham Minceys on Ogechee at 14/ per A. }	210		
Oct ^r	21 st	200 Acres late William Powels on s ^o side Ogechee at 10/6 }	105		
			£ 407	10	

1782		LEWIS COPE	D ^r		
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July	2 ^d	To 62 Acres in Ebenezer late Chris ^r F. Triebners at £ 2 : 2 p. A. }	130 :	4	
		To 150 Acres late George Weekleys at 1/6 per Acre }	11 :	5	
		To 200 Acres late Jn ^o J. Zublys about two miles from Savannah at 8/6 per Acre }	85		
			£ 226	9	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 507

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 68 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r in Council as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783	12 :	10	
		By Bond Number 23 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	80		
		By Bond Number 67 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	210		
Oct ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 65 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	105		
			£ 407	10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 25 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	226	9	
			£ 226	9	

1782		ELIJAH CLARKE		D ^r	
July	2 ^d	To 100 Acres late Joshua Pierce at 15/6 per Acre }	77 : 10		
			£ 77 : 10		
1782		FREDERICK REHM	D ^r		
July	2 ^d	To 400 Acres late Joseph Johnston S ^o side Ogechee at 15/ per Acre }	300		
			£ 300		
1782		JAMES HABERSHAM	D ^r		
July	2 ^d	To 250 Acres late Jn ^o Grubers at 8/ per Acre	100		
	M	To 1000 Acres late James Harriotts at 4/ per Acre }	200		
	M	To 1500 Acres late Tho ^s Flemmings at 14/6 per Acre }	1087 : 10		
			£ 1387 10		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 509

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 78 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 January 1783 }	77 :	10
			£ 77 :	10
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 10 delivered his honor the Governor, as per his Receipt 9 th April 1783 }	300	
			£ 300	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 44 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 23 ^d August 1782 }	1387 :	10
			£ 1387 :	10

1782		GASPER GRINER	D ^r		
July	2 ^d	To 150 Acres late James Harriott at 9/ per Acre }	67 :	10	
			£ 67	10	
1782		CALEB HOWEL	D ^r		
July	2 ^d	To 100 Acres late Philip Dills at 15/ per Acre }	75		
Oct ^r	21 st	To 100 Acres late Philip Dills at 8/ per Acre }	40		
Dec ^r	2 ^d	To a Blacksmith Bel- lows and Anvil late P. Dills }	25 :	10	
			£ 140	10	
1782		JAMES RYAN	D ^r		
July	2 ^d	To 50 Acres late James Harriotts an Island in Savannah River at 9/ per Acre	22	10	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 511

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond 26 N ^o delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	67 :	10	
			£ 67	10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 85 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	75		
Oct ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 86 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	40		
Dec ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 84 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	25 :	10	
			£ 140	10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 45 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 23 ^d August 1782	22 :	10	

1782

DAVID HARRIS

D^r

July	2 ^d	To 150 Acres late Philip Dills at 2/ per Acre }	15		
			£ 15		
1782		JOSEPH CLAY	D ^r		
July	2 ^d	To 500 Acres on Ogechee late John Grahams at 6/ per Acre }	150		
		To 500 Acres joining the above late Jn ^o Grahams at 6/ per Acre	150		
			£ 300		
1782		JOSEPH WOODRUFF	D ^r		
July	2 ^d	To 500 Acres on Ogechee late Henry Monroe at 5/6 per Acre }	137 : 10		
			£ 137 10		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 513

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 27 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rect 27 Jan ^y 1783 }	15		
			£ 15		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 11 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782 }	300		
			£ 300		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 8 de- livered to his honor the Governor, as per Receipt 9 th April 1783 }	137	10	
			£ 137	10	

1782	WILLIAM OBRYEN		D ^r	
July	2 ^d	To 350 Acres late } Chris ^r Fred ^k Trieb- } ners at 14/ per Acre }	245	
		To 600 Acres late Jn ^o } J. Zublys near Mid- } dlesex ferry at 36/ p ^r } Acre }	1080	
			£ 1325	
1782		THEOPHILUS LUN- DAY	D ^r	
July	2 ^d	To 250 Acres land, late } Phillip Dills Sen ^r at } 3/ p ^r Acre }	37 :	10
		To 75 Acres late Phillip Dills at 2/ per Acre	7 :	10
		RICHARD WYLLY		
		6 head Cattle late Christ ^r F. Triebner at £ 5 : 1 per head	30	6

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 515

1782	PER CONTRA		C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond Number 43 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 23 Aug ^t 1782 - -	1325		
			£ 1325		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
July	2 ^d	By Bond			
		PER CONTRA			

Effingham County Sales commenced at Savannah 21st
October 1783

1782	JOHN LECRAFT		D ^r	
Oct ^r	21 st	To 150 Acres, late George Weekleys on Great Ogechee at 6/6 per Acre -	48 :	15
			£ 48 :	15

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 517

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
Oct ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 9 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 9 th April } 1783 }	48:	15
			£ 48:	15

1782		JOHN LOVE	D ^r	
Octob ^r	21 st	To 1000 Acres, late Peter Blythe at 7/6 per Acre }	375	
			£ 375	
1782		LUKE MANN	D ^r	
Octob ^r	21 st	To 300 Acres, late Greenwood and Hig- ginson at 15/ per Acre }	225	
			£ 225	
1782		ABRAHAM RAVOT	D ^r	
Octob ^r	21 st	To 30 Acres, late Phillip Dills at 28/ per Acre	42 :	
M				
Dec	2	To 5 head of Sheep late Phillip Dills at 52/ per head	13	
		To 7 head of hogs late Jn ^o Nappers	1	
		To 9 D ^o D ^o late Theo ^s Triplets	1	
Jan ^r	2 ^d	To 375 Acres late James Pace's at £1 : 13 per Acre }	618 :	15
1783	M		£ 675 :	15

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 519

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 19 delivered to his hon- or the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783	375		
			£ 375		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 70 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782	225		
			£ 225		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 82 delivered to his hon- or the Governor as per Rec ^t Jan ^y 27 1783	42		
Dec ^r	2 ^d	By bond Number 4 delivered to his hon- or the Governor as per Rec ^t 9 th April 1783	15		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 27 delivered to his hon- or the Governor as per Rec ^t 9 th April 1783	618:	15	
1783			£ 675:	15	

1782

JAMES THOMPSON

D^r

Octob ^r	21 st	To 2500 Acres, late } John Mullrynes at } 6/6 per Acre	812	10	
M					
			£ 812	10	
1782		CHRISTOPHER HIL- LARY	D ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	To 200 Acres, late Tho ^s } Flemmings on G. } Ogechee at 4/6 per } Acre	45		
M					
			£ 45		
1782		FRANCIS TENNEL	D ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	To 150 Acres, late } Thomas Flemmings } on Great Ogechee at } 12/ per Acre	90		
M					
			£ 90		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 521

1782	PER	CONTRA	C ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 54 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	812 :	10	
			£ 812	10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 72 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782	45		
			£ 45		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Octob ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 24 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783	90		
			£ 90		

1782 ELIZABETH CRONELBURGH D^r

Oct ^r	21 st	To 100 Acres, late Jonathan Baucher, a British Soldier at £ 2 per Acre }	200		
1782		STEPHEN JOHNSTON	D ^r		
Dec ^r	2 ^d	To 5 head of Cattle, late William Coopers	9 :	1	
		To 8 head cattle late Henry Coopers	57 :	10	
		To 2 head Cattle, late Sam ^l Cowper's	2		
			£ 68	11	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 523

1782		PER CONTRA		C ^r	
Oct ^r	21 st				
1782		PER CONTRA		C ^r	
Dec ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 89 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^r 1783		68 : 11	
				£ 68 : 11	



Sales of Confiscated Estates, held at John Thomas, plantation, for Burke County, 2^d September 1782.

Commissioners Present

Thomas Lewis,	Hugh Lawson
Elijah Clarke,	Caleb Howel
Daniel Coleman,	Abraham Ravot
James Martin,	John M ^e Lean

Charles Odingsells

Purchasers Names

1782	WILLIAM M ^c INTOSH JUN ^r		D ^r	
Sept ^r M	2 ^d	To 600 Acres late John Thomas, where he resided at £2 per Acre }	1200	
M		To 100 Acres late Robert Millers joining the above Tract at 26/ per Acre }	130	
		To 200 Acres late George Kingcades on Savannah River at £4 : 3 per Acre }	830	
Jan ^r M	3 ^d	To 1000 Acres late Robert Hendersons on Boggy gut and Savannah River at 3/6 p ^r A. }	175	
ept ^r	2 ^d	To 1 Desk, 1 Table, 1 bed Stead, 1 Grind Stone 1 pair Hand Mill Stones late Jn ^o Thomas's }	21 :	10
			£ 2356 :	10
		To 450 Acres late Russells near Bryar Creek at £2 : 7 per Acre }	1057 :	10
			£ 3414	0

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 525

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 29 delivered to his hon- or the Governor, as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782 }	2160	
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 63 delivered to his hon- or the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783 }	175	
Sept	2 ^d	By Bond Number 30 delivered to his hon- or the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t Dec ^r 1782 }	21 :	10
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 56 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 27 Jan ^y 1783 }	1057 :	10
			£ 3414	0

1782		REYMOND DEMERIE		D ^r	
Sep ^t	2 ^d	To 1000 Acres late Lachlan M ^e Gillivray's opposite Mathew's Bluff on Savannah River at £ 4 : 1 p ^r Acre }	4050		
1783 Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 500 Acres late John Jameison joining lands Stephen Smiths at £ 3 : 17 p. A }	1925		
		To 420 Acres late Henry Sharps. on Savannah River known by the Redhouse at £ 4 : 5 per Acre }	1785		
M		To 700 Acres late Jn ^o Jameisons Pine land at 1/ per Acre }	35		
1782		JAMES STALLINGS	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 750 Acres late David Russells on Rocky comfort at 9/ p ^r Acre }	3:37	10	
		To 200 Acres late James Robertsons in Queensboro Township on dry Creek at 6/6 per Acre }	65		
		To 150 Acres late Thomas Betty in Queensboro Township at 5/5 p. A. }	37:	10	
		To 20 head Cattle late Gilbert Fyfe branded G. F }	270		
			£ 710	00	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 527

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By bond Number 26 } delivered to his hon- or the Governor, as per Receipt 11 th De- cember 1782 }	4050		
		By Bond N ^o 34 deliv- } ered to his honor the Governor, as per Re- ceipt 27 th Jan ^r 1783 }	3645		
3 ^d Jan ^r 1783		By Bond and Mortgage delivered Seth John Cuthbert as R ^e ceit	£ 35		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 46 de- livered to his honor the Governor as per Re- ceipt 11 th Dec ^r 1782	440		
		By Bond Number 76 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt the 27 th Jan ^r 1783 }	270		
			£ 710		

1782

THOMAS GLASCOCK

D^r

Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 400 Acres late John Robinson's on Bryer Creek at 12/ per Acre }	240		
		To 400 Acres late Peter Blythe's on Rockey Creek at £ 1 : 11 per Acre }	620		
1782		JAMES HAWKINS	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 500 Acres, late Daniel Howels, on Rockey Creek at £ 1 : 12 per Acre }	800		
1782		FREDERICK ROLFS	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 150 Acres late James Herberts were he kept Tavern at 13/ per Acre }	97 : 10		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 400 Acres late James Herberts at 6/ per Acre	120		
			£ 217 : 10		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 529

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 42 } delivered to his hon- or the Governor, as per Receipt 11 th De- cember 1782 }	560	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 48 } delivered to his hon- or the Governor, as per Receipt 11 th De- cember 1782 }	840	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 80 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 27 Jan ^y 1783 }	97	10
		By Bond Number 79 de- livered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	120	-
			£ 217	10

1782

JAMES HABERSHAM

D^r

Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 300 Acres, late James Herberts on Savannah River claim'd by W ^m Gibbons at 28/ per Acre }	420		
	M	To 300 Acres late Peter Blythe on Savannah River at £ 3 : 1 per Acre. }	915		
	M	To 1000 Acres late Alexander Wylly'son Ogechee at 4/6 per Acre }	225		
	M	To 1000 Acres, late Josiah Taatnells on Rocky Creek at 1/ per Acre }	50		
			£ 1190		
1782		JAMES M ^c KAY	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 300 Acres late Robert Henderson's on Savannah River at £ 3 : 15 per Acre }	1125		
1782		OLIVER MARTIN	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 150 Acres late William Belfair on Du-harts Creek at 14/ per Acre }	105		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 531

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 6 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 13 th July 1783 }	1190		
			£ 1190		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 32 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^r 1783 }	£ 1125		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 79 delivered to his honor the Governor the 11 Dec ^r 1782 as per Rec ^t }	105		

1782 CHRISTOPHER HILLARY D^r

Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 100 Acres late Joseph Marshalls in Queensborough Township at 5/ per Acre	25		
		To 100 Acres late John Pigg in Queensborough Township at 6/ p. A.	30		
			£ 55		
1782		JAMES JACKSON	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 200 Acres late David Greenes North side Bryer Creek at 23/ per Acre	230		
M					
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 500 Acres late Charles Burnets on Rocky Comfort at 6/6 per Acre	162 :	10	
1783					
M					
1872		DANIEL M ^c MURPHY	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 300 Acres late Philip Helvinston on the N. side Bryer creek at 10/ p. A	150		
		To 650 Acres late Henry Sharps in four tracts at £ 1 : 5 per Acre	812 :	10	
		To 400 Acres on dry Creek late Joseph Marshals at 12/6 per Acre	240		
		To 100 Acres late Joseph Marshals Sen on Thorntons Creek at 6/ per Acre	30		
		To 25 head Cattle late Tho ^s Bettys branded T. B	107		
		To 35 head late James Robinsons. R	252		
		To 4 head hogs-late D. Russells	4		
			£ 1595	10	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 533

1782	PER CONTRA		C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 67 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt the 11 Dec ^r 1782	55		
			£ 55		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 57 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	230		
Jan ^y 1783	3 ^d	By Bond Number 66 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	162 : 10		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 80 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 11 December 1782	1,232 : 10		
		By Bond Number 81 delivered to his Governor as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782	363		
			£1,595	10	

1782		JOSHUA INMAN	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 200 Acres late William Hammond on lower Rockey Creek at 7/6 per Acre }	£ 75		
1782		FRANCIS BOIAKIN	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 200 Acres late George Johnstons weretheQuakerRoad crosses the big Creek at £ 2 per Acre }	£ 400		
1782		JOHN MORRISON	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 150 Acres late George Johnstons at 6/ per Acre }	45		
1782		THOMAS CHISOLM	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 200 Acres late W ^m Reeds on dry creek at 7/ per Acre }	70		
		To 6 head of Cattle late Mathew Llyle branded M L }	66		
			£ 136		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 535

1782	PER CONTRA		C ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 33 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783 }	£ 75		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 78 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 11 th Dec ^r 1782 }	£ 400		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 45 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 11 th December 1782 }	£ 45		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 43 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782 }	70		
		By Bond Number 44 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782 }	66		
			£ 136		

1782		JARED IRVINE	D ^r	
Sep ^r	2 ^d	To 150 Acres late Robert French on duhart creek at 4/6 per Acre	£ 33 :	15
M				
1782		JOHN GREENE	D ^r	
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 500 Acres late Thomas Flemmings were Gasper Griner lived at 20/ per Acre	500	
M				
M		To 1000 Acres late Thomas Flemming's joining the above at 3/ per Acre	150	
			£ 650	
1782		JAMES FLACK	D ^r	
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 600 Acres late George Kingcades at 2/ per Acre (on Bark camp creek)	60	
1782		LEMUEL LANIER	D ^r	
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To a Negroe fellow late John Thomas	£ 24	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 537

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 77 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782 }	33 :	15	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 68 delivered to his hon- or the Governor as per Receipt 11 Dec ^r 1782 }	650		
			£ 650		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 21 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt the 11 th Dec ^r 1782 }	60		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 72 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^r 1783 }	£ 24		

1782

ALEXANDER IRVINE

D^r

Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 20 head Cattle late Isaac Heating branded R H	80		
1782		JOHN PETTERSON	D ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	To 30 head of Cattle late William Mangrum branded WM	£ 205		
1782		ABNER BICKHAM	D ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	To 20 head of Cattle } late Samuel Love } branded L O V E }	180		
		To 13 head of Cattle James Llyle branded JL	70		
			£ 250		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 539

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sept ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 76 delivered his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782	80		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 50 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782	£ 205		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 75 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782	250		
			£ 250		

1782		JOHN JONES	D ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	To 60 head of Cattle } late David Russel branded D R	605		
		To 5 head of Hogs late Ogilvies	2 :	7	
Jan ^y 1783	3 ^d	To 500 Acres late } Henry Sharps in three Tracts at 12/6 per Acre	312 :	10	
Oct ^r 1782	21	To 1 Grind Stone pur- chased at the Sales in Savannah	2 :	3	
			£ 922 :	0	
		1. Hand Mill Stone Pur- chased at the Sales in Savannah by James Jones & Desire to be ch ^d to John Jones by Jame Jone -----	£ 9 :	6	
1782		ABRAHAM RAVOT	D ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	To 11 head Cattle late Jeremiah Rogers brand- ed R -	65		
1782		JOSEPH PANNEL	D ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	To 1 Gelding late Thomas Bettys	26		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 541

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 11 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 9 April 1783	609 :	10	
		By Bond Number 7 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 9 April 1783	312 :	10	
			£ 922 :	0	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 6 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 9 th April 1783 }	65		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	2 ^d	By Bond Number 49 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782 }	26		

1782

JOHN PALMER

D^r

Oct ^r	21 st	To 100 Acres late Thomas Rutherfords on Duharts Creek at 15/6 per Acre }	77 :	10	
1783		MORDECAI SHEFTALL	D ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 250 Acres, late Joseph Marshall a mile below old Town at 4/ per Acre	£ 50		
		To 100 Acres of late Tho ^s Redifords on Lamberts big Creek, Queens-borough Township at 7/6 per Acre }	37 :	10	
			£ 87 :	10	
1783		CORNELIUS COLLINS	D ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 600 Acres late Samuel Farleys known by Burringtons old Cowpens at 36/ p. Acre }	1080		
			£ 1080		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 543

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
Oct ^r	21 st	By Bond Number 30 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783	77 :	10
1783		PER CONTRA	C ^r	
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 17 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	87 :	10
			£ 87 :	10
1782		PER CONTRA	D ^r	
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 40 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^y 1783	1080	
			£ 1080	

1783		JAMES SHARP	D ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 200 Acres late John Browns in Queensborough Township at 5/ p. A.	50		
			£ 50		
1783		JOHN. P. WAGNON	D ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 500 Acres late Samuel Farleys on Buckhead. at 6/6 per Acre }	162:	10	
1783		SETH J. CUTHBERT	D		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	To 1000 Acres late Peter Randolphs on Savannah River at £ 3 : 3 p. Acre }	3150		
			£ 3150		
Sep ^t 1782	2 ^d	LUTHER HALLUWELL	D ^r		
		50 head of Cattle late John Thomas	£ 260		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 545

1783		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 20 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	50 £ 50		
1783		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 66 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	162 : 10		
1783		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Jan ^y	3 ^d	By Bond Number 16 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^y 1783	3150 £ 3150		
2 ^d Sep ^t 1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
		By Bond N ^o 47 delivered his honor the Gov ^r	£ 260		

An Account of Confiscated Cattle, paid to men who was imployed by the Commissioners of Confiscated Estates, to hunt the Different Stocks of Cattle in Burk County, at the time of Sale

15 th Oct ^r 1782	paid John Lawson, 4 head of Cattle, late George Johnston, as P his Receipt		
D ^o	paid John Irwin, 6 head of Cattle, late George Johnston, as P his Receipt		
D ^o	paid Alex ^r Irwin 5, head of Cattle, late George Johnston, as P his Receipt		
D ^o	paid Hugh Irwin 5 head of Cattle, late George Johnston, as P his Receipt		
D ^o	paid Roger Lawson Jun ^r 4 head of Cattle, late George Johnston, as P his Receipt		
D ^o	paid James Martin 4 head of Cattle, late George Johnston, as P his Receipt		
Octob ^r 1782	paid Levi Emanuel 4 head of Cattle, late Robert Miller as P his Receipt		
D ^o	paid Amos Emanuel 5 head of Cattle, late Robert Miller as P his Receipt		
D ^o	paid Thomas Nelson 5 head of Cattle, late Robert Miller as P his Receipt		
D ^o	paid Luther Halluwell, 4 head of Cattle, late Robert Miller as P his Receipt		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 547

Sales of Confiscated Lands for the Counties of Glynn and Camden held at Savannah the 19th October 1782.

Commissioners Present.

John Baker	Caleb Howel
James Martin	Hugh Lawson
Josiah Powel	Thomas Lewis
John M ^o Lean	Abraham Ravot

Charles Odingsells

Purchasers Names

1782		ANTHONY WALTON WHITE D ^r			
Oct ^r	19 th				
To 400 Acres late A. Carneys bounded N. W. by the } River Altamaha at £ 1: 3 p. A.				£	s
				460	
To 300 Acres late A. Carneys at £1: 13 p. A.				495	
To 300	D ^o	D ^o	at £1: 5 p. A.	375	
To 99	D ^o	D ^o	at 8/ per Acre	39:	12
To 300	D ^o	D ^o	at 21/ per A.	315	
To 300	D ^o	D ^o	at 14/ per Acre	210	
To 200	D ^o	D ^o	at 13/ per Acre	130	
To 100	D ^o	D ^o	at 6/ per Acre	30	
To 200 Acres late Kelsall & Spaldings at 13/ p. A.				130	
To 500	D ^o	D ^o	at 20/ per Acre	500	
To 500	D ^o	D ^o	at 24/ p. A.	600	
To 300	D ^o	D ^o	at 18/ p. Acre	270	
To 200	D ^o	D ^o	at 3/6 p. A.	35	
To 500	D ^o	D ^o	at 10/6 p. A.	262:	10
To 500 Acres late A. Carneys at £1: 11 p. A.				775	
To 500	D ^o	D ^o	at 9/ p. A.	225	

To 500 Acres late Jame ^s Spaldings at 16/ p. A.	£ 400	S
To 400 Acres late A. Carneys at 7/ per A.	140	
To 600 Acres late Jn ^o Graham's at 6/6 pr A.	195	
To 400 D ^o D ^o at 7 p. A.	140	
	5727	2

1782		WILLIAM OBRYEN	D ^r
Oct ^r	19	To 500 Acres late A. Carneys at £ 1 : 10 p. A.	750
	M	To 2600 D ^o late Capt. Ords at 9/6 per Acre	1235
		To 500 Acres late Jn ^o Grahams at 13/ p. A.	325
		To 350 Acres D ^o D ^o at 11/ p. A.	192 : 10
		To 1000 D ^o D ^o D ^o at 13/ p. A.	650
			£ 3152 10

		RICHARD LEAK	D ^r
Oct ^r M M	19	To 500 Acres late A. Carneys at 9/ p. A. To 200 D° late James Spalding at 22/ p. A.	225 220
			£ 445

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 549

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19	By Bond Number 35 delivered to his hon- or as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^r 1783	5727 :	2	
			£ 5727 :	2	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19	By Bond Number 65 de- livered to his honor the Governor as per Re- ceipt 11 th Dec ^r 1782	3152 :	10	
			£ 3152 :	10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	By Bond Number 2 de- livered to his Honor the Governor as per 9 th April 1783	220		
		By Bond Number 3 de- livered to his Honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 9 th April 1783	225		
			£ 445		

CHRIS^r HILLARY & W^m M^oINTOSH SEN^r

1782

D^r

Oct ^r	19 th	To 150 Acres late Kellsall & Spaldings at 13/ per Acre	97 :	10	
		To 1000 Acres late Jn ^o Polsons at 14/6 p ^r Acre	725		
		To 300 Acres late Jn ^o Proctor at 12/6 p. A.	187 :	10	
		To 150 Acres late Jn ^o Proctor at 8/ per Acre	60		
			£ 1070	0	
1782		RAYMOND DEMERIE	D ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	To 300 Acres late Ram ^d Demeries Jun ^r at 5 p. A.	75		
M		To 700 Acres British property at £ 3 : 1 p. A.	2135		
Jan ^r	3 ^d	To 300 Acres late Jn ^o Glenn's at 7/6 per Acre	112 :	10	
			£ 2322	10	
1782		FRANCIS TENNEL	D ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	To 250 Acres late A. Carneys at 4/6 p. A.	56 :	5	
M		To a lot in Brunswick late Jn ^o Graham's N ^o 128	22		
			£ 78	5	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 551

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	By Bond Number 71 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782 }	1070		
			£ 1070		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19	By Bond Number 69 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782 }	2210		
		By Bond Number 25 de- livered to his honor the Gov ^r : as per Receipt 9 th April 1783	112 : 10		
			£ 2322 : 10		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19	By Bond Number 29 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 27 th Jan ^y 1783 }	78 : 5		
			£ 78 5		

1782

JAMES HABERSHAM

D^r

Oct ^r	19	To 500 Acres late Jn ^o Polson known by Blythe Island oppo- posite Brunswick in Turtle River at £ 3 per Acre }	1500		
			£ 1500		
1782		ROBERT WALTON	D ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	To 1500 Acres late Jn ^o Grahams at £ 1 : 10 per Acre }	2250		
			£ 2250		
1782		JAMES M ^c KAY	D ^r		
Oct ^r M	19 th	To 50 Acres late Jn ^o Polsons, called the Hermitage kind of Island at £ 3 : 1 per Acre }	152 : 10		
			£ 152 : 10		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 553

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	By Bond Number 45 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 27 Jan ^r 1783	1500		
			£ 1500		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19	By Bond Number 2 de- livered to his honor the Governor as per Re- ceipt 11 th Dec ^r 1782	2250		
			£ 2250		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	By Bond Number 66 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 11 th Dec ^r 1782	152 : 10		
			£ 152 : 10		

1782

JOHN PETER WAGNON

D^r

Oct ^r	19 th	To 200 Acres late John William Williams at 10/ per Acre }	100		
			£ 100		

Glynn and Camden Sales, in Savannah 3^d January 1783

1783		WILLIAM M ^c INTOSH JUN ^r	D ^r		
Jan ^y	3	To 1000 Acres late J a m e s Carsons of South Carolina at £ 2. 1.6 }	2075		
			£ 2075		
1782		DANIEL M ^c MURPHY	D ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	To 500 Acres late Ar- thur Carneys at 23/ per Acre	575		
		To 150 Acres late Arthur Carneys at 17/ per Acre	127 :	10	
		To 300 Acres late Arthur Carneys at 25/ per Acre	375 :		
			£ 1077 :	10	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 555

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	By Bond Number 31 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 27 Jan ^r 1783	100		
			£ 100		

1783		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Jan ^r	3 ^d	By Bond Number 60 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^r 1783	2075		
			£ 2075		

1783		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	By bond number 55 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Receipt 27 th Jan ^r 1783	1077 :	10	
			£ 1077 :	10	

Sales of Confiscated Lands in Richmond County, held
at Augusta 10th September 1782.

Commissioners Present					
Peter Paris		Elijah Clarke			
James Martin		Daniel Coleman			
Thomas Lewis		John M°Lean			
Hugh Lawson		Charles Odingsells			
Abraham Ravot		Caleb Howel			
<hr/>					
1782		WILLIAM M°INTOSH JUN ^r		D ^r	
<hr/>					
Sept ^r	10 th	To one Moity or half of Spirit Creek saw mills }	505		
M			£ 505		
<hr/>					
1782		JOHN TWIGG		D ^r	
<hr/>					
Sep ^r	10 th	To 450 Acres late John Jameison's known by New Savannah at £ 9 : 10 p. A. }	4275		
			£ 4275		
<hr/>					
1782		ROBERT WALTON		D ^r	
<hr/>					
Sep ^r	10 th	To 350 Acres late Jn ^o Charles Lecenas join- ing lands of George Whiches at £ 4 : 10 per Acre }	1575		
			£ 1575		
<hr/>					

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 557

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	By Bond Number 40 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782 }	505		
			£ 505		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	By Bond Number 16 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 9 th April 1783 }	4275		
			£ 4275		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	By Bond Number 3 de- livered to his Honor the Gov ^r as per Rec ^t 11 Dec ^r 1782 }	1575		
			£ 1575		

1782

CHESLEY BOSTICK

D^r

Sep ^r	10	To 500 Acres late Rev ^d James Seymour } whereon is a large dwelling house at £7: 1 per Acre }	3525		
			£ 3525		
1782		SAMUEL JACK	D ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	To a Lot in the Town- ship of Augusta N ^o 15. } 50 Acres at £ 7 : 15 per Acre late Martin } Weatherfords }	387 :	10	
		To a lot late Martin } Weatherford in Au- gusta N ^o 4. 50 Acres } at £ 47 p. A. }	2350		
			£ 2737	10	
1782		THOMAS HAMILTON	D ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	To 100 Acres late Martin Weatherfords on Reids Creek, join- ing lands of the Wid- ow Wood at 17/ per Acre }	85		
			£ 85		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 559

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	By Bond Number 15 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 9 th April 1783	3525		
			£ 3525		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	By Bond Number 24 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 9 th April 1783	2737 :	10	
			£ 2737 :	10	
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	By Bond Number 21 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 9 th April 1783	85		
			£ 85		

1782		LEONARD MARBERRY		D ^r	
Sep ^r	10 th	To 50 Acres in the } Town of Augusta late James Grierson, } known by Griersons Fort at £ 51 per Acre }	2550		
			£ 2550		
1782		ARCHIBALD OFFERT	D ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	To 100 Acres late James Griersons, on the Kio- kas joining Lands Coll : Gardens at 22/6 per Acre	112 : 10		
			£ 112 : 10		
1782		JOHN MILLEDGE	D ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	To 200 Acres late An- drew More's were he resided at £ 9 per Acre }	1800		
			£ 1800		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 561

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	By Bond Number 1 Deliver'd to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 13 th July 1783 }	2550		
			£ 2550		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	By Bond Number 14 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 9 th April 1783	112 : 10		
			£ 112 : 10		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	By Bond Number 13 delivered to his honor the Gov ^r as per Receipt 9 th April 1783 }	1800		
			£ 1800		

1782		CLEMENTIUS DAVIS	D ^r		
Sep ^r M	10 th	To 150 Acres late John Glens, known by Claybourns Mill seat at 30/ per A. }	225		
			£ 225		
1782		THOMAS MOORE	D ^r		
Sept ^r	10 th	To 300 Acres late John Jameison's known by Walnut point Plantation at £ 3 : 13 p. A. }	1095		
			£ 1095		
1782		JOHN PETER WAGNON	D ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	To 150 Acres late George Bailies near Augusta at 36/ per Acre }	266.	5	
			£ 266:	5	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 563

1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10	By Bond Number 20 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 9 th April 1783	225		
			£ 225		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	By Bond Number 19 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 9 April 1783 }	1095		
			£ 1095		
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Oct ^r	19 th	By Bond Number 53 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^t 11 th Dec ^r 1782	266 :	5	
			£ 266 :	5	

1782

WILLIAM MATHEWS

D^r

Sep ^r	10 th	To 500 Acres, late James Grierson lying on the Swamp near Rockey Creek about 4 Miles from Augusta at 26/ per Acre	£ 650		
		To 400 Acres late Lewis Johnston Sen ^r adjoining John Wests land at 15/ per Acre	300		
			£ 950		
1782		ROBERT BONNER	D ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	To A Town Lot in Au- gusta late Jn ^o Grahams	120		
		To A Town Lot in Au- gusta late Lach ^a M ^c Gil- livrays	310		
			£ 430		
1782		DANIEL M ^c MURPHY	D ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	To 2 houses in Augusta late Ja ^s Ingram's	£ 225	:	:
1782		JOHN LAMAR	D ^r		
Sept ^r	10 th	To 300 Acres of land late James Grierson lying on Rocky Creek where the Bridge is at 8/ per Acre-----	£ 120	00	
			£ 120		

CONTRA			C ^r		
		By Bond Number 18 } delivered to his honor the Governor as per Rec ^d the 9 th April 1783 }	950		
			£ 950		
1782		CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	10 th	By bond Number 2 de- } livered his honor the Gov ^r as per Receipt 13 th July 1783 }	430 :	:	:
		CONTRA			
1782		PER CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep	10 th				

ROGER CANNON

		30 Acres late Edward Ashton about 4 miles from Augusta on the Quakers Road at 22/ per Acre	33		
		GEORGE HANDLEY			
		450 Acres late W ^m Manson's known by Isaac Jackson said to be exceeding good high land at £3 : 5 per Acre	1462 :	10	
		THOMAS GLASCOCK			
		200 Acres late William Manson in Wrightsborough township, with a good Log house at 21/ per Acre	210 :	0	
		200 Acres late George Johnston on little River at 8/6 per Acre	85		
		300 Acres late Doct ^r Peter Walsh on the Great Kioka adjoining Claybourne Mill seat at £2 p ^r Acre			
		500 Acres late Sir James Wrights adjoining lands Jon ⁿ Scill at 10/ per Acre	£ 250		

Sales of confiscated Lands in Wilks County, held at
Coll : Micajah Williamson's the 20th September 1783

Commissioners Present

Daniel Coleman,	Thomas Lewis
John M ^c Lean,	Hugh Lawson
Caleb Howel	Abraham Ravot
James Martin	

1782

WILLIAM M^cINTOSH JUN^r D^r

Sept ^r	20 th	To 100 Acres late Thomas Waters, on a place called Log Fort at £ 2 : 11 p ^r Acre }	255		
M					
M		To $\frac{1000}{700}$ Acres late Henry William's on Fishing creek at £ 1 : 16 per Acre }	$\frac{1000}{1760}$		
		To 200 Acres late Daniel Phillips on the Ridge between Kettle and Long Creek @ 19 p ^r Acre }	190		
		To 200 Acres late Samuel Wilkins adjoining lands Rich ^d Webb on Mill Stone Creek at 21/ per Acre }	210		
			£ 2455		
1782		SOLOMON NEWSON	D ^r		
Sep ^r	20 th	To 100 Acres late John Furlow on little Bryar creek and Savannah Road at 7/ per Acre }	£ 35		
			£ 35		
1782		THOMAS GLASCOCK	D ^r		
Sep ^r	20 th	To 400 Acres late Reuben Sheralds, on sheralds creek at 41/ per Acre }	£ 820		
		To 400. Acres late Ruebin Sheralds on Sheralds Creek @ 19/ 7	391	3	4
		To 850. Acres late W ^m Jones of Savannah on Waters of fishing Creek @ 4/	170	-	-

(The above entered in another Book—Wilks Co^y fo 1 in blue book D J)

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 569

1782		CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	20 th	By Bond Number 39 delivered to his honor the Governor as per Receipt 11 th Dec ^r 1782	2455		
		Mortgage for £ 1260 } ⌘ Contra is given by } Lachlan M ^c Intosh }			
			£ 1455		
1782		CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	20 th	By Bond Number 5 } delivered to his hon- } or the Governor as } Receipt 13 th July 1783 }	35	:	:
			£ 35		
1782		CONTRA	C ^r		
Sep ^r	20 th	By Non Compliance for 400 acres land Ruben Sheralds-	820	-	-

1783

ZACHARAH LAMAR

D^r

Nov ^r	11 th	400 Acres land late the pro ^y of Th ^s Waters En- tered in a Nother Book blue book Wilkes County fo . D J	£ 211 :	- :	-
1783		DANIEL GAINS	D ^r		
Nov ^r	11 th	To 500 : Acres land late J : Gordan—@ 8/8 p ^r Acr 500 ditto. Burton Cabin s @ 10/6 500 ditto. above Chucka- saw @ 9/ Entered in another Book as above D J	216 :	13 .	4
			262 :	10 :	.
			225 :	:	.
1783		HOLMS FREEMAN	D ^r		
Nov ^r	11 th	To 500. Acres land late pro ^y of James Gordan Adjoining Chicka saw Creek @ @ 14/. 500. Acres late John Howard on falling Creek @ 6/8 as above D J	£350 :	- :	.
			166 :	13	4

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 571

CONTRA			C'		
		CONTRA		C'	
		CONTRA		C'	

WILLIAM CANDLER D^r

1783 Nov ^r		To 500 Acres land late the pro ^r of John Howard on falling Creek @ 6/8 folio 2—as above D J	£ 166 :	13	4
		FRANCIS COUR- VOISIE	D ^r		
1783 Nov ^r	11	To 300 Acres land on lit- tle River at the mouth of Jumping Branch late the pro ^r of J ^o Howard @ 7/2 blue book Wilkes County f ^o 2 D J :	107 :	10 :	.
		RICHARD ACOCK	D ^r		
1783 Nov ^r		To 100: Acres land late Wm. Manson. on Rocky Creek—Run for a Mill Seat @ 2/6 as above D J :	12 :	10 :	.

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 573

CONTRA		C ^r		
	CONTRA	C ^r		
	CONTRA	C ^r		

1783		JOSEPH PENNAL	D ^r		
Nov ^r	II.	To 500. Acres late William Manson known by the three Spring @ 16/ as above D J:	400 :	-	:
1783		MICAJAH WILLIAMSON	D ^r		
Nov ^r	II.	To. 200. Acres land late Daniel Phillips on the Ridge Between Kettle Creek & long Creek @ 3/7 as above D J:	35 :	16 :	8 :
1783		NATHEN BARNET	D ^r		
Nov ^r	II.	To. 100. Acres land late the pro ^r of Ab ^m Wilkins North side of Broad River adjoining land of Nathen Barnet @ 4/2 f ^o 3- above D J	£ 20.	16.	8.
1783		WILLIAM KELLY	D ^r		
Nov ^r	II	To 300. Acres late Edward Crawford on the North Side of Ogechee at the mouth of long Creek @ 16/3 blue book Wilkes County fo 3. D J:	243 :	15 :	-

Richmond County.

1783		CHESLEY BOSTICK	D ^r		
Nov ^r	18 th	To 300: Acres of land late John Jemison Known by Walnut Plantation @ £3:19/ 200: Acres more or less late James Seymore pine land @ 20/1 1: par hand Mill Stone late James Seymore Ent in another Book— blue book Richmond county f ^o / D J	1185	:	:
			200:	16:	8:
			4:	10:	1.
1783		JOHN TWIGGS	D ^r		
Nov ^r	18	To 450. Acres land late John Jemison New Sa- vannah Plantation @ £8: 1/ ----- as above D J:	£ 3622	10	-
1783		GEORGE WYCHE	D ^r		
Nov ^r	18	To 350: Acres land late John lucena @ £5: 16/ as above D J	£ 2030:	-:	-

1783		ROBERT WALTON		D ^r	
Nov ^r	18 th	To 500. Acres land late James Seymore with Dweling house at £7 : 3 600 Acres late Basil Cooper on Rockey Creek @ 10 / 1 ----- as above D J	£ 3575 : 302 :	- : 10 :	- -
1783		EDWARD TELFAIR		D ^r	
Nov ^r	18 th	To a lot in the Township of Augusta N ^o 15. Containing 50 Acres late Martin Weatherford Bounded by lands of William Glascock @ £ 15. per Acre E blue book Richmond County f ^o 2 D J	750 :	- :	
1783		CORNELAS DYSART		D ^r	
Nov ^r	18	To. 1350: Acres land late William Manson & formerly the pro ^r of W ^m Candler @ 38/9 300. acres late Doct ^r Peter Welsh on the Great Kioke adj ⁿ Claborne mill Seat @ 70/- 200: Acres late James Greyson on the big Kioke adjoining land of Cartlidge @ 13 / 1 ----- E as above D J	£ 2615 : 1050 : 130	12 . 6 . - : 16	- - 8

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 579

CONTRA		C ^r		
	CONTRA	C ^r		
	CONTRA	C ^r		

1783

GEORGE WALTON

D^r

Nov ^r	18 th .	To: 250. Acres land late Martin Weatherford adjoining lands of W ^m Bugg & Peter Turkey-net @ 53/-	662 :	10 :	-
		150: Acres late George Bailie Near the Town of Augusta @ 47 :	352 :	10 :	-
		100. Acres late L : M ^c . Gillvery on Reeds Mill Creek @ 61/-	300 :	8.	4
		E			
		as above			
		D J			

1783

DANIEL WALLICON

D^r

Nov ^r	18.	To 100. Acres land late Martin Weatherford on Reids Mill Creek adjoining Weddon Woods @ 10/-	50 :	- :	-
		450. Acres late W ^m Manson and Known by the of W ^m Jackson's			
		Entered in another Book			
		blue book Richmond County f ^o 3.			
		D J			

An Account of Lands, sold, by the Commissioners of Confiscated Estates, in the town of Augusta, on Tuesday the 13th and Wensday the fourteenth day of Sept^r 1785, in the Counties of Richmond and Burk—

Richmond County Sales. Sept ^r 13 th 1785			
JOHN GARRET		D ^r	
To. 600 Acres of land late John Jemisons, bounded Southeast by land of Middleton. all other sides vacant at the time of Survey. at 2/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre -----	£	75	
To 500 Acres of land late Charles William M ^e Kennen, bounded southeast by land of John Jones, and Southwest partly by John Jones, at 3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre -----	77	1	8
To 513 Acres late Lewis Johnstons, in Wrightsborough Township bounded Norwest by land on little River, Northeast by John Graham. at 6/ $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre -----	153	18	
To 1285 Acres late Sir James Wrights in Wrightsborough Township, bounded east by land of John Graham — Hunter, Samuel Oliver, Northeast by Joseph Stubbs, West by the old Indian path, South by Francis Jones, at 4/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre -----	278	8	4
To 500 Acres late James Humes— bounded Noreast by little River and land of Hatton Middleton, Southeast partly by land of John West. at 4/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre -----	104	3	4
	£	688	11 4

THOMAS GLASCOCK

D^r

13 th Sept ^r } To 350 Acres of land 1785 } late William Johnstons, Lying on a branch of Keg Creek, adjoining land of James Orric, at 5/1 ₤ Acre	£ 88	19	2
To 500 Acres late Alexander Ingles, bounded Southwest, by land of M ^r Bugg, Southeast by land of James Story, at 16/ ₤ Acre	400	.	-
	£ 488	19	2

JAMES STALLINGS

D^r13th Sept^r
1785

To 500 Acres of land late John Mulrynes, and Josiah Tatnalls, bounded Norwest by land Vacant. East by John Tinkler. Southwest by Andrew Jones, and Northeast by Benjamin Wilkinson, at 3/6 ₤ Acre	87	10	-
To 500 Acres late Charles William M ^c Kennen, bounded north by land of James M ^c Farland, and east by land late John Graham's and John Dennis's at 3/6 ₤ Acre	87	10	
To 500 Acres late James Humes bounded Northeast partly by land of Mr. Swint and Southeast by land of Samuel Germany at 4/9 ₤ Acre	118	15	
	£ 293	15	

13th Sept^r

1785

JAMES M. STUART

D^r

To 500 Acres of land late Charles William M ^c Kennen, bounded on all sides by vacant land at the time of Survey at 0/8 ³ / ₄ Acre	£	16	13	4
To 300 Acres late James Humes. bounded by vacant land on all sides at the time of Survey, at 0/6 ³ / ₄ Acre		7	10	
	£	24	3	4

13th Sept^r

1785

JOHN KING

D^r

To 500 Acres of land late Charles William M ^c Kennen, bounded by vacant land on all sides at the time of Survey @ 1/7 ³ / ₄ Acre -----	£	39	11	8
To 100 Acres late William Mansons, Situate in Wrightsborough Township bounded Northeast by land of Mordecai Moore, partly Norwest and Southwest by land of Edward Eckles, at 10/1 ³ / ₄ Acre	£	50	8	4
	£	90	00	0

13th Sept^r

1785

JESSE SANDERS

D^r

To 500 Acres of land late Charles William M ^c Kennen, bounded northeasterly by land of Hugh Middleton Southwest by land of M ^r Read. South by John Germany at 6/1 ³ / ₄ Acre---	£	152	1	8
	£	152	1	8

13th Sept^r

1785

NEHAMIAH WADE

D^r

To 100 Acres of land late John Light- ingston. bounded Southeast by land of Robert Cowen. Noreast by land run by William Candler. Norwest by land of George Upton. and Daniel McCarty, @ 6 / 1 ³ / ₄ Acre	45	12	8
	£ 45	12	8

13th Sept^r

1785

ROBERT FORSYTHE

D^r

To 1000 Acres of land late George Bailies, bounded Southeasterly by land of said Bailie at 1 / 6 ³ / ₄ Acre	£ 75		
	£ 75		

13th Sept^r

1785

NATHANIEL PERREA

D^r

To 500 Acres of land late Basil Coop- er Bounded Southeast by land of John Crawford and Thomas Groves, Southeast by land of George Dickey, Northwest by land of Thomas Johnston formerly Joseph Farleys, @ 5 / 6 ³ / ₄ Acre	£ 137	10	
	£ 137	10	

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 589

13th Sept^r

1785

CONTRA

Cr

By Audited Certificates	£	45	12	8
	£	45	12	8

13th Sept^r

1785

CONTRA

C^r

By bond and Mortgage N ^o 75-----	£	75		
	£	75		

13th Sept^r

1785

CONTRA

C^r

By bond and Mortgage N ^o 74 -----	£	137	10	
	£	137	10	

13th Sept^r

1785

WILLIAM STEVENS

D^r

To 400 Acres of land late James Humes Bounded Southwest by land of M^r Mosman and Alexander Coldwell. Southeast by land of Brown Noreast by land of William Candler Norwest by Thomas Stapler. at 5/ 3^d Acre

£ 100

-

£ 100

-

13th Sept^r

1785

JAMES FLEMING

D^r

To 700 Acres of land John Humes bounded Southeast by land of John Tinkler. — Shepperd, and Eli Fort at 2/7 3^d Acre

£ 90

8

4

£ 90

8

4

13th Sept^r

1785

JAMES LAUDER

D^r

To 500 Acres of land late James Grams, bounded Southeast by land of Richard Meadows, northeast by land of James Read. at 6/ 3^d Acre

£ 150

-

-

£ 150

-

-

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 591

13th Sept^r

1785

CONTRA

C^r

By Bond and Mortgage N^o 82-----

£ 100

£ 100

13th Sept^r

1785

CONTRA

C^r

By Audited Certificates-----

£ 90 8 4

£ 90 8 4

13th Sept^r

1785

CONTRA

C^r

By Bond and Mortgage N^o 76-----

£ 150

£ 150

13th Sept^r

1785

JOHN LAMAR

D^r

To 200 Acres of land late William
 Macons, Situate in Wrightsbor-
 ough Township bounded east by
 land of William Hixon. North by
 land of John Stuart Junier. formerly
 David Baldwin's at 10/1 ⁹/₁₆ Acre--

£ 100 16 8

£ 100 16 8

13th Sept^r

1785

RUEBEEN COLEMAN

D^r

To 750 Acres of land late James Grier-
 son's on little River near or in
 Wrightsborough Township adjoin-

ing land ^{late} of said Grierson. 11/6 ⁹/₁₆
 Acre -----

£ 43¹ 5 -£ 43¹ 514th Sept^r

1785

LITTLE BERRY BOSTICK

D^r

To 50 Acres of land late John Hen-
 derson. adjoining land of Little B.
 Bostick, and land late John Phillips
 Dec^d Originally granted Hezekiah
 Wade at 3/5 ⁹/₁₆ Acre-----

£ 8 10 10

£ 8 10 10

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 593

13th Sept^r

1785

CONTRA

C^r

By bond and Mortgage N ^o 84-----	£ 100	16	8
	£ 100	16	8

13th Sept^r

1785

CONTRA

C^r

By bond and Mortgage N ^o 82-----	£ 431	5	
	£ 431	5	

14th Sept^r

1785

CONTRA

C^r

By Audited Certificate-----	£ 8	10	10
	£ 8	10	10

The following lands lies in Burk County—

14th Sept^r M
1785 JAMES A STUART D^r

To 200 Acres of land Thomas Read's and formerly the property of Val- intine Hollingsworth at 1/8 th Acre	£ 10		
	£ 10		

14th Sept^r JOSHUA INMAN D^r
1785

To 500 Acres of land late Samuel Douglas's, bounded Noreast and Southeast by land of Lachlen M ^c Gillivrey — formerly Margaret Ewens. at 64/1 st 8 th Acre	£ 1602 :	1	8
	£ 1602 :	1	8

14th Sept^r HUGH LAWSON D^r
1785

To a lot in the Town of Queensbor- ough known by the Number Eleven. Also 100 Acres of land late (each) the property of Robert M ^c Cormick. in Queensborough Township bound- ed Noreast by Lambeths big Creek, South by land of William Harden. West by the Town Commons, North by land of Patrick M ^c Kay said lot. and land was origenally granted Clotworthy Robison at 2/4 th 8 th Acre	£ 11	13	4

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 595

14th Sept^r
1785

CONTRA

C^r

By Audited Certificates	£ 10		
	£ 10	—	—

14th Sept^r
1785

CONTRA

C^r

By bond and Mortgage N ^o 77	£ 1602	1	8
	£ 1602	1	8

14th Sept^r
1785

CONTRA

C^r

By Audited Certificates	£ 11	13	4
	£ 11	13	4

14th Sept^r

1784

JOHN CLEMENTS

D^r

To 200 Acres of land late Robert M ^c Cormick's, on a branch of Buckhead Originally granted to James Simpson at 5/4 ^{pp} Acre-----	£	53	6	8
To 500 Acres late Samuel Douglas's bounded Noreast by land of Seth Slocumb, Southwest by land of said Douglas @ 4/ ^{pp} Acre-----	£	100	-	
To 200 Acres late Henry Younge Jun ^r bounded Noreast by Paul Harolson. and on all other sides by Vacant land at the time of Survey at 7/8 ^{pp} Acre	£	76	13	4
	£	230	00	0

14th Sept^r

1785

EMANUEL WAMBERSIE

D^r

To 400 Acres of land late George Baillie bounded on all sides by vacant land at the time of Survey, at 1/7 ^{pp} Acre	£	31	13	4
To 500 Acres late Samuel Douglas's bounded Noreast by Said Douglas. all other side Vacant at the time of Survey, at 3/9 ^{pp} Acre-----	£	93	15	
	£	125	8	4

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 597

14th Sept^r

1785

CONTRA

Cr

By Audited Certificates	£ 230	-	
	£ 230	-	-

14th Sept^r

1785

CONTRA

C_r

By Audited Certificates.....	£ 125	8	4
	£ 125	8	4

14 th Sept ^r			
1785 ROBERT FORSYTH	D ^r		
To 500 Acres of land late George Baillie's bounded South by land held by Thomas Lamb. and Great Ogeche River at 7/6 ⁷ / ₁₆ Acre	£ 187	10	
	£ 187	10	
14 th Sept ^r			
1785 GEORGE HANDLEY for JOHN M ^c QUEEN	D ^r		
To 250 Acres of land late Robert M ^c Cormick's bounded Noreast by land of James Gray, Thomas Shuder, and Savannah River. norwest by Jonathen Mulkey at 94/ ⁷ / ₁₆ Acre	£ 1175	-	-
	£ 1175		
14 th Sept ^r			
1785 JOHN TWIGGS	D ^r		
To 500 Acres of land late Samuel Douglas's, Bounded by land of Edmund Hill, South by land of Brown West by Isaac Perry at 9/5 ⁷ / ₁₆ Acre	£ 235	8	4
	£ 235	8	4

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 599

14 th Sept ^r			
CONTRA	C ^r		
By bond and Mortgage N ^o 83	£ 187	10	
	£ 187	10	
14 th Sept ^r			
1785 CONTRA	C ^r		
By bond and Mortgage N ^o 86	£ 1175		
	£ 1175		
14 th Sept ^r			
1785 CONTRA	C ^r		
By Audited Certificates -----	£ 235	8	4
	£ 235	8	4

600 REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

22^d August

1785 SAMUEL STIRK AND
 JAMES JACKSON D^r

To 380 Acres of land late Josiah Tatnall, s in Chatham County. adjoining the light house tract. Savannah River and land of Thomas Younge. Katharine Mulryne. Mary Tatnall. Mary Farley. and little Tybe Inlet at 5 / 6 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ A	£ 104	10	
	£ 104	10	

22^d August

1785 HUGH LAWSON D^r

To a lot in the town of Brunswick late Sir James Wrights- Containing ninety feet in front and one hundred and eighty feet in depth and known by the N ^o 114 : at £ 51	£ 51		
	£ 51		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 601

CONTRA

C^r

By bond and Mortgage —		
	£ 104	10
	£ 104	10

22^d Augt

1785

CONTRA

C^r

By bond and Mortgage		
	£ 51	—
	£ 51	—

A List of Negroes paid to the Georgia State Legion,
Commanded by Lieu^t Colonel James Jackson, by the
Commissioners of Confiscated Estates . .

Delivered, Captain James Stallings, twenty four, ne-
groes^{lately} belonging to the persons hereinafter
Named, as per Receipt dated 13th June 1782.
appraisment as follows viz—

of Lachlan M^cGillivery Estate

Negroes Names	Doctor	£ 60	}	£ 235
	Sipio	60		
	Frances	65		
	Barrock	50		
	George	25	}	£ 160
	Fortemo	50		
	Sibbey	35		
	Tenah	50		
	Sappo	28	}	£ 233
	Samson	45		
	Cumbo	40		
	Pompey	70		
	Sarah	50		£ 628

of David Duncan Estate

Isaac	£ 35	}	£ 70
Morris	35		
Sam	65	}	£ 115
Sally	50		

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES. 603

Venus	£ 45	}	£ 120
Paris	75		

Cloe	30	}	£ 30	£ 335

of Halls, Estate, - - Lester	£ 40	40
------------------------------	------	----

of Greenwood and Hagison Es- tate, Will £ 70		70
---	--	----

of Mathew Lyle's Estate, Liberty £ 80		80
--	--	----

of Johnston's Estate, Braveboy £ 65		65
--	--	----

Delivered Lieu^t. Colo. James Jackson, Twelve
negroes, as per his Receipts, dated the
9th of June and the 24th of July 1782,
negroes, names and appraisement as
follows

Charles £60 - late John M ^c Gillivery	115
Morgan. £55 - late James Dill	

late of the Estate of John Mulrine Tat-
nal viz :

Bob	£ 40	}	£ 140
April	40		
July	60		

Dill	£ 50	}	£ 150
Bess	40		
Parris	60		

little Bob	35	}	£ 115
Lindy	30		
Ceila	50		

nany and Child	£ 45	}	£ 45	£ 450

Delivered	Thomas Hamilton, Lieut four negroes late Hevy Sharps, as p his Receipt 22 ^d October 1782		
Viz.	Buck-----£ 70 } Jenny-----50 } £ 120 Hannah-----£ 50 } Sanco-----60 } 110		
		230	
Delivered	Merideth Davis, one negroe and half, late Ja ^s Seymore as p his Receipt, and Colo ^l Jackson's Certificate	75	
Delivered	Captain James Stallins, two old negroes in lieu of a prime slave due Thomas Burch, as p his Receipt 30 th January 1783 s ^d ne- groes late Lachlan M ^c Gill- ivery-----	60	
Delivered	William Burch, one ne- gro, late James Seymore, as per his Receipt 7 th De- cem ^r 1782-----	50	
Delivered	William Lock, one negroe, as per his Receipt, 6 th Feb- ruary 1783, and Colo. Jackson Certificate in fa- vour of Nicolas Hawkins.	50	
		£ 2248	

Continued

2248

Delivered	Captain Sherred Bugg, three negroes, late Ja ^s Seymore as P his Receipt 20 th January 1783	150	
Delivered	Lieu ^t Thomas Hamilton one negroe, late Ja ^s Sey- more as P his Receipt 3 ^d Decem ^r 1782 say 55	50	
Delivered	Doctor Humphry Wells, three negroes late Ja ^s Sey- more as P his Receipt De- cem ^r 25 th 1782	150	
Delivered	John Lamar, two Small negroes boys, in lieu of one prime Slave, (due Doctor Humphry Wells) as P his Receipt, 31 th Janu ^y 1783, s ^d negroes late Ja ^s Seymore	60	
Delivered	John Lamar, one negroe late Ja ^s Seymore's, (which was due Jehu Gamble) as P his Receipt, 31 th January 1782	50	
Delivered	Captain James Stallings a wench and Child, late Ja ^s Seymore in lieu of a wench and Child, (Viz Feb ^y and ben) which was proved to be the property of David Duncan as P his Receipt 21 st January 1783	65	
Delivered	James Stallings, one ne- groe, in lieu of one proved from him, as P Receipt. 21 st Jan ^y 1783	50	
Delivered	John Buchannan, for him- self and two sons Viz, James and William, as per his Receipt, 27 th Sept ^r 1782 three Negroes, late James Seymore	150	

Delivered Captain Henry Allison, two negroes, Viz, York late James Seymore, and one late Lewis Johnstons, as per his Re- ceipts, 22 ^d January and 31 st July 1783-----	100		
Delivered Captain John Morrison, one negroe wench and two small Children, late James Seymore, in lieu of the like Negroes, (he had paid to him; which was proved to be M ^r Duncans prop- erty,) as per his Receipt 6 th De- cember 1782-----	75		
Delivered Captain John Morrison one negroe, as per Receipt 6 th December 1783-----	50		
Delivered Captain James Stallings, one negro late Henry Youngs, for William Entrican as per his Receipt, 19 th July 1783----	50		
Delivered Lieu ^t Thomas Hamilton, one negro (bob) as per his Re- ceipt. 1 st July 1783 £ 60-----	60		
Delivered Captain James Stallings, one small negro girl about four years old, being one third value of a prime slave as per Receipt, 15 th July 1783-----	20		
	£ 3328		

An account of negroes, Delivered Governor Martin,
for the Support of his family, by the Commissioners of
Confiscated Estate 1782

Viz, Cato and Boatswain, late	}	Suppose each ne- groe to average at £ 50 .. is £ 500
James Butlers Primus, late the		
property of a British officer		
Sipo, Nanny, Sylla, and Paris		
late George Fox's		
little Will, and Jenny, late		
John Fox's Molly, late Collin		
Campble -----		

The above Negroes. was Delivered Gov^r Martin as p^d
his Receipt, 10th September 1782-----

APPENDIX.

When, during the progress of the War for Independence, it was deemed by the legislature necessary to pass the acts of amercement, confiscation and banishment, the names of some not really at heart opposed to the popular cause were included in the acts. They had been guilty of no overt acts of disloyalty to the State, but were under suspicion only. Others whose acts of disloyalty were not flagrant, or only technical, were also included, as were still others who were really attached to the royal government, but whose associations and environments were such as to excuse them for their attitude. Many of the persons thus included in the disqualifying acts were, moreover, the fathers or brothers of patriots who were actively and loyally supporting, on the field of battle and in the councils of the state, the cause of the people. The ties of blood are strong, and hence after the conflict was over and the independence of the states was acknowledged by the King, those patriots who had relatives on the other side were disposed to seek clemency for them, and the representatives in the legislature of the people who had been victorious in the struggle were in a temper to be magnanimous. As a result, at almost every session of the legislature for a score or more of years after the close of the war, special acts were passed for the relief of such persons named in the disqualifying acts as seemed to the law makers worthy of such clemency. To complete the record and do no injustice to the men to whom such clemency was extended, and to their descendants, it is deemed proper to compile and publish in this appendix as many of these acts of clemency as we have been able to find. That we include all such acts as were passed is not probable, but none that we have been able to find have been omitted.

(From State Archives.)

AN ACT

For the taking the name of WILLIAM STEPHENS from and out of the Amercement law of this State, and for the restoring him to all the rights Privileges and immunities of a free Citizen.

WHEREAS in and by the Confiscation law Passed at Augusta on the fourth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, for inflicting penalties on and confiscating the Estates of such persons as are therein Declared Guilty of Treason and for other purposes therein mentioned, the Name of William Stephens was therein included, and the Person of the said William Stephens was thereby Attainted and his property confiscated to and for the use of the said State. AND WHEREAS on the fifth day of August last past the Legislature considering many good and sufficient reasons for their so doing, did take from and without the confiscation law certain persons therein named, and among others the said William Stephens and placed the said Persons on the Act for Amercing certain Persons therein Named, and for other purposes therein mentioned, Passed the day and Year last aforementioned, whereby the Property only of the said persons became effected, exclusive of Incapability to serve the State during the time therein laid down and Specified. AND WHEREAS the Conduct of the said William Stephens has been such as to merit the further Attention of the Good Citizens of this State. —

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED—by the freemen of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by and with the Authority aforesaid that from and immediately after the Passing this Act the said

William Stephens, shall be, and he hereby is fully and amply reinstated in the full Possession of all and every right and rights, Privileges, immunities and liberties which a free Citizen Possibly can, may, or now does hold within the State of Georgia aforesaid, any thing in the said Confiscation or Amercement Laws to the Contrary thereof contained Notwithstanding

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that all Paragraphs, Sentences, or words mentioning, Speaking of, or Concerning the said William Stephens, in the said laws, or either of them, are hereby Repealed, and Declared null and Void, and of no effect.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that this Act shall be a Public Act and given as such in evidence.

By order of the House
House of Assembly

N W JONES. Speaker

Savannah 8.th February 1783.

(From State Archives.)

AN ACT

For amercing certain persons therein named, and admitting others to the rights of Citizenship; and for other purposes therein Mentioned.

WHEREAS the Legislature of this State by their resolutions passed in the years one Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty three, and Eighty four relieved from the pains and penalties of Banishment as directed by this State. for inflicting the pains of Banishment and Confiscation on persons therein named and directed, that the Names of the following persons should be taken from the

Act of Confiscation and placed on the Amercement, Act. and that such amercement should not exceed twelve per centum. AND WHEREAS the Present Legislature have agreed. to take others in the like situation from off the said Act of attainder, Viz^t Andrew Johnston, Timothy Barnard, Isaac Delyon, Alexander Carter, Alexander Rose., and William Durgan—

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted, by the Authority of the same, that Thomas Young, Raymond Demere Junior, John Glen, Levi Sheftall, Thomas Gibbons, Isaac Heaton, Isaac Downie Thomas Beatty, Robert Porteous, James Spalding Alexander Creighton, Andrew Johnston, Timothy Barnard, Isaac Delyon, Alexander Carter, and Alexander Rose, be and they are hereby severally relieved from the pains of the said Act of Confiscation and Banishment.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED. by the Authority aforesaid that the Estates both real and personal. of the said Thomas Young, Raymond Demere, Junior, John Glen Levi Sheftal, Thomas Gibbons, Isaac Heaton, Isaac Downie Thomas Beatty, Robert. Porteous James Spalding, Alexander Creighton, Alexander Rose & Isaac Delyon. are hereby Annexed and made subject to twelve per centum and that Andrew Johnston, Alexander Carter, and William Durgan shall be subject to pay one per centum only as an amercement on such property as they may possess, and that Timothy Barnard be subject, only to one quarter percentum the same to be paid within twelve Months to the Treasurer, or Commissioners of Confiscated Estates for the use of this State (all persons neglecting to pay the same in the the time limited shall be liable to pay double that sum to be paid in Specie and nothing else.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority afore-

said that the said Thomas Young, Raymond Demere, Junior John Glen, Levi Sheftall, Thomas Gibbons Isaac Heaton, Isaac Downie, Thomas Beatty, Robert Porteous James Spalding Alexander Creighton, Andrew Johnston Timothy Barnard, Isaac Delyon, Alexander Rose, shall return, to enjoy and Possess every right of Citizenship in this State, any thing in the said Act of Confiscation to the contrary notwithstanding provided always that the said Thomas Young, Raymond Demere, Junior John Glen, Levi Sheftall, Thomas Gibbons, Robert Porteous, James Spalding Alexander Creighton Andrew Johnston, Isaac Delyon, and Alexander Rose, shall not be permitted to Vote at elections, hold Offices under the Government, or be eligible to a Seat in any of the departments thereof until fourteen years shall have elapsed, from the passing of this Act, and provided also that Thomas Gibbons shall not plead or practise in the Courts of Law of this State, for the said term of Fourteen Years.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that all Supplies that have been taken from the above mentioned persons for the use of the Army or payment of any of the Soldiers shall be brought in charge against this or the United States.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, by the Authority aforesaid that John Mulryn and Solomon Kemp, two persons named in the said Act of Banishment, shall be and they are hereby permitted to be and remain in this State, for and during the term of Seven Years without molestation or injury in respect to their persons for or on Account of the said Act, — and all and singular the Estate real and Personal. of the said Solomon Kemp which now remains unsold; by the Commissioners of forfeited Estates shall be and the same is hereby gratuitously given to and vested in the Wife and Children of the said Solomon Kemp, for and notwithstanding the said Act of Confiscation or other matter or thing appertaining the same, such property so given to the said Wife

and Children of the said Solómon Kemp to be nevertheless subject and liable to a proportionable part of any Debts he may owe, provided neverthe—less that for all Property real and Personal heretofore belonging to any of the persons aforesaid that has been sold, by virtue of the Act of Confiscation and Attainder the Auditor shall and he is hereby required to give such person the former owner of the said Property a. Certificate for a Sum equal to the amount of the sale of such Property —

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, by the Authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any Citizen of this or any of the United States. to purchase and bring into this State and thereafter to hold, any Negroe or other Slave, the property of any person named in the Act of Confiscation and Banishment, provided— such Negroe or other Slave has not been sold by the Commissioners of Confiscated Estates and was without the limits of this State at the time such purchase, was made, any thing in the Act. of Confiscation to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND WHEREAS William Welscher, Malcolm Ross, James Ferrie Donald McLeod, William Thompson, John Milne, and David Leion, come within the Proviso of the Alien Act, having applied for the rights of Citizenship previous to the passing thereof. BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED that from and immediately after the passing this Act the said William Welscher, Malcolm Ross, David Leion James Ferrie, Donald McLeod, William Thompson, and John Milne shall be and they are hereby declared, Free Citizens of this State, any thing in the said Alien Act, to the contrary thereof Notwithstanding.

By Order of the House

JOSEPH HABERSHAM
Speaker—

Savannah }
21st: February 1785 }

(From State Archives.)

AN ACT

To repeal an Act entitled an "Act for inflicting penalties on and confiscating the Estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of Treason and for other purposes therein mentioned" so far as the same relates to the banishment of Simon Munro.

WHEREAS this Legislature have been petitioned by divers persons Citizens of this State, and residing in the County of Liberty praying that Simon Munro may be permitted to return to his family and friends, and this Legislature ever willing to comply with the wishes of their Constituents when the same is consistant with the good of the Republic Do enact AND BE IT ENACTED by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Georgia in general Assembly met and by the Authority of the same, that the Act intituled an "Act for inflicting penalties on and confiscating the Estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of Treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned" passed the fourth day of May one thousand Seven hundred and eighty two, so far as the same relates to the Banishment only of the said Simon Munro be and the same is hereby repealed.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that all and every part and parts of the said Act relating or belonging to the Heirs, devisees, and assigns of John Forbes deceased, be and is hereby repealed and that all Bonds for any part of the property sold of the said John Forbes be given up by the Treasurer to the Heir or Heirs.

By order of the House.

WM GIBBONS Speaker.

Augusta 13th }
Feb. 1786 }

(*State Archives.*)

An act for taking certain persons out of the act of confiscation and banishment, as far as respects the banishment of the persons therein named, and other purposes therein mentioned.

I. WHEREAS the legislature of this state by an act passed the fourth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, at Augusta, entitled "An act for confiscating and banishing certain persons therein mentioned," did confiscate the estate and banish the person of Philip Delegal jun. also did confiscate of John M'Donald, his heirs devisees and assigns. *And whereas* the present legislature have agreed to take the said Philip Delegal, and the heirs devisees and assigns of John M'Donald, out of the said act of confiscation and banishment so far as it respects the banishment of said Philip Delegal, and the heirs, devisees and assigns of John M'Donald. *Be it therefore enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the state of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same* That Philip Delegal, and the heirs devisees and assigns of John M'Donald, be, and they are hereby severally relieved, from the pains of the said act of confiscation and banishment, so far as respects the banishment of the said Philip Delegal, and the heirs, devisees and assigns of John M'Donald.

2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the property both real and personal of the said Philip Delegal, and said John M'Donald, his heirs, devisees and assigns, that has remained unsold by the commissioners of confiscated estates, under the act of confiscation and banishment, shall be theirs to all intents and purposes, any thing contained in the act of confiscation and banishment to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That Thomas Gibbons, Patrick Crookshanks and Alexander Spears, of the county of Chatham, esqrs. John Glynn, James Spalding, Thomas Young, Levy Sheftall, George Barnes and John Taylor, be and they are hereby admitted to all the rights and privileges of free citizens of this state, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the act of confiscation and banishment, so far as relates to the banishment of Abraham Mincey, John Corker, John Fox, and William Jones, be and the same is hereby repealed.

5. *And whereas* there are debts due, and property which remain unsold, belonging to the estate of Thomas Fleming, deceased, and application has been made to this house by Mary Fleming, widow of the said Thomas Fleming, to vest such debts and property in her. Be it *enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all debts due to the said estate, and property which remains unsold, be vested in the said Mary Fleming for the use of herself, her heirs and assigns forever.

By order of the House,

WILLIAM GIBBONS, *Speaker*.

Augusta, February 10, 1787.

(*State Archives.*)

An act for vesting certain property in Philip Hornby, in right of his wife, Henrietta Hornby, formerly Henrietta Goldsmith, widow of Thomas Goldsmith, deceased, a person named in the act of confiscation and banishment.

I. WHEREAS the said Philip Hornby in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, by his petition preferred to the legislature of this state, prayed that his wife Henrietta Hornby, formerly widow of Thomas Goldsmith, deceased, who is named in the act of confiscation and banishment, might have some support from the estate of the said deceased, and it appearing by the resolution of the House of Assembly, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, that a bill should be passed vesting all the property formerly belonging to the said Thomas Goldsmith, which remains unsold by the commissioners of confiscated estates, in the said Philip Hornby, he being answerable for all damages that may be brought against the said Thomas Goldsmith, and giving bond to his honour the governor, for the time being, in a sufficient sum indemnifying the state against all such demands.

Be it therefore enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same. That all the estate real and personal of the said Thomas Goldsmith, deceased, that remains unsold by the commissioners of confiscated estates, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be vested in the said Philip Hornby, to hold the same to him, his heirs and assigns forever, any thing contained in the said act of confiscation to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided always, and it is hereby declared,* That the said Philip Hornby shall be, and is hereby made liable to answer for payment of all debts and damages that may be due by, or recoverable against the estate of the said Thomas Goldsmith, and so far as such estate herein vested shall extend, and no further.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Philip Hornby shall, within twelve months, give bond to his

honor the governor for the time being, in such sum of money as may be sufficient to indemnify this state against all claims or demands against the estate of the said Thomas Goldsmith, confiscated as aforesaid.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be deemed and taken in law as a public act, and as such received as evidence in any court in this state.

By order of the House,

WILLIAM GIBBONS, *Speaker*.

Augusta, 10th February, 1787.

(*State Archives.*)

An act for vesting the estates, real and personal, unsold, of Henry Sharp and Matthew Moore, in the hands of their respective children.

1. WHEREAS in and by a certain act of the legislature, passed and dated at Augusta on the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, commonly called the confiscation act, the property real and personal of the said Henry Sharp and Matthew Moore, their heirs, devisees and assigns, was respectively confiscated to and for the use and benefit of the said state: *And whereas* a part of the estate of the said Henry Sharp and Matthew Moore remains unsold: *Be it therefore enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That from and immediately after the passing of this act, the children of the said Henry Sharp and Matthew Moore, respectively, shall be fully and absolutely entitled to share and share alike to all such

parts of the estates real and personal of the said Henry Sharp and Matthew Moore, as have not already been sold under and by virtue of the said act of confiscation: *Provided always nevertheless*, That the guardian, trustee or attorney of such respective children do and shall give bond in the secretary's office for the payment of the due proportion of such debts as may appear against the estate of the said Henry Sharp and Matthew Moore, their heirs, devisees and assigns, and such property as remains unsold shall, previously to their taking possession, be valued by three freeholders qualified for that purpose, and a certificate of such appraisement shall be forwarded to the auditor, certified by a justice of the peace.

By order of the House,

WILLIAM GIBBONS, *Speaker*.

Augusta, 10th February, 1787.

(*State Archives.*)

An act for repealing certain parts of the act of confiscation and banishment.

I. WHEREAS the legislature of this state, by an act passed the fourth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, at Augusta, entitled "An act for confiscation and banishing certain persons therein mentioned," did confiscate the property of Nathaniel Polhill, his heirs, devisees and assigns, and the property of Polhill Cormick, John Thomas, Peter Edwards, and James Butler, and did banish the said persons from this state: *Be it enacted* That as far as the said act of confiscation respects Nathaniel Polhill, his heirs, devisees and assigns, be and is hereby repealed.

2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That one half of the estate of Nathaniel Polhill, unsold by the commissioners of confiscated property, be vested in Elizabeth Nowland, widow of the said Nathaniel Polhill, and her heirs.

3. *And be it further enacted,* That the property of the said John Thomas, which remains unsold, be, and it is hereby vested in Elizabeth Sharp, the wife of John Sharp, jun. and the property of Paul M'Cormick, which remains unsold, be, and it is hereby vested in Frances M'Cormick and her heirs.

4. *And be it further enacted,* That as far as the aforesaid act of confiscation and banishment, respecting the banishment of the aforesaid Peter Edwards, and James Butler, James Jackson, John Douglass, William Corker, James Ingraham, Thomas Waters and John Johnson, be, and is hereby repealed.

By order of the House,

NATHAN BROWNSON, *Speaker.*

February 1, 1788.

(*State Archives.*)

An act to vest certain property in Anne Stewart.

1. WHEREAS by an act passed the tenth day of February one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, the property formerly belonging to Thomas Goldsmith, jun. a person named in the act of confiscation and banishment, was vested in Philip Hornby, who had married the widow of the said Goldsmith. *And whereas* some doubts have arisen about the extent and operation of the aforesaid act, passed the tenth day of February one thousand

seven hundred and eighty-seven. *Be it enacted*, that the said law shall not be construed to extend to any reversionary property, or remainder of which the said Goldsmith was not seized or possessed, and of which he was debarred of being seized and possessed by the aforesaid act of confiscation and banishment.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That a certain property which was conveyed to Hannah Goldsmith, mother of the said Thomas Goldsmith, during her life, and which would have reverted, or remained over to the said Thomas Goldsmith, had he not been prevented from inheriting the said reversion or remainder by the aforesaid act of confiscation and banishment, shall vest and be forever fixed in Anne Stuart, daughter of Alexander Stuart, at the death of the said Hannah Goldsmith.

By order of the House,

NATHAN BROWNSON, *Speaker*.

February 1, 1788.

(*State Archives.*)

An act to vest certain property in Rachel Johnston and her children.

1. WHEREAS Rachel Johnston, the widow of Joseph Johnston deceased, a person named in the act of confiscation and banishment, hath applied to the legislature by petition, praying that the property of the said Joseph Johnston, which remained unsold may be relinquished by the state, and given up to the said Rachel Johnston for the support of herself and children. *And whereas* the legislature hath granted the petition of the aforesaid Rachel.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia in General Assembly met, That all property both real and personal, which remains unsold by the commissioners of confiscated estates, which of right may appertain to the estate of the said Joseph Johnston deceased, be, and the same is hereby declared to be relinquished and given up on the part of the state to the aforesaid Rachel Johnston, for the support of herself and children; always subjecting such estate so relinquished and given up, to the payment of all debts and dues which may be due and owing from the same.

SEABORN JONES, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

NATHAN BROWNSON, *President of the Senate.*
Concurred, December 8, 1789.

EDWARD TELFAIR, *Governor.*

(State Archives.)

An act to repeal an act entitled, "An act for inflicting penalties on, and confiscating the estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned," so far as respects the banishment of Doctor Thomas Taylor, Absolom Wells, Cordy Sharp, Benjamin Fox, William Powel and John Johnson.

I. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met,* That the act entitled, "An act for inflicting penalties on, and confiscating the estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned." passed the fourth day of

May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, so far as respects the banishment only of the persons of the said Doctor Thomas Taylor, Absalom Wells, Cordy Sharp, Benjamin Fox, William Powel and John Johnson be, and the same is hereby repealed.

WILLIAM GIBBONS *Speaker,*

NATHAN BROWNSON, *President of the Senate.*

Concurred December 8, 1791.

EDWARD TELFAIR, *Governor.*

(*State Archives.*)

An act for the relief of the heirs and representatives of Alexander Inglis deceased.

I WHEREAS the General Assembly of this state by their concurrent resolutions, on the tenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, did declare that the said Alexander Inglis should be admitted to all the rights of citizenship in this State, which said resolutions require an act of the General Assembly to carry them into effect. *And whereas* the said Alexander Inglis hath since departed this life, and his heirs and representatives have not received the benefits intended by the said resolutions: *Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia in General Assembly met,* That all the estate, real and personal of the said Alexander Inglis in this state, which he was entitled to in law or equity, prior to the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, or at any time since, except such as may have been sold by the commissioners of confiscated estates, be, and the same is hereby vested in the

children of the said Alexander Inglis, share and share alike, in the same manner, and under the same rules of law, as if the said Alexander Inglis had departed this life in the state of Georgia intestate, and as if the said Alexander Inglis had not been named, comprehended or included in the aforesaid act of confiscation.

2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the executors of the said Alexander Inglis, or the guardians of the said minors, children of the said Alexander Inglis, to recover and receive the property of the aforesaid Alexander Inglis, intended to be herein and hereby vested in the said minors: the act entitled, "An act for inflicting penalties on, and for confiscating the estates of such persons as therein declared guilty of treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned," to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BENJAMIN TALIAFERRO, *President of the Senate.*

Concurred December 8, 1792.

EDWARD TELFAIR, *Governor.*

(*State Archives.*)

An act for the relief of John Furlow, one of the persons named in the act of confiscation and banishment.

1. WHEREAS the legislature of this state, by an act passed the forth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, at Augusta, entitled, "An act for inflicting penalties on, and confiscating the estates of such persons as therein declared

guilty of treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned," did confiscate the estate of, and banish the person of a certain John Furlow, then late of the county of Richmond: *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of Georgia, in General Assembly met,* That the said John Furlow be, and he is hereby relieved from the pains and penalties of the aforesaid act, so far as the same respects the banishment only of the said John Furlow.

THOMAS NAPIER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BENJAMIN TALIAFERRO, *President of the Senate.*

Concurred December 25, 1794.

GEORGE MATHEWS, *Governor.*

(*State Archives.*)

An act, to repeal the act entitled "An act for inflicting penalties on, and confiscating the estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the twenty-second day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, as far as respects the representatives of Donald M'Leod, deceased, George Weekly and Thomas Waters.

I. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That so much of the said recited law, so far as respects the representatives of Donald M'Leod, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and all property what-

soever which was vested in the said Donald M'Leod, at any time before the passing of such law, and which yet remains unsold, be as absolutely vested in his representatives, as if no such law had passed.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the said law as respects the banishment of George Weekly and Thomas Waters, be and the same is hereby repealed. But this act shall not extend, or be construed to extend to restore any property of the said persons, actually sold by the commissioners of confiscated property.

THOMAS NAPIER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BENJAMIN TALIAFERRO, *President of the Senate.*

Concurred December 29, 1794.

GEORGE MATHEWS, *Governor.*

(*State Archives.*)

An act for the relief of the heirs of Simon Munro, Deceased.

I. WHEREAS capt. Harry Munro, late a British subject, died vested of real estate, in this state, and did by his will bearing date the 14th day of November, in the year 1780, leave the same to the heirs of Simon Monro, late of this state deceased, who are citizens of the United States: *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That from and immediately after the passing of this act, the real estate of the said Harry Monro, late a British subject, which has not been sold under, and by virtue of the act

of confiscation, is hereby declared to be vested in the heirs of Simon Monro, late of this state, deceased.

DAVID MERIWETHER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

DAVID EMANUEL, *President of the Senate.*

Concurred February 8, 1797.

JARED IRWIN, *Governor.*

(*State Archives.*)

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act for inflicting penalties on and confiscating the estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of treason and for other purposes therein mentioned," so far as relates to the banishment of William Oates and John Henderson.

I. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That the act entitled "An act for inflicting penalties on and confiscating the estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the fourth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, so far as relates to the banishment only of William Oates and John Henderson, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And that the said William Oates and John Henderson, be and they are hereby restored to all the rights of citizenship. *Provided*, That they shall not be entitled to claim, hold, or recover property sold under the said act, formerly belonging to the said William Oates and John Henderson.

DAVID MERIWETHER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

DAVID EMANUEL, *President of the Senate.*

Concurred February 10, 1797.

(*State Archives.*)

An act to repeal an act, entitled, "An act for inflicting penalties on certain persons therein named," so far as respects the banishment of John Johnson.

I. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That the act entitled "An act, for inflicting penalties on, and confiscating the estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of treason and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the fourth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, so far as respects the banishment only of the person of John Johnson, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

DAVID MERIWETHER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ROBERT WALTON, *President of the Senate.*

Assented to February 7, 1799.

JAMES JACKSON, *Governor.*

(*State Archives.*)

An act to grant certain privileges to Enoch James, and others, the legal representatives of William Dargan, late of Burke county, deceased.

I. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That Enoch James, and all others, the legal heirs and representatives of William Durgan, late of Burke county de-

ceased, one of the persons named in the act of confiscation, be and they are hereby vested, in fee simple of all and singular, the goods rights and chattels, which were confiscated as the property of the aforesaid Durgan, so far as relates to the personal property, confiscated as aforesaid, and which doth now remain undisposed of by the state, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

DAVID MERIWETHER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

DAVID EMANUEL, *President of the Senate.*

Assented to November 25, 1800.

JAMES JACKSON, *Governor.*

(*State Archives.*)

An act to repeal an act for inflicting penalties on certain persons therein named, so far as respects the punishment of Christopher Frederic Triebner.

I. BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia in General Assembly met, That the act entitled "An act for inflicting penalties on, and confiscating the estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the fourth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, so far as it respects the banishment only of the person of Christopher Frederic Triebner, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

DAVID MERIWETHER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

DAVID EMANUEL, *President of the Senate.*

Assented to December 5, 1800.

JAMES JACKSON, *Governor.*

(*State Archives.*)

AN ACT

To repeal an Act, entitled "An Act for inflicting penalties on, and confiscating the Estates of such persons as is therein declared guilty of Treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned," so far as respects the banishment of Thomas Skinner, and John A. Frymout.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That the Act for inflicting penalties on, and confiscating the Estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of Treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed the fourth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, so far as relates to the banishment of Thomas Skinner, and John A. Frymout, be and the same is hereby repealed.

DAVID MERIWETHER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BARNETT, *President of the Senate.*

Assented to December 1, 1801.

JOSIAH TATTNALL, Jun.
Governor.

(*State Archives.*)

AN ACT

To amend an Act, entitled "an Act inflicting penalties on and confiscating the Estates of such persons, as are therein declared guilty of Treason."

son, and for other purposes therein mentioned,"
so far as relates to the banishment of Josiah
Tattnall.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That the Act, entitled "An Act for inflicting penalties on, and confiscating the Estates of such persons as are therein declared guilty of Treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the fourth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, so far as relates to the banishment of Josiah Tattnall, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that the said Josiah Tattnall, be and he is hereby restored to all the rights of citizenship, with full liberty to remove into this state, with the property he may be now possessed of subject to his sole and entire future disposal:— *Provided*, That he shall not be entitled to claim, hold or recover property, sold under the above recited Act, formerly belonging to the said Josiah Tattnall.

DAVID MERIWETHER, *Speaker of the House of*
Representatives.

WILLIAM BARNETT, *President of the Senate.*

With lively impressions of gratitude, I affix
my signature to this Act, the 4th of Decem-
ber, 1801.

JOSIAH TATTNALL, Jun.
Governor.

(*State Archives.*)

AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled "An act for inflicting
penalties on, and confiscating the estates of such

persons as are therein declared guilty of treason, and for other purposes therein mentioned, so far as relates to the banishment of John Boykin, sen'r.

SEC. I. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That so much of the before recited act as respects the banishment of John Boykin, sen'r, of Scriven county, be, and the same is hereby repealed.*

ABRAHAM JACKSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JARED IRWIN, *President of the Senate.*

Assented to, December 5, 1805.

JOHN MILLEDGE, Governor.

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